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ANNUAL REPORTS

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OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my sixth annual report of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the past year, and in so doing, to renew many of the suggestions and recommendations contained in prior annual reports, together with such others as in my judgment will best promote the public interest.

The volume of the public business requiring consideration has materially increased during the past year, but through the earnest and commendable interest in the service manifested by the officers and employees the work has been expeditiously dispatched. In some of the branches of the service, however, additions to the force will be necessary to the proper handling of the work, and the required accessions will be brought to the attention of Congress through the channels prescribed by law.

The Department has constantly endeavored to employ only men of ability and the highest degree of integrity. Its officials are sustained in the performance of their duties and protected against frivolous charges and fault-finding, but when found to be inefficient or untrustworthy they are promptly dispensed with. During the past year every effort has been made to improve the service in this respect, with the result that 23 Presidential appointees, who had been commissioned since March 4, 1897, have been eliminated from the Indian, Territorial, and Land service. Of these 9 resigned, 8 were removed, and 6 were superseded on the expiration of their terms. The above-mentioned rule is equally applicable to the clerical force of the Department and has been rigidly enforced in every instance.

In prior annual reports I have adverted to the fact that the compensation fixed by law for the services of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and of the chiefs of division in the Secretary's Office were inadequate, and in again directing attention to the subject have to suggest the advisability of the early readjustment of these salaries by Congress on a more equitable basis.

The past year has been one of much executive achievement in all branches of the service. The reclamation service, inaugurated under the act approved June 17, 1902, providing for the construction of irrigation works and for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in the Western States has been perfected, and, under surveys made by it, contracts have been let for effectuating the Salt River project, Arizona, the Uncompahgre Valley project, Colorado, the Minidoka project in Idaho, and the Truckee Carson project in Nevada, in all 21 contracts, covering an expenditure of, approximately, \$3,270,787.23. Time being an element in the matter, the work on these projects will be prosecuted most expeditiously. There has also been tentatively allotted for surveys and construction work for this service in various States and Territories the sum of \$23,699,642, and investigations as to projects in connection therewith are under way. This subject is more fully discussed on pages 87-97 of this report.

Nine additional forest reservations have been established by Presidential proclamations under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095); one reservation has been abolished; four somewhat reduced in area; two have been enlarged, and two consolidated into one. The management of the forest reservations, in the main, has been satisfactory, but better administrative results could, doubtless, be secured if this service were transferred to the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The laws relating to the protection of the public domain and the timber thereon have been rigidly enforced, and a conspiracy entered into between certain persons, in California and Arizona looking to the defrauding of the Government of a large acreage of public lands has been defeated and the leading spirits therein indicted. In addition 17 residents of Oregon have been indicted for conspiring to defraud the Government of public lands, forgery, and other criminal acts in connection with the acquirement of public lands; 5 of these have pleaded guilty, 1 has been convicted, and convictions will doubtless be obtained as a result of the trial of the other cases, which is now in progress.

The method adopted last year of soliciting bids for the sale of lands and the purchase of timber thereon instead of disposing of the same at public auction, was employed with creditable results in the matter of the sale of timber on the Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota, as well as in disposing of part of the lands embraced in the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in Oregon. Satisfactory sale was had of lands of the Red Lake Indian Reservation of Minnesota and the opening to settlement and entry of the Rosebud Indian lands in South Dakota, the Devils Lake lands in North Dakota, and Arid lands of Nebraska, was successfully effectuated.

In the Indian Service ten agencies were abolished during the years and the duties of such agencies devolved upon bonded superintendent, of Indian training schools. The policy of requiring able-bodied Indians to labor for their own support has been adhered to, and is proving more and more beneficial, both to the Indians and the service. A very material increase in the average daily attendance upon Indian schools was noted during the year. The wisdom of the recent change in the methods of leasing unallotted Indian lands is shown by the greatly increased revenue derived from this source. This is also true of the business of logging on Indian allotted lands, as under regulations now in force the logs are sold to the highest or best bidder, upon sealed bids, after due advertisement. Irrigation work on the various reservations has been constantly extended and is showing encouraging results.

Marked progress has been made in the enrollment of the members of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory and the allotment to each member of his proportionate share in the communal property. A final adjudication has been made of the rights of more than 92 per cent of the whole number of applicants for enrollment to membership in the several tribes, and selections of allotments have been made by about 85 per cent of the number of allottees duly enrolled. The bulk of the work of enrollment of members and the allotment of lands, except as to contests and the determination of the rights of certain applicants now pending in the courts, it is believed will be completed on June 30, 1905, and that the survey of all the towns and the appraisal of lots therein will be substantially finished by July 1, 1905, as required by law.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable aid cheerfully rendered in the conduct of the business of the Department by the Assistant Secretaries, the Assistant Attorney-General, the Heads of the various Bureaus, the Chief Clerk of the Department, and the Chiefs of the several Divisions of the Secretary's Office.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The force of this Office is occupied in greater measure with the consideration of legal problems and claims arising under the laws of the United States relating to public lands and Indian affairs, and in lesser measure with the disposition of matters arising under the pension, patent, and other laws, the administration of which is committed to this Department.

Although the work has greatly increased during the past year, it is but slightly in arrears. A few cases are awaiting decisions of similar questions in suits pending in the courts.

The matters at this time awaiting consideration and action are: Five hundred and sixty-seven appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; 51 motions for review of decisions heretofore rendered on such appeals; 25 references with request for law opinions to be given by the Assistant Attorney-General, and 46 miscellaneous matters.

The matters considered and disposed of during the last year are as follows: Seventeen hundred and seventy-six decisions receiving the approval and signature of the Secretary of the Interior in appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; 339 decisions receiving the approval and signature of the Secretary of the Interior on motions for review; 598 decisions, regulations, orders, etc., receiving the approval and signature of the Secretary of the Interior in miscellaneous matters; 168 law opinions receiving the signature of the Assistant Attorney-General and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The more important of the land decisions and opinions are, as a matter of ready reference, for use as precedents, published in book form in volumes known as the "Decisions of the Department of the Interior Relating to the Public Lands." Decisions of this character for the past year are to be found in volume 32 of said land decisions, already out, and in volume 33, now in course of preparation.

In addition to the work performed immediately in office, as above outlined, the Assistant Attorney-General and his assistants have also been occupied in presenting and arguing in the courts of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States cases in which the Government, through the Interior Department, is interested. Several of such cases have been tried and decided during the past year, some of them of special interest not only because of the importance of the questions involved, but because they furnish a rule of action for numerous cases involving similar questions. Notably among these are *United States ex rel. Carl Mallon v. Hitchcock*; *Joseph Naganab v. Hitchcock*; *Anna Bowes v. Hitchcock*. In the above cases the contentions of the Department were sustained by the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In the Naganab case an appeal has been filed to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and in the Anna Bowes case notice of appeal has been given. An important case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States during the year was that of *Morris et al. v. Hitchcock et al.* (194 U. S., 384), which was appealed from the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, the Government's contention being sustained.

There are now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States the case of *Humbird et al. v. Avery et al.*, The United States, intervener, which was argued some months ago, but a decision has not

been handed down, and two original cases—*The State of Kansas v. The State of Colorado et al.*, *The United States*, intervener, and *The State of Wisconsin v. Hitchcock*. The management of all these cases has been placed under the Assistant Attorney-General by the Department of Justice and are progressing.

I can not commend too highly the able manner in which the affairs of this office have been administered.

LANDS.

The record of the land department for the past year is one of deeds accomplished. The ring of conspirators on the Pacific coast has been completely broken up, their predatory raids on the public domain stopped, the offenders indicted and apprehended, and brought before the courts for trial.

Other investigations of alleged violation of the public-land laws in that section and elsewhere are being rapidly and vigorously pushed, and it is believed that they will soon be in shape to present to the Federal grand juries having jurisdiction of the offenses alleged, and that the offenders will be speedily brought to justice.

Trespasses on the public timber have been of less magnitude, and unlawful inclosures of the public domain have decreased in acreage. The vigorous crusade against this class of offenders inaugurated by the Department seems to have developed such a wholesome regard for the law as bids fair in the future to make the protection of the public property less difficult.

The first sales of timber on the Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota, held at Cass Lake, Minn., on December 5 and 28, 1903, under the system of sealed bids established by the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400), known as the Morris Act, were the most successful sales of that character ever held, both as to the quantity of timber sold and the price received.

Equally successful was the sale under the act of February 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46), of Red Lake lands at Thief River Falls and Crookston, Minn., the opening to settlement and entry of the Rosebud Indian lands in South Dakota, the Devils Lake lands in North Dakota, and the sale of the Grand Ronde Indian lands in Oregon.

The opening in Nebraska of arid lands, under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 547), was attended, it is alleged, with scenes of turbulence, and certain irregularities in connection therewith have been charged, which are now under investigation by the Department.

Under the acts of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1093-1094), and June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 506), steps have been taken to secure the construction of practically all of the municipal improvements contemplated by said acts in the counties of Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo, in the

cities of Hobart, Lawton, and Anadarko, Okla. Many of said improvements are now being constructed and in several cases are approaching completion.

Great progress has also been made in the administration of the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), known as the reclamation act. A number of projects have been started and satisfactory advancement made toward their completion. A more detailed statement of the work done along the lines here indicated will be found herein on pages 89-99. and in the appended reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and of the Director of the Geological Survey, respectively.

There were disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, public lands aggregating 16,405,821.95 acres, classified as follows: Cash sales, 2,307,344.73 acres; miscellaneous entries, embracing homesteads, land warrants, scrip locations, State selections, swamp lands, railroad and wagon-road selections, Indian allotments, etc., 13,951,548.21 acres, and Indian lands, 146,929.01 acres, showing a decrease of 6,418,477.70 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year.

The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources, including disposal of public land, \$8,795,893.73, and Indian land, \$333,757.62; from depredations on public lands, \$72,585.08; from sales of timber on forest reserves, \$56,691.70; from sales of Government property, \$738.85, and for furnishing copies of records and plats, \$23,675; aggregate, \$9,283,341.98, a decrease of \$1,741,401.67 from the preceding fiscal year.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$842,975.51, an increase, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, of \$14,112.89.

The following table, compiled from reports received from the various local land offices, gives by States and Territories an approximate estimate of the reserved as well as the unappropriated public lands in the public-land States and Territories at the close of this fiscal year:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	219,730	.....	219,730	51,480	32,386,710
Alaska .....	.....	368,035,975	368,035,975	67,705	.....
Arizona	12,064,793	34,936,800	47,001,593	20,249,180	5,541,547
Arkansas	2,427,857	.....	2,427,857	2,560	31,113,263
California	28,077,190	7,136,603	35,213,793	20,818,779	43,937,348
Colorado	31,733,053	4,098,543	35,831,596	5,294,348	25,222,216

^a The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Acres reserved.	Acres appropriated.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Florida	997, 777	160, 070	1, 157, 847	19, 259	33, 895, 534
Idaho	10, 848, 849	28, 819, 787	39, 668, 636	2, 061, 577	11, 563, 227
Illinois					35, 842, 560
Indiana					22, 950, 400
Indian Territory				19, 714, 560	
Iowa					35, 646, 080
Kansas	947, 642		947, 642	120, 375	51, 314, 703
Louisiana	102, 173	65, 018	167, 191	1, 468, 434	27, 419, 735
Michigan	340, 507		340, 507	120, 654	36, 358, 039
Minnesota	2, 243, 210	884, 198	3, 127, 408	2, 346, 820	45, 723, 852
Mississippi	92, 420		92, 420		29, 592, 700
Missouri	191, 681		191, 681		43, 604, 159
Montana	18, 409, 023	38, 046, 412	56, 455, 435	18, 616, 446	18, 521, 719
Nebraska	7, 822, 789	11, 974	7, 834, 763	628, 855	40, 673, 662
Nevada	30, 833, 050	30, 417, 530	61, 250, 580	5, 983, 409	3, 102, 651
New Mexico	38, 123, 606	14, 128, 734	52, 252, 340	7, 356, 104	18, 820, 356
North Dakota	7, 795, 095	3, 302, 356	11, 097, 451	2, 686, 690	31, 125, 939
Ohio					26, 062, 720
Oklahoma	2, 095, 427		2, 095, 427	3, 055, 469	19, 567, 824
Oregon	14, 527, 289	5, 646, 965	20, 174, 254	14, 894, 967	26, 208, 219
South Dakota	10, 413, 471	306, 831	10, 720, 302	12, 225, 989	26, 260, 109
Utah	11, 560, 475	28, 142, 991	39, 703, 466	7, 750, 479	5, 087, 495
Washington	4, 008, 954	4, 853, 978	8, 862, 932	11, 395, 331	22, 488, 617
Wisconsin	71, 373		71, 373	432, 524	34, 770, 983
Wyoming	34, 320, 326	2, 609, 852	36, 930, 178	15, 511, 085	9, 992, 017
Grand total	270, 267, 760	571, 604, 617	841, 872, 377	172, 873, 079	794, 794, 384

PATENTS ISSUED.—There were 56,386 patents of all classes issued during the year. Of this number 52,102 are classed as agricultural, 1,247 are Indian allotments, 2,504 are mineral patents, 174 coal patents, 95 private land claims, 210 railroad, and 54 swamp-land patents. This is an increase of 4,448 over the agricultural patents issued during the preceding year.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS, SCHOOL, AND OTHER STATE AND TERRITORIAL LANDS.—Swamp lands in place were patented to the amount of 259,207.23 acres, a decrease of 2,650,540.65 acres, which decrease is accounted for by the fact that during the preceding year one patent was issued covering 2,862,280 acres of lands situated in the Everglades and Mangrove Swamp in Florida. Cash indemnity for 1,540.96 acres of swamp lands was paid in the sum of \$1,926.20, and land indemnity of 200 acres was certified. Indemnity, school, and other selections were made and certified during the year, under their several grants, to the various States and Territories to the amount of 487,064.51 acres.

RAILROAD AND WAGON-ROAD LAND PATENTS.—During the fiscal year there were certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants 4,551,071.66 acres, as against 5,816,957.04 acres last year, a decrease of 1,265,885.38 acres.

BOUNTY-LAND BUSINESS.—There has been located during the year, with bounty-land warrants, about 30,960 acres of public lands, distributed as follows:

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	9	.....	.....	14	2,600
Act of 1850.....	45	20	.....	7	4,520
Act of 1852.....	3	1	.....	1	360
Act of 1855.....	1	41	36	99	23,480
Total	58	62	36	121	30,960

ADJUSTMENTS.—The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that material progress has been made in the examinations necessary to the adjustment of railroad and wagon road land grants, including the administration of the acts of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 597-620), March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 994), and March 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 950), relating to grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. A detailed statement of the progress made in the adjustment of the above grants will be found beginning at page 358 of the Commissioner's report.

Instructions were issued to the local land officers and a special agent of the General Land Office for the examination directed by the act of February 26, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 51), for "the relief of settlers on lands in Sherman County, in the State of Oregon," and representatives of this Department, detailed for that purpose, visited that section during the early fall for the purpose of conferring with the local officers at The Dalles and the special agent in the matter of the investigation and hearing being made and held under departmental instructions in said matter, to give such advice and directions and lend such cooperation and assistance as in their judgment the best interest of the Government might require. They were also directed to confer with the representatives of the Eastern Oregon Land Company, successor in interest to The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company, and to ascertain for what price and on what terms said Eastern Oregon Land Company will relinquish to the settlers the lands claimed by them, respectively, within the limits of its grant in Sherman County, Oregon, as referred to in said act, together with the improvements thereon.

The reports of said special agent and of said representatives of the Department are now before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a full and specific report in relation to said matter will be made to Congress on or before the first day of the next session as required by the last paragraph of said act of February 26, 1904.

STATE DESERT LAND SEGREGATIONS.—By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372-422), as amended by the act of June

11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413-434), and act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133-1188), provision is made for the donation to each of the desert-land States of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such lands. Under these acts lists were approved as follows:

State.	Num-ber of lists.	Aggregate.
Idaho.....	2	24,241.22
Montana.....	1	3,675.22
Oregon.....	2	28,284.83
Wyoming.....	7	236,986.93

LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO ARID LANDS.—On April 28, 1904 (see 33 U. S. Stat. L., 547), the act known as the Kinkaid Act became a law. This legislation is experimental and is intended to solve the problem as to the disposition of lands not susceptible of irrigation. The law provides, in brief, that homestead entries in the State of Nebraska, west and north of certain designated lines, shall not exceed in area 640 acres, and must be in as nearly compact form as possible, and in no event exceed 2 miles in extreme length, and provision is made for additional entries of contiguous land by persons who own and occupy lands previously entered by them.

Said act became operative on the 28th of June, 1904, and instructions covering some 8,000,000 acres of lands affected thereby were duly issued by the General Land Office and approved by the Department, and in accordance with the provisions of said act such lands as were ascertained to be susceptible of irrigation were reserved and excluded from entry thereunder.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.—Under the national irrigation act of June 17, 1902, instructions were issued June 3, 1904, in regard to the Minidoka reclamation project in Idaho. This project comprises lands in 13 different townships, covering an estimated area of from 125,000 to 150,000 acres. The "farm units," or limits of area allowed per entry in said project, vary from 40 to 80 acres (except in fractional subdivisions, which are more or less), lands situated within a radius of one and a half miles from the center of a town site being divided into 40-acre units. The charge for lands in this project will probably be from \$25 to \$35 per acre.

Instructions are also in course of preparation for the Truckee-Carson project in the State of Nevada, embracing an area of 21,580 acres. There are 259 "farm units" embraced in this project, varying in size from 40 to 160 acres. The price of lands in this project has been fixed at \$26 per acre, payable in ten annual installments.

From the date of the irrigation act of June 17, 1902, up to June 15, 1904, there have been 39,956,040 acres withdrawn for irrigation pur-

poses, of which 4,045,130 acres have been restored, leaving 35,910,910 acres remaining withdrawn. Further information on the subject of irrigation of said arid lands will be found on pages 89-99 of this report.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.—Under the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the number of declaratory statements on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 4,073. There were received during the year 858, making the total requiring action 4,931. Of this number 1,986 were canceled or relinquished, 419 were held at the end of the year for amendment or rejection, and 54 were approved, leaving 2,472 applications not acted upon.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR RAILROADS.—Under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), providing for rights of way over public lands, the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), providing for rights of way in Alaska, and various special acts, 664 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 34 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Right of way has been approved for 615 companies, 20 of which received their first approval during the same period. There were received during the year 509 maps of location of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 628 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 172 have been approved; 30, not requiring approval, have been filed; and 397 have been otherwise disposed of, 21 having been rejected and the rest returned for correction, leaving 33 awaiting action June 30, 1904.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.—Under the provisions of sections 18 to 21, inclusive, of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), the right of way has been approved to 579 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 138 received their first approval during the past year. There have been received during the year 464 maps, and 151 have been approved, 20 have been filed not requiring approval, and 288 have been rejected or returned for correction.

Under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), authorizing the Secretary to permit the use of rights of way through public lands, reservations, or national parks for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water, and all beneficial uses, applications have been approved for 33 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. Under the provisions of this act there were 28 maps pending in the General Land Office July 1, 1903, and 56 were received during the year, of which 33 were approved and 20 otherwise disposed of, most of them being returned for correction.

Under the provisions of the tram-road act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), as amended by the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404),

one map was received during the year, two were approved, and one was returned for correction, leaving none pending June 30, 1904.

In each annual report for several years I have called attention to the necessity for remedial legislation relating to the existing laws concerning right of way for the various purposes above referred to, and urged the passage of the bill transmitted to Congress by the Department April 4, 1902, with favorable recommendation. The following extract from my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, shows the position of the Department on this subject and the action taken upon the said bill:

In my report of last year attention was called to the fact that the above-designated acts constituted a group of statutes, the administration of which has been the source of much embarrassment because of the unnecessarily large number of acts and the confusing amendments, while they do not, after all, cover the whole subject in a satisfactory manner, failing to provide for certain important uses of right of way, and being otherwise too limited in scope.

Attention was also called to the necessity for legislation that would empower the Secretary of the Interior to declare a forfeiture of a lapsed right of way for railroads, canals, reservoirs, etc., over the public lands and reservations of the United States after notice to grantee.

With the purpose in view of securing legislation along the lines indicated, the Department on April 4, 1902, transmitted to Congress such a bill as in its judgment would meet the requirements of the case, with the recommendation that it receive the approval of Congress and be introduced as a substitute for Senate bills 3374 and 3711, relating to the same subject.

On June 4, 1902, the Committee on Claims submitted a report on Senate bill 3374, in which it was recommended that the title of the bill be amended by striking out the same and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A bill providing for rights of way in and through public lands, reservations, and certain national parks, and for other purposes," and it was further recommended that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof practically the provisions of the bill transmitted to Congress by my letter of April 4, *supra*.

Uniformity in the laws relating to rights of way over the public domain and the avoidance of confusion in the administration thereof imperatively demand the passage of this bill or one similar thereto.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.—By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1116), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "For surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of \$400,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

Out of said appropriation the sum of \$80,000 was set apart to cover the cost of examinations in the field, the sum of \$15,000 was reserved for emergencies, and the remainder, \$305,000, was apportioned among the several surveying districts.

The apportionments made to the several districts were as follows:

Alaska.....	\$50,000	Nevada.....	\$10,000
Arizona.....	14,000	New Mexico.....	10,000
California.....	15,000	North Dakota.....	15,000
Colorado.....	6,000	Oregon.....	22,000
Idaho.....	32,000	Utah.....	16,000
Minnesota.....	10,000	Washington.....	32,000
Montana.....	43,000	Wyoming.....	30,000

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several surveying districts, and toward the end of the fiscal year contracts aggregating \$60,000 were awarded from the uncontracted balance of the appropriation for resurveys in Routt and Rio Blanco counties in Colorado, authorized by the act approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 519).

There were accepted during the fiscal year, after examination in the field, careful comparison of the surveying returns, and inspection of plats and field notes, surveys covering 7,394,850 acres, distributed as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Alaska.....	1	North Dakota.....	529,805
Arizona.....	430,186	Oregon.....	359,809
California.....	211,524	South Dakota.....	1,159,134
Colorado.....	108,590	Utah.....	305,043
Idaho.....	505,166	Washington.....	332,454
Minnesota.....	274,683	Wyoming.....	429,141
Montana.....	2,330,007	Total.....	7,394,850
Nevada.....	68,159		
New Mexico.....	351,148		

ALASKAN SURVEYS.—By the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1097), the rectangular system of surveys was extended to the district of Alaska; but no surveys under that system have as yet been executed there, nor has the proposed establishment of a principal meridian and several parallels referred to in my annual report of the last two years been executed, the first successful bidder having failed to enter the field, and the second, who is now under contract to do the work, not having had time enough to complete the same. Owing to the great difficulties to be overcome in the establishment of the regular base, standard, and meridian lines, the progress of the public surveys in Alaska will necessarily be slow until after those lines have been located and permanently marked.

Contracts were authorized during the year for the survey of all the claims of mission lands in Alaska, and some few of these contracts were perfected as required by the General Land Office. It is expected that this work will now proceed to completion by the close of another year.

At the date of my last annual report an examiner of surveys was engaged in making an examination of the conditions in Alaska respecting all classes of surveys, including surveys of mission lands. His report, which goes into the subject in considerable detail, will be found appended to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

RESURVEY OF SOUTH BOUNDARY OF COLORADO.—During the last fiscal year the General Land Office received the final returns of the resurvey of this boundary line.

The field work of the resurvey was thoroughly tested by an examiner and an engineer from that office. The monuments along the line were reported to be well within the requirements, and the work of the astronomer who conducted the instrumental work to have been performed with great care and accuracy. The resurvey was therefore accepted, and maps thereof were filed in the offices of the surveyors-general for Colorado and New Mexico.

The matter of adopting this line as the true boundary between Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the change in jurisdiction over adjoining lands, must be determined by negotiations between the United States and the State of Colorado, or otherwise, and I recommend that appropriate action be taken by Congress thereon and that provision be made at the same time for the closing of the lines of public survey to the new boundary line.

IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.—Congress at its last session authorized the survey and marking of the unsurveyed portion of the line between the States of Idaho and Montana, estimated at 450 miles, and appropriated \$50,000 for this purpose. This line is the only interstate boundary line remaining unsurveyed and unmarked. It follows the top of the Bitter Root Mountain range southwardly to the Rocky Mountains, or Continental Divide, the crest of which it then follows to the east boundary of Idaho.

The problem of ascertaining the true watershed or crest of the two mountain ranges is an interesting one, requiring accurate judgment and experience in mountain topography and involving a multitude of reconnaissance surveys as the establishment progresses. This important work was begun by the contractor in the spring of 1904, and will probably require two seasons to complete.

FIELD EXAMINATIONS OF APPLICATIONS FOR SURVEY UNDER THE TIMBER AND STONE ACT.—Large areas of timbered lands, sought to be entered under the timber and stone act, having been surveyed upon affidavits of settlement and such settlement found to be fictitious, it was decided during the last year to use the corps of examiners of surveys to investigate in the field all applications for surveys that alleged settlement, and the result has proven the wisdom of this procedure.

In the timbered regions no real settlement to any extent was found.

and in most cases a mere camping hut without furniture and destitute of means of housekeeping was all that the examiners could discover on the ground. The alleged settlers, it was learned, lived in distant towns and cities and were induced, by promises of reward after the survey, to lend their names, evidently without an intention to make their homes on the land. The investigation has thus far resulted in materially checking the rapid absorption by unscrupulous persons of the valuable timber now standing on the public lands in the mountain districts.

EXAMINATION OF CEDED CHIPPEWA LANDS IN MINNESOTA.—The work of examining the lands in the former Chippewa Indian Reservations, ceded under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat L., 642), was brought to a completion March 31 last. There were examined during the past year 725,818.98 acres, embracing lands in the Pigeon River, Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, Deer Creek, Red Lake, and Chippewa of the Mississippi reservations. Of the total lands examined 88,320 acres were classified as "pine" lands, and the estimates indicated that there are 172,445,000 feet of merchantable pine timber thereon.

SALES OF CHIPPEWA PINE TIMBER.—There were two sales of pine timber on ceded Chippewa lands held at Cass Lake, Minnesota, in December last, 415,000,000 feet of timber being sold for \$2,650,903, or an average of \$6.38 per thousand feet. Twenty per cent of the amount of the sales has already been paid.

Instructions and schedules have also been issued for the sale at Cass Lake, Minnesota, on November 15 next, of the pine timber on 116,190.26 acres of "pine" lands, estimated to contain 210,774,000 feet of timber, and for the sale at the same place on November 17, 1904, of 95 per cent of the pine timber on 16,833.96 acres, estimated to contain 12,967,000 feet of timber.

LOGGING OPERATIONS ON CEDED CHIPPEWA LANDS.—During the past logging season there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands 45,590,448 feet of timber, the price paid being \$269,195.13, or an average of \$5.90 per thousand feet. The expense to the Indians of logging said timber was \$14,421.82, or a little over 5 per cent.

Logging operations have, except as to about 1,400,000 feet still standing, been completed on the "pine" lands on 15 of the school sections in the Red Lake and White Earth reservations, embracing 6,912.33 acres, the timber on which was sold at Crookston, Minn., on March 2, 1903. On these sections the scalers' reports show that there were 16,495,587 feet of timber cut. These sections, except as to one section examined in 1899, in which case the estimates and amount cut are about equal, were examined in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, by Government estimators, who reported that there were only 10,151,000 feet thereon, or about 56 per cent of the amount of timber actually on the land.

Nine sections in the Chippewa of the Mississippi Reservations, involving 2,440.49 acres, the timber on which was sold at Cass Lake, Minnesota, on December 5 last, were cut clean the past season, there being 4,789,115 feet cut, as against 4,241,000 feet estimated to be thereon by Government estimators.

For the timber on the 24 sections cut clean, except as to 1,400,000 feet as above stated, all involving 9,352.82 acres, the price paid was \$109,847.61, or an average of \$11.74 per acre.

TIMBER CULTURE ENTRIES.—The time within which final proof could be made under the timber culture law expired March 3, 1904. The General Land Office has taken the necessary action to cancel such entries as still remain of record. During the past year 2,429 entries were canceled.

OPENING OF LANDS IN THE RED LAKE, GRANDE RONDE, ROSEBUD, AND DEVILS LAKE RESERVATIONS.—As provided by the act of February 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46), the Red Lake Indian lands of Minnesota were offered at public sale at Thief River Falls, Minn., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. June 20, 1904, and said sale was continued until July 14, 1904, at which time the same was adjourned to be resumed at Crookston, Minn., October 3, 1904.

There were sold 610 tracts, aggregating in area 93,747.59 acres, amounting to \$589,117.20, or an average price of \$6.28 per acre.

The amount received at this sale was \$117,823.44, being 20 per cent of the total value of the land sold.

At the continuation of the public sale of Red Lake lands at Crookston, Minn., October 3 to 8, 1904, 1,035 tracts, containing 162,197.29 acres, were offered.

There were sold 129 tracts, containing 20,388 acres, for \$90,559.65. The purchasers paid one-fifth of the purchase price, amounting to \$18,111.93.

The highest bid received was \$9.70 per acre, the lowest \$4 per acre, and the average price was \$4.44.

The total acreage in this reservation offered at public sale was 255,945.16 acres, of which amount 114,135.87 acres were sold for \$679,676.85, one-fifth of the purchase price, viz, \$135,935.37, being paid by the purchasers.

There remain unsold 141,809.29 acres.

Sealed bids for the sale of a part of the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation land in Oregon, as provided by the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), were received at Oregon City, Oregon, land office, from 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, August 1, 1904, until 11 o'clock on Monday, August 8, 1904.

The total area of this reservation offered for sale was 26,021.64 acres, divided into 181 tracts of approximately 160 acres each.

Three hundred and thirty-three bids were received for 111 different tracts, aggregating an area of 16,418.48 acres, and ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$11.75 per acre, or an average price of \$4.05 per acre, amounting to \$66,497.21. Checks and money orders for \$13,215.44 were received, representing practically 20 per cent of the amount bid, and the recommendation of the acceptance of these bids has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

There are 9,603.04 acres for which there were no bids. The act provides that no bids should be accepted until the sum of all bids received should equal or exceed \$28,500, and as \$66,497.21 was received for less than two-thirds of the lands offered for sale the sale is considered highly satisfactory.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., aggregating in area 385,817.11 acres, divided into 2,412 claims of approximately 160 acres each, subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254), were opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only during the first sixty days, and thereafter by the first legal applicant at Bonesteel, S. Dak., August 8, 1904, in the order established by the drawing of July 28, 1904, and such opening continued for lands in that district until and including September 10, 1904, and thereafter at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

The law fixes the price for these lands at \$4 per acre, to be paid in installments, and provides for reduction to \$3 and \$2.50 per acre after periods of three and six months respectively, after opening, and for disposal for cash, under rules and regulations and slightly different conditions, after expiration of four years after opening.

One hundred and six thousand three hundred and eight persons registered as applicants for said lands.

During the month of August, 1904, 938 homestead entries were made for these lands, aggregating an area of 147,838.68 acres, under which the first payment required under the act of April 23, 1904, *supra*, of \$1 per acre was made, aggregating \$147,838.68.

Thirteen applications under the President's proclamation of May 13, 1904, were received for the reservation from homestead entry for as many town sites in the ceded Rosebud Indian lands, South Dakota. After a careful investigation of the same and an examination of the tracts applied for in the field, the applications were, on July 28, 1904, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and the reservation of four town sites, covering 1,079.24 acres, was recommended, and on August 2, 1904, the recommendation was approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior and the other applications were rejected.

The unallotted and unreserved lands in the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, aggregating in area 88,948.39 acres, divided into 556 claims of approximately 160 acres each, to be disposed of under the pro-

visions of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stats. L., 319), were opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only during the first sixty days, and thereafter by the first legal applicant, at the Devils Lake office, North Dakota, on Tuesday, September 6, 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m., and in the order established by the drawing of August 24, 1904, as prescribed by proclamation of June 2, 1904. Fifteen thousand and eighty-six persons registered as applicants for these lands.

These lands are to be paid for at the rate of \$4.50 per acre as follows: \$1.50 when the entry is made, and the remainder in annual installments of 50 cents per acre.

LAND CONTESTS.—There were 1,234 appealed and 4,786 unappealed contest cases decided during the year.

DEPREDACTIONS UPON PUBLIC TIMBER.—There were 347 cases of depredations upon public timbered lands reported during the year, involving timber to the value of \$337,515.43, a decrease of \$284,583.68 from last year. In 48 cases recommendation was made for civil suit to recover damages. Propositions of settlement to the number of 68 were accepted, their amounts aggregating \$53,398.40. From sales of timber cut unlawfully from public lands there were received \$9,668.43; from compromises under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes, \$25,733.90; from fines imposed and judgments rendered, \$17,270.86; making a total of \$106,071.59 accruing to the Government through depredations upon public lands.

On June 30, 1904, there were pending in the United States courts 125 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$2,009,863.30, the value of timber alleged to have been taken unlawfully from public lands, and 324 criminal prosecutions for cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

The decrease in the magnitude of trespass cases reported last year bears eloquent testimony to the efficient service rendered by the special agents of the General Land Office and the inspectors of this Department in suppressing this class of depredations on the public domain and in enforcing such a respect for the law protecting the public property as will tend in the future to still further decrease the number of violations in this respect.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—An average of about 75 special agents of the General Land Office were employed during the year in investigating alleged fraudulent land entries, and otherwise in protecting the public lands from timber trespass or illegal appropriation. On July 1, 1903, there were pending 18,341 entries and filings awaiting reports from special agents or action upon reports already received or hearings had under such reports. During the last fiscal year there were received 10,224 entries and filings. Of the total number, 1,290 entries were held for cancellation or suspended on special agents' reports; 540 hearings were ordered on such reports; 1,231 entries

were canceled; 1,592 were approved for patent; and 7,285 entries were relieved from suspension, leaving 18,457 entries and filings pending July 1, 1904.

SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRY FRAUDS.—All cases of assignment of soldiers' additional homestead rights are carefully examined in the General Land Office, and, if their validity remains open to doubt, are referred to special agents for investigation. Experience has demonstrated the necessity for a rigid inspection of these claims. During the past year 237 applications have been canceled, while 346 have been relieved from suspension.

UNLAWFUL FENCING OF PUBLIC LANDS.—With respect to unlawful inclosures, 137 reports of special agents were received during the year, showing an area of 1,353,567 acres of public lands unlawfully inclosed. Through the efforts of the special agents, 39 of such inclosures, embracing 717,505 acres of public land, have been removed and proceedings are pending to compel removal in the remaining cases reported. Specific instructions have been given the special agents to secure the removal of all the unlawful fences upon the public lands, and it appears from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that material progress is being made in that direction, many of the fences being removed at once by the maintainers as soon as their attention is called by the special agent to the requirements of the law. In other cases, however, legal proceedings have been found necessary to impress upon the violators of the law the determination of the Department to keep the public lands open to the home builder.

THE PROSECUTION AND PRESENT CONDITION OF LAND FRAUD CASES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—Charges were made and freely circulated by the opponents of the Administration to the effect that the investigation of the land frauds by the Interior Department is not being seriously and diligently conducted; that criminal prosecutions connected with the investigation are not being pressed with such vigor as to manifest a determination to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice, and that an air of secrecy pervades the Department, making it difficult to obtain information as to the progress and present status of the work.

These charges are utterly without foundation in fact. The investigation has been in the hands of competent officers of the Government from the beginning, and has been conducted, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with the utmost possible speed consistent with thoroughness; the prosecutions, where indictments have been found, have been and are being vigorously pressed, and at no time has there been any attempt to deprive the public of the fullest information as to the progress or status of such prosecutions, or as to any matter in connection therewith.

The leading spirits in the fraudulent transactions brought to light

are mostly men who have occupied positions of influence and high standing, both socially and politically, and many of them are men of large wealth. They have thrown many obstacles in the way, which have required time, patience, constant effort, determination, and courage on the part of those having charge of the investigation to overcome.

They have diligently sought, in season and out of season, to thwart the purpose of the investigation and to control its results favorably to themselves. These difficulties have been successfully met and overcome and the tactics resorted to by the parties criminally involved and by their friends have been circumvented and defeated at all points. The determination of the Secretary of the Interior has been from the beginning that the investigation should be thorough and complete, and nothing has been left undone to accomplish such result. The fraudulent operations have been carried on chiefly in the States of California and Oregon, but have not been confined to those States. In many instances the conspirators have reached out into other States. Their schemes were broadly and deeply laid and the task of unearthing them has been one of great difficulty. While only about eighteen months have elapsed since the investigation was commenced, the practical results thus far attained are both gratifying and encouraging. They may be summed up as follows:

CALIFORNIA.—1. The indictment in February, 1903, in the District of Columbia, of Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson, and Henry P. Dimond, of San Francisco, Cal., and Joost H. Schneider, of Tucson, Ariz., under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the United States of large quantities of its public lands, and the indictment in December, 1902, in the District of Columbia, of said John A. Benson for bribery of public officials in connection with such conspiracy. The leading spirits in this conspiracy are Frederick A. Hyde and John A. Benson, and their scheme to defraud the Government was of gigantic proportions. It involved an attempt to secure titles to hundreds of thousands of acres of the public lands of the United States, in the various public-lands States and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), in exchange for State school lands lying within the limits of United States forest reserves established in the States of California and Oregon, the titles to which school lands were acquired by and on behalf of said Hyde and Benson, in violation of the laws of said States relating to the disposal of school lands, and in a grossly illegal and fraudulent manner, by means of false and forged applications, affidavits, and other documents required by the laws of said States to be executed and filed in connection with the purchase of school lands, thereby rendering such

titles false, fraudulent, and worthless, and by making and securing to be made false and forged relinquishments to the United States of such false, fraudulent, and worthless titles, and by selecting other lands belonging to the United States outside of forest reserves in exchange for the titles thus fraudulently obtained and relinquished to the United States.

The act referred to provides, among other things, that the *owner* of lands within a forest reserve may relinquish the same to the United States and select other lands in lieu thereof outside of forest reserves. Briefly stated, the object of the conspiracy was to obtain good titles from the United States for its public lands outside of forest reserves in exchange for false, fraudulent, and worthless titles to school lands secured by the conspirators from said States within forest reserves.

While hundreds of thousands of acres of the public lands were involved in the scheme, only a small portion thereof—less than 40,000 acres—had been patented at the time of the discovery of the fraud by the Secretary of the Interior. By the Secretary's direction the further issuing of patents upon the selections and entries involved was immediately stopped, and all such selections and entries were suspended, which suspension still remains in force. The Government is therefore in no danger of further loss of its public lands through the said scheme. The fraudulent business of the conspirators has been completely broken up, and their nefarious practices are now at an end.

The defendants in these indictments were immediately arrested, one—John A. Benson—in the State of New York, two—Frederick A. Hyde, and Henry P. Dimond—in the State of California, and the fourth—Joost H. Schneider—in the District of Columbia. The last named is now held under heavy bail for his appearance for trial. Proceedings under section 1014 of the Revised Statutes were at once instituted in the States of California and New York to secure the removal of the defendants arrested in those States to the District of Columbia for trial. These proceedings have been diligently prosecuted, and in California have resulted in decisions by both the United States district and circuit courts of the northern district of California sustaining the conspiracy indictment and ordering the defendants Hyde and Dimond removed to the District of Columbia for trial. They have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is the purpose of the Government to secure in that court an advancement of the case on the docket, and a hearing of the appeals at the earliest possible date.

The defendants are under heavy bail to answer the decision of the Supreme Court when finally rendered. Upon the indictment for bribery, John A. Benson has also been held for removal to the District of Columbia for trial and he has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Upon the conspiracy indictment, removal proceedings are still pending against said Benson in New York, with the expectation that they will be concluded at an early date, with like favorable results.

The action of the Secretary of the Interior in suspending the selections and entries of the public lands involved in the conspiracy, and in refusing to issue further patents upon such selections and entries, is fully sustained by the decisions of both the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northern district of California, above referred to.

As an immediate and very important result of the investigation, this gigantic combination and conspiracy has been broken up, and its power for evil doing in the future utterly destroyed. As further and ultimate results, the fraudulent selections will all be canceled and the lands covered thereby restored to the public domain, and it is the confident belief of the Secretary of the Interior and of the officials having charge of the prosecutions growing out of the investigation that the guilty parties will be convicted, and such punishment meted out to them as will not only be commensurate to the magnitude of their crimes, but will serve as a warning to evil doers in the future.

It should be further stated in this connection that as to the indictments found in the District of Columbia against Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson, and others, more rapid progress in the matter of bringing the defendants to trial has been impossible by reason of the great delay caused by proceedings required to be had by section 1014 of the Revised Statutes to secure the removal of the defendants to the District of Columbia for trial. These defendants have been and are stubbornly resisting removal, and have been and are endeavoring by every possible means to secure delay in the removal proceedings. While the indictments against them were found nearly a year ago, they have thus far been able to prevent a trial by resorting to the apparently fruitful sources of delay under the law as it now exists. It is quite probable that the time from the date of the finding of the indictments until the presence of the defendants in the District of Columbia for trial, can be secured, will cover a period of a year and a half or more. Such long delay is not only embarrassing to this Department, but there is danger that by the death of important witnesses the final success of the prosecutions may be seriously jeopardized. These things strongly suggest that a change in the law whereby the removal of indicted parties to the jurisdiction where the indictment is found may be more speedily secured, to the end that their trial may be had within a reasonable time, would be wise. The Department in this instance has been much embarrassed by the delays referred to, which have been apparently within the law as it now exists.

INDICTMENTS IN THE STATE OF OREGON.—(2) (a) The indictment, October 27, 1903, of Horace G. McKinley, Stephen A. D. Puter, and Marie L. Ware, under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the United States of its public lands.

(b) The indictment, October 29, 1903, of Horace G. McKinley, Stephen A. D. Puter, Marie L. Ware, and Emma L. Watson, under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the United States of its public lands.

(c) The indictment, October 30, 1903, of Horace G. McKinley, under section 5418 of the Revised Statutes, for forgery and other criminal acts condemned by the statute, in connection with acquiring title to public lands of the United States.

(d) The indictment, October 30, 1903, of Stephen A. D. Puter and Guy Huff, under section 5418 of the Revised Statutes, for forgery and other criminal acts condemned by the statute, in connection with acquiring title to public lands of the United States.

(e) The indictment, March 17, 1904, of Emma L. Watson, Stephen A. D. Puter, Marie L. Ware, Horace G. McKinley, Maude Witt, Frank H. Walgamot, Harry C. Barr, Dan W. Tarpley, and others, under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the United States of its public lands.

(f) The indictment, March 26, 1904, of Charles Cunningham, Asa Rayburn, Dallas O'Harra, Glen H. Saling, Shelley Jones, Mark Shackelford, and Kate James, under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the United States of its public lands.

(g) The indictment, April 2, 1904, of Henry Meldrum, former surveyor-general of the State of Oregon, under section 5418 of the Revised Statutes, for criminal conduct condemned by that statute.

In these prosecutions Charles Cunningham, Asa Rayburn, Dallas O'Harra, Glen H. Saling, and Shelley Jones have pleaded guilty, and sentence has been imposed upon all except O'Harra and Jones. The other cases were set for trial at the May term, 1904, of the Federal court at Portland, Oreg., but owing to the fact that one of the principal witnesses for the Government had absconded the cases had to be continued, and are now set for trial at the November term, 1904, of the court. The absconding witness has been arrested and is now under bail for his appearance at the November term. An able attorney, skilled in the conduct of criminal prosecutions, has been appointed by the Government to assist the United States attorney in the trial of these cases, and convictions in all of them are confidently expected.

The investigation is still being carried on and further indictments are expected as soon as the cases can be prepared for proper presentation to grand juries. In so far as indictments have not as yet been found it should be apparent to every one that secrecy must necessarily be maintained, otherwise all efforts to accomplish beneficial results

would be futile. There is not now, and never has been, any desire or effort on the part of the Secretary of the Interior or those engaged under his direction to keep from the public the results of the investigation except in so far as absolutely necessary to prevent a failure in the endeavor to accomplish the desired end, to wit, the conviction and punishment of the guilty parties.

That the charges of this Department's want of sincerity and diligence referred to are in every respect without justification in fact or reason can easily be ascertained by anyone who cares to know the truth. The results accomplished are largely shown by the public records of the courts and of the Land Department, and in so far as not thus shown, namely, as to the absolute destruction of the Hyde-Benson combination and the general breaking-up of the fraudulent practices in other sections, as herein indicated, the honest seeker for information can have no difficulty in obtaining it by simple inquiry of the officials of the Land Department or of the indicted parties themselves.

The following telegram received at the Department speaks for itself:

PORTLAND, OREGON, *September 29.*

Judge Bellinger to-day overruled the demurrer to the indictment in the case of the United States *v.* Emma L. Watson, S. A. D. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, Miss Marie L. Ware, Maud Witt, Frank H. Walgamot, Henry C. Barr, D. W. Tarpley, and three others, whose names are unknown, accused of fraud in Government land transactions.

These indictments caused a sensation when they were returned, many of those implicated being prominent.

On November 18 the Department was advised of the conviction of Henry Meldrum, former surveyor-general of Oregon, in the Federal court at Portland, on the indictment found against him April 2, 1904, as hereinabove set forth.

FOREST RESERVES.

There are now 59 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), embracing 62,763,494 acres. This is an increase over last year of 408,529 acres.

Nine additional forest reserves have been established; 1, the Crow Creek Forest Reserve in Wyoming, has been abolished; 4 have been somewhat reduced in area, and 2 have been enlarged; while 2—the Santa Ynez Forest Reserve and the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, in the State of California—have been consolidated into one, under the name of the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve. In the latter case an additional area, consisting of private lands lying between the two reserves, was also included.

FOREST-RESERVE FIRES.—During the last fiscal year there were extinguished 231 fires that had passed the incipient stage when discovered. The areas burned over aggregated 112,817 acres, and the cost of extinguishing the fires, excluding salaries of forest employees, was \$4,127. This is a decrease from the preceding year of 48 fires, of 166,917 acres in area, and of \$2,036 in cost. The larger area for the preceding year is partly accounted for by the fact that during that year an extensive fire in the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve burned over an area of 129,018 acres.

SHEEP GRAZING IN FOREST RESERVES.—For the grazing season of 1901 the Department authorized the grazing of 1,400,000 head of sheep in all or parts of 8 reserves; 391 permits were issued, covering 1,214,418 head. For the season of 1902 these same reserves were opened to 1,197,000 head, and 484 permits were issued, covering 1,151,513 head, and in 1903 they were opened to 877,000 head, when 320 permits, covering 812,328 head, were issued. In addition to these 8 reserves, parts of newly created reserves were, for the season of 1903, opened to the grazing of 601,400 head of sheep, and 113 permits were issued, covering 600,239 head. For the grazing season of 1904, 20 reserves were opened to the grazing of 1,811,750 sheep, and 843 permits were issued for the grazing of 1,806,722 head.

CATTLE AND HORSE GRAZING IN FOREST RESERVES.—For the grazing season of 1901 there were 1,926 permits issued to graze 277,621 head of horses and cattle in 32 reserves; for 1902 there were 2,642 permits issued to graze 357,552 head in 37 reserves; for 1903 there were 4,121 permits to graze 529,973 head in 44 reserves, and for 1904 there were 5,822 permits to graze 610,091 head in 48 reserves.

SALES OF TIMBER IN FOREST RESERVES.—There were pending at the beginning of the year 118 petitions for sale of timber in forest reserves, and 370 were presented during the year. Of these 377 have been granted and sales effected, 20 were refused or abandoned by the applicants, and 91 were pending at the end of the year. The sums realized from this source during the year and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$58,436.19.

FREE USE OF TIMBER IN FOREST RESERVES.—The applications received during the year for free use of timber in forest reserves numbered 3,265, an increase of 1,041 over the number received during the preceding year. The amount of timber embraced in these applications was 5,764,683 board feet and 53,569 cords, of which more than half was dead timber, the removal of which has been of especial benefit to the reserves.

SAWMILLS IN FOREST RESERVES.—The policy of issuing permits for the placing of sawmills within the reserves, under such restrictions as appear to be demanded by the conditions in each case, has been continued with good results, not a single case having resulted unfor-

tunately. Among the advantages accruing from the practice of allowing the location of such mills near the cutting area in timber-sale cases may be mentioned the fact that it has tended to promote a more economical use of timber, has furnished better facilities for supplying the products to the consumer, and has brought about a more satisfactory understanding among all concerned. It has also resulted in more careful methods in the management and control of fires, and has furnished a corps of trained assistants in cases where fires have attained proportions beyond the control of the forest officers.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVILEGES IN FOREST RESERVES.—Under this head are included the construction of wagon roads, establishing and conducting of road houses, public stopping places, hotels, stores, and the privilege of hay cutting, etc. Such applications were received to the number of 226, exceeding the number of the preceding year by about one-third. About one-half of these applications have been allowed, while the remainder have been rejected or are held for further action.

FOREST RESERVE LIEU SELECTIONS.—Of forest reserve lieu selections there were pending July 1, 1903, 5,504 cases, involving an approximate area of 1,263,236.93 acres. There were received during the last fiscal year 3,256 cases, involving an approximate area of 466,623 acres. Of this number 2,910 cases were approved for patent and 134 were rejected, making 3,044 finally disposed of, and embracing an area of 601,833 acres. There were pending June 30, 1904, 5,616 cases, involving an approximate area of 1,128,027 acres.

LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.—The delay in determining what further reserves will be ultimately proclaimed has necessitated holding extensive areas temporarily withdrawn, in order to prevent speculative appropriation of the lands in advance of the creation of the reserves. As rapidly as the reserves are finally established these withdrawals are revoked as regards all lands not included therein. From June 30, 1903, to October 1, 1904, 3,632,500 acres were restored to the public domain and thrown open to settlement and entry. By virtue of the authority vested in the Land Department, and in accordance with an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, all lands of this character are now thrown open to settlement as soon as restored to the public domain, but are not open to entry or selection until after notice to that effect has been published for sixty days.

ENTRY OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.—In the preliminary report by the commission on the public lands attention was drawn to the importance of having all the land within the borders of forest reserves put to the best use, in consequence of which it was recommended that such lands be opened to agricultural entry, under suitable restrictions and limitations prescribed by law.

A bill (H. R. 13631), prepared in accordance with this recommendation, was introduced in Congress on March 8 last, but failed of action. In view of the importance of this measure, its enactment into law is greatly to be desired, and I accordingly urgently recommend the passage of the bill.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE ARRESTS.—It is a matter for serious regret that as yet no legislation has been secured as the result of the bills heretofore recommended by this Department and successively introduced in the Fifty-Sixth, Fifty-Seventh, and Fifty-Eighth Congresses to confer authority upon forest officers to make arrests for violation of the laws and regulations relating to forest reserves. The management of the reserves is so hampered by the want of such authority that I desire to lay special stress upon the need for this legislation, and urgently recommend that the bill for this purpose which was introduced in the House at the last session of Congress (H. R. 7296), and received favorable action by that body, be passed by the Senate at the next session of Congress.

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOREST RESERVES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office renews the recommendation heretofore made by his Office that the work connected with the administration of forest reserves be transferred to the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture.

In my last annual report I used this language:

Forestry, dealing as it does with a source of wealth produced by the soil, is properly an agricultural subject. The presence of properly trained foresters in the Agricultural Department, as well as the nature of the subject itself, makes the ultimate transfer, if found to be practicable, of the administration of the forest reserves to that Department essential to the best interests both of the reserves and of the people who use them.

I am still of the opinion therein expressed, and concur, therefore, in the Commissioner's recommendation.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, for reasons stated in his report, recommends the passage of bills pending before Congress as follows:

A bill to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves. H. R. 13631.

A bill to control grazing in forest reserves. H. R. 6480.

A bill for the protection of the public forest reserves and national parks of the United States. H. R. 7296.

A bill to regulate the use of forest-reserve timber. H. R. 13095.

A bill to provide for the sale of the timber and other material growing or being on public forest reserves and for renting or leasing of the lands therein. H. R. 7295.

A bill for the protection of wild animals, birds, and fish in the forest reserves of the United States. H. R. 8135.

A bill to set apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a public park, to be known as "The Petrified Forest National Park." H. R. 2529.

A bill to set apart certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a public park, to be known as "The Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' National Park," for the purpose of preserving the prehistoric caves and ruins and other works and relics therein. H. R. 7269.

A bill creating the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' National Park. (The Commissioner recommends change of name to the "Mesa Verde National Park.") H. R. 6784.

A bill to establish and administer national parks. H. R. 13478.

(See the above bill as amended and set forth on page 391 of the Commissioner's report.)

The Commissioner also recommends legislation providing for the determination of questions arising from the resurvey of the south boundary of the State of Colorado, and for the transfer of the administration of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.

I concur in the recommendations of the Commissioner for legislation as above indicated.

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.—The report of the Public Lands Commission, is attached to and made a part of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; the modifications of existing executive methods and the legislation recommended therein meet my approval, the same being practically what has been recommended in prior annual reports regarding the repeal of the timber and stone act, the amendment of the desert land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law as well as the enactment of legislation for the sale of timber on public lands.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Marked advances toward civilization have been made by the Indians of the United States during the past year, and the number of those who have engaged in earning self-support has materially increased, many wholly supporting themselves and families.

The Indian population has varied but slightly from previous years, the number being about the same as reported last year—272,000. Of this number, about 180,000 occupy 156 reservations in the various States and Territories, containing about 55,127,000 acres, outside of the State of New York and the Indian Territory.

The Five Civilized Tribes, composed of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creeks, and Seminole, in the Indian Territory, number about 86,650, including freedmen, their reservations aggregating 19,475,614 acres. The New York Indians occupy 8 small reservations in the northwestern part of the State of New York, having an area of about 88,000 acres. They number about 5,200, and receive small annuities in money and goods under treaty stipulations.

Ten additional agencies have been abolished during the year, under the authority of law, and the duties pertaining thereto devolved upon

bonded superintendents of Indian training schools located at such agencies, so that but 23 agencies are provided for in the appropriation act for the current fiscal year, as against 33 for the past year and 43 for the previous year. As intimated in my last annual report, the policy of placing Indian affairs and reservations under the charge of the school superintendents thereon seems to meet the changing conditions of the Indians in their efforts at self-support and independence. As in recent years so during the past year Indians whose allotments have been leased for their benefit have been required to work portions of such allotments, unless because of disability they were unable to do so.

Allotments have been made during the year to 484 Indians and approved, the total area allotted amounting to 39,085 acres. Allotments in severalty approximating 8,862,000 acres to 73,524 Indians have been made since the passage of the general allotment act of February 28, 1887 (24 Stat., 388). And 796 patents for allotments have been issued and delivered during the year.

The policy of requiring able-bodied Indians to labor for their own support, and withholding rations from all except the needy and indigent, was put into practical operation in the early part of the year 1902.

Agents were then notified that the support in idleness of those able to work must cease; that work would be offered the able-bodied, for which they would be fairly and promptly paid, and they would then be left to provide for themselves, as no further rations would be issued to them. The money saved by the reduction of rations would be used to pay them in cash for labor in building roads, dams, reservoirs for storage of water, and other needed work on reservations which they were competent to perform, which would give them profitable occupation for the present, and by the experience thus gained lead to their self-support in the future. Men were to be paid \$1.25 per day of eight hours, and men with teams \$2.50 per day.

Agents were directed not only to employ the Indians to the fullest possible extent on the reservations, but to use all their influence to find employment for them in the surrounding country. The object was to provide an opportunity for the Indians to work. If the Government did not have sufficient work, the agent was to find it for them. The Indians were given to understand that they were free to work or not as they chose, but if they were able to work and were given a chance to do so, and then refused, they must suffer the consequences, and need not expect the Government to support them.

As a first result of the practical working of this policy, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for the year 1902, stated that over 12,000 Indians had been dropped from the ration rolls as being wholly self-supporting, many of whom had never worked before.

This of course included a large number of Indians employed by and drawing salaries from the Government in the agency and school service.

The effects of this new policy on the Indian population have proven to be greatly beneficial from the outset. Of course, there are still many lazy, shiftless Indians who will not work until compelled by want to do so, but reports from Indian agents, school superintendents, and inspecting officers indicate beyond question that the majority of the able-bodied on most of the reservations are not only willing but eager to work.

Another important result has been a very material reduction in the quantity of subsistence supplies, such as beef, flour, bacon, sugar, etc., required to be purchased each year by the Government.

As bearing upon the question of the desire of many Indians to work and depend upon their own exertions for support, mention may be made of the annual migration of hundreds of Indians—men, women, and children—to the hop and sugar-beet fields in Oregon and Washington during the harvest season, where they work picking hops and gathering the beet crop for the white farmers, while others work at the sawmills and canneries. Many of the Indians of the San Carlos, Fort Apache, and Mescalero reservations seek and find employment on railroad work in the vicinity of the reservations. During the fiscal year 1903 over 300 Navaho Indians were employed off the reservation, principally with the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company, and earned an average wage of \$1.10 per day. The agent reported in 1902 that the earnings of the Navajos on railroad work outside the reservation amounted to \$70,135. They are good workers and are sought by the sugar-beet farmers in Colorado, where many of them have been (with the approval of the Department) profitably employed.

During the calendar year 1903, the sum of \$194,000 was authorized by the Department to be expended by the agents and superintendents in charge of the Sioux reservations alone, in employing Indians in lieu of rations.

This policy has passed beyond the experimental stage. The Indians are beginning to understand that the idle and shiftless must suffer; that the Government will employ, or find employment for, all who will work, and that only the sick and physically disabled will be fed and cared for without work.

FINANCIAL.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The amount appropriated by the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is \$9,853,480.75. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the sum of \$8,521,306.77 was appropriated, as given in the previous report.

The appropriations for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 for the different objects for the Indian Service are shown in the following table:

	1904.	1905.
Current and contingent expenses	\$727,940.00	\$727,400.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,181,633.35	3,514,285.85
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	649,000.00	570,000.00
Incidental expenses	93,400.00	76,900.00
Support of schools	3,522,950.00	3,880,740.00
Miscellaneous	1,346,383.42	1,084,154.90
Total	8,521,306.77	9,853,480.75

By the deficiency and other acts for the years 1904 and 1905 the following additional amounts were appropriated:

	1904.	1905.
Current and contingent expenses	\$36,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous	45,000.00	\$25,000.00
Total	81,000.00	25,000.00

making total appropriations for the years 1904 and 1905 as follows:

	1904.	1905.
Current and contingent expenses	\$763,940.00	\$727,400.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,181,633.35	3,514,285.85
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	649,000.00	570,000.00
Incidental expenses	93,400.00	76,900.00
Support of schools	3,522,950.00	3,880,740.00
Miscellaneous	1,391,383.42	1,109,154.90
Total	8,602,306.77	9,878,480.75

The increase in the appropriations for 1905 over those for 1904 is \$1,276,173.98, and is explained as follows:

Increase over 1904:

Fulfilling treaty stipulations	\$1,332,652.50	
Support of schools	357,790.00	
		\$1,690,442.50

Decrease from 1904:

Current and contingent expenses	36,540.00	
Miscellaneous support, gratuities	79,000.00	
Incidental expenses	16,500.00	
Miscellaneous	282,228.52	
		414,268.52

1,276,173.98

The great increase in the appropriations for 1905 arises from the fact that several large appropriations were made pursuant to agree-

ments ratified during the second session of the Fifty Eighth Congress, amounting to \$1,332,652.50, explained as follows:

Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas.....	\$1, 003, 000. 00
Sioux of Rosebud Reservation.....	75, 000. 00
Crows.....	131, 200. 00
Flatheads.....	175, 000. 00
Indians of Devils Lake.....	52, 000. 00
Total.....	1, 436, 200. 00

Less the following treaty items reduced or dropped out, viz:

Surveying and allotting for Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable ..	\$90, 000. 00
Kansas Indians	6, 750. 00
Kickapoos	388. 51
Pottawatomies	1, 008. 99
Pawnees, employees.....	5, 400. 00
Total	103, 547. 50

leaving an increase in treaty appropriations for 1905 of \$1,332,652.50, as stated above.

EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures on account of the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1904 from moneys appropriated, from trust funds, and from miscellaneous sources, in all aggregating \$10,438,350.09, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses.....	\$703, 660. 00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	1, 690, 969. 87
Miscellaneous support, gratuities	530, 301. 32
Trust fund	2, 033, 955. 53
Incidental expenses	74, 902. 64
Support of schools.....	3, 401, 746. 82
Miscellaneous	2, 002, 813. 91
Total	10, 438, 350. 09

INCOME.—The following was the income of the various Indian tribes from all sources during the fiscal year 1904:

Interest on trust funds.....	\$1, 777, 373. 41
Treaty and agreement obligations	2, 065, 845. 52
Gratuities.....	649, 000. 00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous	1, 626, 458. 07

making a total of \$6,118,677.00 as against \$6,142,015.35 for the fiscal year 1903, a decrease of \$23,338.35.

EDUCATION.

Indian schools to the number of 253 were in operation during the fiscal year 1904, as against 257 in 1903. Of these, 25 were nonreservation boarding schools (one less than last year, on account of consolidation of Riverside and Perris schools); 90 reservation boarding

schools (one less than last year, Grace school, on Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak., being abandoned, and Otoe school, Oklahoma, destroyed by fire, and Jicarilla school, on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex., was established), and 138 day schools (two less than last year), with a total enrollment in all Government schools of 25,248 pupils, and an average attendance of 20,404, against a total enrollment of 24,357 pupils and an average attendance of 20,876 in 1903, or an increased average attendance in 1904, of 528 pupils.

In addition to those in Government schools there was an average attendance of 3,700 in mission boarding and day schools, the Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., and in public schools, against an average attendance of 3,506 in 1903, an increase of 194.

IMPROVEMENT TO SCHOOL PLANTS.—The appropriation for the construction, purchase, lease, and repairs of school buildings for sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, etc., made under the general school appropriation for the fiscal year 1904, was \$250,000, nearly half of which was used for repair work, and from the balance several new plants were erected. In addition to this appropriation, Congress provided for the use of the 25 nonreservation schools \$374,170 for the erection of new buildings, water, sewer, and lighting systems, purchase of land, etc., and \$99,200 for repairs and minor improvements.

Congress also granted authority to expend not exceeding \$30,000 out of the trust fund in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Otoe and Missouri Indians, for the purpose of erecting a school plant on their reservation to replace the one destroyed by fire, and the buildings will be completed in time for the opening of the school this fall.

LEASES OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report 4,457 leases for farming, grazing, and business purposes have been approved.

In addition there were approved 6 leases for the mining of gypsum and 2 for the production of oil and gas on allotted lands.

The mining leases were made under an amendment to the leasing rules, dated October 13, 1903, which provides that "no applications for mining leases will be considered by the Department unless specific permission has first been granted by the Department for negotiating for the same with the individual Indians whose lands are sought to be leased."

LEASING OF INDIAN UNALLOTTED LANDS.

Prior to the fiscal year 1900, the unallotted grazing lands on certain Indian reservations were leased in an informal manner, whereas after

1900 leases for such lands were based upon competitive bids, after public advertisement, and the increase in the rate per acre per annum, and in the tribal income, shows the wisdom of the change in the leasing system.

For the unallotted lands of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, the average rates received prior to 1902, were 10 cents per acre; for 1902, 1903, and 1904 the average price was $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

The rate for the Wichita lands for 1898, was $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, for 1899, 9 cents, and for 1900, 1901, and 1902, $11\frac{1}{8}$ cents. These lands were allotted in July, 1902.

The price received for the unallotted lands of the Ponca Indians, increased from $7\frac{1}{8}$ cents per acre in 1898 and 1899 to 11 cents in 1900; to $21\frac{3}{8}$ cents in 1901 and 1902; to $36\frac{1}{8}$ cents in 1903, and for 1904 the rate was $29\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

For the Otoe and Missouri lands, $6\frac{1}{8}$ cents were received in 1900, and 16 cents in 1901, 1902, and 1903, and in 1904, $15\frac{1}{8}$ cents.

The Kaw, or Kansas Indian lands were leased under the old system during 1898, 1899, and 1900, at 10 cents per acre; in 1901 the average rate received was $37\frac{3}{8}$ cents per acre, whereas for 1902 and 1903, 50 cents per acre was realized, since which time the surplus lands have been divided among the members of the tribe.

In 1898 and 1899, 431,640 acres of Osage lands were leased at 10 cents per acre; in 1900, 591,373 acres were leased at the same rate; whereas, during 1901, 1902, and 1903, 20 cents per acre was received, and the number of acres leased was increased from 591,373 acres in 1900 to 751,200 acres in 1902 and 1903. Since June 30, 1903, 109 grazing leases have been made, covering 503,672 acres, at an average price of 31.08 cents per acre, amounting to \$157,558.

Leases for Omaha lands for 2,727 acres, for one year from May 1, 1904, were made at an average rate of \$1.56 per acre.

On the Rosebud reservation 209,702 acres were leased for five years from June 1, 1904, at an average of 4 cents per acre.

SALE OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Mention was made in my last annual report of the extension of the amended rules promulgated for the sale of inherited Indian lands to the sale of allotted lands of certain living Indians, whose allotments, by special provision of law, may be sold for their benefit, viz:

Citizen Potawatomie and Absentee Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria and Miami, and certain Chippewas in Michigan.

The amended rules in question provided for the sale of these lands only under sealed bids.

Since the extension of said rules to the lands mentioned, there has

been a considerable falling off in the sales, but in most cases an increase in the price per acre received, thus:

From August 15, 1903, to August 15, 1904, only 73 conveyances had been made by Citizen Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians, at an average price per acre of \$10.35½, as against an average of \$5.98 per acre the previous year.

During the same time 14 conveyances were made by the Peoria, Miami, and Wyandotte Indians, at an average of \$13.27⅔ per acre; the average for the previous year was \$15.21.

Twenty-six conveyances were made by the L'Anse and Ontonagon bands of Chippewas in Michigan, at an average of \$2.70½ per acre.

Six conveyances were made by the Bad River, Red Cliff, and Ontonagon bands of Chippewas in Wisconsin, at an average of \$11.29⅓ per acre, as against \$6.32 the previous year.

Seven conveyances were made by the Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas in Michigan, at an average of \$10.03 per acre, the average for the previous year having been \$13.64.

INHERITED LANDS.

As stated in my report for the year ended June 30, 1903, provision was made by the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), for the sale of allotments of deceased Indians, under certain conditions, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Rules provided for by said act, to govern such sales, were originally approved by the Department June 26, 1902, but it has been found necessary from time to time to amend these rules in order to meet constantly changing conditions.

In connection with these sales the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his report says:

Under present conditions, so far as the Indian is concerned, the sale of these lands produces few beneficial results, but, on the contrary, has brought about conditions so detrimental to the Indians' welfare and so demoralizing to the community in general as to call for immediate and serious consideration. To the average land speculator the Indian seems to be considered common prey, and there has been disclosed through the reports of special agents designated to make investigations the existence of cliques and combinations of schemers in the vicinity of nearly every agency where large quantities of land are being sold, who, by various means, fleece the Indian of the last penny within a few hours after the agent has turned over to him the proceeds of a sale.

After most careful consideration of all the facts in connection with the sale of these inherited lands, and in view of the many representations made to the Department of abuses and questionable operations growing out of such sales, and the use or misuse of the proceeds by the beneficiaries, it became necessary to provide additional safeguards

in order to prevent the squandering of the moneys derived from this source. An amendment to paragraph 1 of section 1 of the amended rules, approved October 2, 1902, for the conveyance of inherited Indian lands was approved September 19, 1904, and it is confidently anticipated that it will provide a remedy for many of the evils and abuses complained of. It reads as follows:

Owners of such inherited Indian lands desiring to sell the same may petition the Indian agent or other officer having charge within whose territorial jurisdiction the land is located, praying that the land therein described may be sold under said act in accordance with the regulations, and agreeing that the proceeds to be derived therefrom shall be placed with the nearest and most convenient United States depository to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs, or in case of minors, subject to the check of their recognized guardian, for amounts not exceeding \$10 to each in any one month, when approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and only when so approved, and for sums in excess of \$10 per month, upon the approval of such agent only when specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The petition shall be signed by all the lawful heirs, and, in case of minors, by their legal representatives, and shall set forth every material fact necessary to show full title under the laws applicable.

It is the desire of the Department that the proceeds from these lands shall be used solely for beneficial purposes. Any Indian heir who wishes to expend the money coming to him for improvements to his own allotment, or for other legitimate purposes of benefit to himself and family, and who is competent to properly care for said funds and judiciously manage his business affairs, may receive such moneys in full, after having satisfied the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he is competent to so manage his affairs. And the settlement of any legitimate indebtedness incurred by these persons, due merchants or others, will doubtless be approved by that officer.

It appearing that the fees collected in each case failed to provide a sum sufficient to pay for advertising the sale of these inherited lands in the weekly edition of the newspapers of widest circulation in the county in which said lands are situated, and in order to avoid all deficits in this connection, the rules were still further amended, September 13, 1904, so as to provide that hereafter the poster method shall be followed exclusively, but the fee for advertising will be continued as heretofore. This fee must be paid by the purchaser of the land. These posters are to be prepared and printed monthly and then posted in the larger post-offices in the vicinity. It is believed that by this method the land will be better advertised and at much less expense.

In the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there appears a detailed statement which shows that there has been sold to June 30, 1904, 1,236 separate tracts of inherited Indian lands, aggregating 122,222.52 acres, for a total sum of \$2,057,464.50, at the average price of \$16.83 per acre. Of this number there were sold in Oklahoma 485

tracts, containing 62,314.65 acres, for \$1,002,101.63. The Commissioner states that "so small a portion of the proceeds from the sale of inherited lands is used by the Indians in improving their own allotments that the benefits thus derived are hardly entitled to consideration." He states also that his office has no detailed report of these expenditures for improvements, except with respect to the Omaha Indians in Nebraska. In the past three years, during only a portion of which inherited lands have been sold, improvements to Omaha allotments have been made in 57 separate cases, at a cost estimated at \$44,000. The Omahas are considered one of the most progressive tribes. Yet it is shown that out of a total of approximately \$59,000 received from the sale of inherited lands, and the large sums received on leased lands, estimated at \$72,000 in three years, less than 20 per cent was expended in improvements.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under rules and regulations approved by the President, December 6, 1893, allottees on the Bad River Reservation, in Wisconsin, were authorized to sell on stumpage all of the timber, standing or fallen, on their respective allotments, to Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mich., under contracts made informally, without competition, between Mr. Stearns and the respective allottees, for terms not exceeding ten years.

The business of logging on these allotments was fairly and satisfactorily conducted, but it was thought that better prices should be obtained for the various classes of timber, and that some method of cutting the same should be adopted which would insure a satisfactory new growth after lumbering. The Department, therefore, requested the Department of Agriculture, under date of September 12, 1902, to cause an examination to be made of the timber on said allotted lands, with the view of improving the methods, as above stated. The desired examination was conducted by the Bureau of Forestry, and certain recommendations were made by the experts of that Bureau which, in their judgment, would prevent future waste and insure new growth on tracts that had been cut over.

Based upon these recommendations, and after careful consideration of the whole subject with the general superintendent of logging for said reservation, a draft of rules and regulations embodying all the suggestions of the forestry experts was prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted for the approval of the Department. The new regulations fixed a minimum schedule of rates for the different classes of timber considerably in excess of the old rates, and provided for the sale thereof only after due advertisement, under sealed bids to the highest or best bidder, and were approved by the Presi-

dent, December 29, 1902. The same rules have been extended to other reservations in Wisconsin, and timber operations thereunder have, from the higher prices obtained, resulted in increased net proceeds aggregating several hundred thousand dollars.

Under rules heretofore approved, mention of which was made in my last annual report, the business of the cutting and sale of timber on other reservations has been continued. During the year several contracts covering allotted lands on the *Lac du Flambeau Reservation*, in Wisconsin, expired, and the question arose as to renewal of the contracts with J. H. Cushway & Co., the authorized contractors. The Department, after considering the renewal proposition in all its phases, authorized the Flambeau Lumber Company (successor to Cushway & Co.) to renew the expired contracts with the allottees, at a scale of prices approved by the Department. This having been accepted by the Flambeau Lumber Company, 46 extension agreements were executed with allottees, and 4 timber contracts under the original authority (September 22, 1892) were made and approved.

On the *Bad River*, *Red Cliff*, *Lac Court Orielles*, and *Grand Portage* reservations, in Wisconsin, timber operations have been properly conducted under regulations approved by the President and Secretary of the Interior, as above stated.

On the *Red Lake Reservation*, in Minnesota, operations for the disposal of a quantity of timber which had been blown down in a wind storm (in July, 1902) were carried on by the Grand Forks Lumber Company, under regulations approved by the President, September 7, 1903. These operations are reported to have been very successfully conducted, and to have netted the Indians \$30,000.

A contract was also awarded to W. A. Gould, of Bemidji, Minn., for the cutting and removal of another quantity of blown-down timber on this reservation, but this has not yet been cut.

On the *White Earth Reservation*, Minn., a large quantity of timber was blown down during December, 1903, and under regulations approved by the President, December 29, 1903, contracts were awarded to Indians of the reservation for the cutting and sale of the same. These operations were successfully conducted, and a profit to the Indians of \$19,289.40 is reported.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn. In accordance with the provisions of the act of April 21, 1904, regulations to govern the sale of timber by allottees under the jurisdiction of said agency, also a form of contract, have been approved. No contracts have yet been submitted for approval.

IRRIGATION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations for the fiscal year 1898 was \$30,000, the bulk of which was expended on the following reservations:

Southern Ute, Colo.....	\$8, 500
Uintah, Utah	9, 210
Wind River, Wyo.....	1, 525
Yakima, Wash.....	1, 946
Flathead, Mont	3, 598
Pyramid Lake and Walker River, Nev.....	900
Navajo, Ariz	500
Western Shoshone, Nev	500
Total.....	26, 679

At this time two very extensive and important systems of irrigation on Indian lands, both, however, to be paid for out of the Indians' own funds, were in course of construction, viz:

On the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, under a contract with the Idaho Canal Company, which was approved on October 22, 1896, the said company was constructing a system of irrigation which would deliver 300 cubic feet of water per second at the points on the reservation designated in the contract, the cost of the same to be \$90,000.

On the Crow Reservation, in Montana, a very extensive system was being constructed under Department supervision. This system was then well advanced, with 12 miles of canal finished and the head gate well under way.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899, approved July 1, 1898, provided for the appointment of an Indian inspector, who "*shall be an engineer competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigation works.*"

Walter H. Graves, an engineer, who had for several years been in charge of the construction and operation of irrigation works on the Crow Reservation, Mont., above mentioned, was appointed to the position of *engineer inspector*, as provided for in said act, and all the irrigation work on the various reservations was, during the year 1899, carried on under his supervision and advice. The act above noted increased the appropriation for irrigation to \$40,000. The larger part of this sum was apportioned to the following reservations and expended thereon during the year:

Southern Ute, Colo.
 Uintah, Utah.
 Wind River, Wyo.
 Yakima, Wash.
 Flathead, Mont.
 Pyramid Lake, Nev.

Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Navajo, Ariz.
 San Carlos, Ariz.
 Colorado River, Ariz.
 Lemhi, Idaho.

During this year the Crow Indians made an agreement with Inspector W. H. Graves, by which the sum of \$100,000 of their grazing funds was set aside for the completion of their irrigation system. Walter B. Hill, of New Hampshire, was appointed to superintend the work.

The appropriation of \$40,000 for the year 1900 was the same as for the year 1899.

During this year the matter of a proper water supply for the Pima Indians on the Gila River Reservation, in Arizona, received much attention. The waters of the river having been so largely appropriated by settlers above the reservation, it was nearly dry on the reservation during the irrigation season. Proper legal proceedings were taken to stop the diversion of that portion of the waters of the river to which they were entitled. A bill authorizing the construction of a reservoir near San Carlos, to provide water for irrigating the said reservation, was favorably reported upon by the Department, but failed to become a law. An appropriation of \$30,000 for the temporary support of these Indians was secured.

During this year, also, the work on the Big Horn Canal, on the Crow Reservation, progressed very satisfactorily, and about \$66,000 of Crow money was expended by Superintendent Hill, most of which was paid to the Indians themselves for work on the system.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1901 was \$50,000, and the act also authorized the Secretary to employ two skilled irrigation engineers as superintendents of irrigation, whose duty would be to secure the construction of ditches and other irrigation works in a substantial and workmanlike manner. About \$31,300 of the appropriation was expended on the various pueblos and on the Southern Ute, Navaho, and Wind River reservations, and the balance was used for repairs, maintenance, and ditch extension on various other reservations, and in the payment of certain employees engaged in irrigation work.

During this year very earnest efforts were made by the Department to secure a system of irrigation for the Indians occupying the diminished Southern Ute Reservation, in Colorado, and steps were taken, upon the recommendation of Inspector Graves, looking to the purchase of perpetual water rights for these Indians.

Work was continued on the Big Horn ditch on the Crow Reservation, and the results were very satisfactory, the head gate having been finished and the work on the ditch having progressed so far as to make practically 18 miles of the Big Horn Valley irrigable therefrom.

The appropriation for 1902 was \$100,000, just double the amount for the preceding year. The scope of the work was accordingly much extended, and expenditures were made on reservations that would not otherwise have been possible.

Unfortunately, during the latter part of this fiscal year, the investigation of existing systems and the extension of the work on other res-

ervations were seriously hindered by reason of the illness and subsequent resignation of Irrigation Inspector W. H. Graves. Several important projects therefore had to be suspended until a new inspector could be appointed and enter upon duty. Mr. W. H. Code was appointed, but did not begin work until after the close of the fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1903 the appropriation for irrigation was increased to \$150,000, with provision for the employment of irrigation engineers, as in the two preceding years.

The new irrigation engineer, Inspector W. H. Code, was kept almost continuously in the field, inspecting and reporting upon work already done or under way, consulting with and advising the irrigation experts on the several reservations where work was in progress or contemplated, and in giving personal supervision to several important projects which had been approved by the Department.

On the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, and certain of the Mission reservations, in California, it was found, after careful investigation by the inspector, that canals would be impracticable. Upon his recommendations, efforts were made to establish a permanent water supply for irrigation purposes, in each case, by means of a series of artesian wells, arranged in groups, from which the water would flow to a central pumping station, whence it would be pumped into a reservoir and conducted therefrom, as needed, into distributing ditches. In both the cases mentioned the experiment, although conducted on a very limited scale, has met with gratifying success, and on the Pima Reservation steps are being taken to extend the system by the construction of a larger number of wells and the installation of a larger pumping plant.

During this fiscal year, also, the Department authorized an extensive system of irrigation on the Yakima Reservation, in Washington, which is designed to irrigate about 20,000 acres of land. This work was done by contract, but under the personal supervision of Inspector Code. The main canal and the most important structures, that is, the head gate, masonry abutments at the intake on the Yakima River, timber drops, etc., and the principal structures on the first large lateral, have since been satisfactorily completed.

One hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars of the above appropriation was expended during the year as follows:

Pueblos of New Mexico.....	\$11, 200
Crow Reservation, Mont.....	39, 000
Southern Ute, Colo.....	11, 100
Walker River, Nev.....	2, 350
Western Shoshone, Nev.....	3, 000
San Carlos, Ariz.....	9, 300
Pima, Ariz.....	15, 000

Navajo, Ariz.....	\$13,000
Klamath, Oreg.....	7,000
Mission, Cal.....	10,000
Total.....	120,950

An appropriation of \$150,000 was made for irrigation for the fiscal year 1904.

Expenditures from this fund were authorized for irrigation work on various reservations to the full limit of the appropriation. In all cases these expenditures were made under the direct supervision of the irrigation inspector, Mr. W. H. Code, or one of the special superintendents of irrigation in the field, and only after careful field investigation and subsequent examination in the Department.

Much success has attended the efforts of the Department along this line, but in no case has the success been more gratifying and encouraging than in the matter of expenditures for the benefit of the Indians on the Pima Reservation in Arizona during the past year. Reference was made in my last annual report to the proposition of Inspector Code to establish for these Indians a permanent water supply for irrigation purposes by means of a series of artesian wells connected with a central pumping station, from which the water would be stored in reservoirs for use as needed in the Indians' irrigating ditches. In accordance with this proposition five wells were put down and a steam pumping plant established. This plant is reported to be the most substantial and efficient steam irrigation plant in Arizona, the five wells discharging, approximately, 2,000 gallons per minute, sufficient to properly irrigate 250 acres of land if pumped nine hours per day, or 600 acres if pumped continuously. A test run of the plant showed that 3 cords of mesquite wood were sufficient for a twenty-four hours' run. The inspector reported:

There seems to be an abundant underground water supply in the valley of the Gila, and the operation of the Sacaton plant proves this. * * *

There has been some apprehension about the character of the water furnished by our plant, hence while at the agency I expressed some of it to the chemist of the University of Arizona at Tucson. The analysis revealed a water much superior to that furnished by other pumping stations in the Salt River Valley.

Upon the inspector's recommendation the sum of \$4,000 was authorized for the employment of an experienced driller with drilling rig to further perforate the present wells, and, subsequently, if deemed advisable, to put down two more wells, the steam plant having sufficient power to lift nearly double the above-mentioned quantity of water.

As stated above, the success in this case (notwithstanding the fact that the project is yet in the experimental stage) is highly gratifying, as all efforts heretofore made, during a period of about eighteen years,

to provide a sufficient water supply for these Indians have signally failed, and none of the plans suggested or experiments made have succeeded, except the plan of Inspector Code to raise water from the underground supply by pumping from wells. It is confidently believed that if legislation can be secured to carry out the plans of the Inspector and the Geological Survey along the lines above indicated, the chief difficulty in the way of making these Indians self-supporting will be removed.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The experience of the past year strongly emphasizes the great need of an adequate fund for the employment of detectives and special agents whose duty it shall be to investigate cases of liquor selling to Indians, and secure the necessary evidence to convict the offenders. As stated in my last annual report, Indian inspectors, special Indian agents, school supervisors, and other officers of the Indian Department were active during the year in their efforts to detect and suppress this unlawful traffic, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining proper evidence these efforts, in most cases, fell short of conviction.

Nine cases were reported to the Attorney-General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with request for investigation by a special agent of his Department. The Indian Office reports that a number of convictions were secured, but that the conditions in some localities remain unchanged.

Special officers, to be under the immediate direction of this Department, are urgently needed, and in order to maintain even a small force of this kind, an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 will be necessary. The fund at the disposal of the Department of Justice for such work is insufficient to meet all the demands that are made upon it, and it is understood that there is only one special agent available for Indian work, hence the necessity for a fund which could be used by this Department as occasion may require, in the employment of special service to secure the conviction and punishment of violators of the liquor laws on Indian reservations.

The cases reported to the Attorney-General, as above stated, were not confined to any particular locality, but embraced almost every section of the "Indian country," as will be seen from the following list:

Colville Reservation, Wash.
Omaha Reservation, Nebr.
Pueblos under Santa Fe School, N. Mex
Kiowa Reservation, Okla.

San Jacinto (Mission Indians), Cal.
Needles, Cal.
La Pointe Reservation, Wis.
Cattaraugus Reservation, N. Y.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year the following additional cases have been reported:

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.
 Rainy Lake and Rainy Mountain, Minn.
 (Chippewa).
 Fort McDermitt, Nev.
 Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.
 Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal. (in this case an Indian is now under sentence of death for murder while under the influence of liquor).

Turtle Mountain, N. Dak. (in this case 9 Indians lost their lives from drinking so-called "Florida water," sold to them, as is believed, for whisky).
 Red Lake Reservation, Minn.
 Round Valley, Cal.
 Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
 Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Another effort will be made during the ensuing session of Congress to secure the necessary appropriation.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The largest part of the Indian Territory is occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes, viz, the Seminole, Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians. In the northeast corner of the Territory are some eight small tribes, comprising the Quapaw Agency, which is under the care of the superintendent of the Seneca School and acting agent.

The work of changing the communal to individual ownership of title in the members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the disposition of town sites, and the collection of the various revenues of the several nations has been continued during the past year under the supervision and direction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, known as the "Dawes Commission," and the United States Indian inspector and the Indian agent for the Union Agency and the superintendent of the Sulphur Springs Reservation, in the Chickasaw Nation.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the work is so near completion, and that the rights of the several tribes and the individual members, as well as other interested parties, have been carefully maintained.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Since March 31, 1904, the Commission has been composed of only three members, on account of the resignation of Commissioner Hon. W. E. Stanley. The report of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, which is appended hereto, page 257, Exhibit A, sets forth with clearness and great particularity the work done, and the great difficulties which have been overcome in the performance of the arduous tasks imposed upon the Commission by the various enactments since its creation by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 645).

The last fiscal year has been the most successful in the history of this Commission in the way of actual work accomplished. The long tedious task of enrolling the members of the Five Tribes has at last been brought to a close, except as to a comparatively small number of cases wherein final action is necessarily withheld for various causes. The Commission was then able to turn its attention to the allotting of lands, which has progressed as rapidly as could well be expected in view of the adverse conditions which had to be dealt with.

The only legislation of importance affecting the work of the Commission was embodied in the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189). This act contemplates the completion of the work assigned to the Commission not later than July 1, 1905, and provides for the termination of its existence upon that date. It carried an appropriation of \$265,295 for the use of the Commission, being the sum recommended as sufficient to complete the work within the time prescribed. A review of the various laws relating to the work in Indian Territory reveals a number of conflicting provisions, and by operation of these laws certain branches of the work can not be completed within the time allowed. The legislation necessary to reconcile these incongruities and provide for the completion of such work as necessarily goes over beyond July 1, 1905, should, of course, be enacted prior to that date.

The condition of the work in the different tribes at the close of the fiscal year may be briefly summarized as follows:

In the Seminole Nation the work is completed save as to the designation of homesteads and the patenting of the lands to the individual allottees. Under the provisions of the agreement with the Seminole, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567), deeds are to be issued upon the expiration of the tribal government, March 4, 1906. Preparation is now being made to open a land office at Wewoka, the Seminole capital, for the purpose of affording the Seminole an opportunity to designate their homestead reservations, so that, at the proper time, patents may be issued with the least possible delay and expense. In order to conclude the affairs of the Seminole, however, it is essential that provision be made to dispose of 18,630.64 acres of land not absorbed in allotment.

The work in the Creek Nation has been somewhat prolonged by failure of the Creek Nation to make an agreement which would have the effect of finally closing the citizenship rolls. So long as the enrollment of citizens continued, it was impracticable to discontinue the Creek land office. To meet this exigency it was necessary to exercise the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058). In accordance with a provision of the act referred to, a departmental order has been issued, fixing September 1, 1904, as the date upon which the citizenship rolls of the

Creek Nation shall be finally closed, after which no application for enrollment as a member of the Creek tribe will be received by the Commission. Inasmuch as nearly every citizen who has been finally enrolled has already selected an allotment, and patents have been issued for practically all allotments made, this action should enable the Commission to close up the Creek work at an early date.

The enrollment work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was practically completed at the close of the fiscal year, although certain cases depending upon the action of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court and other contingencies have not been disposed of. The cases of 3,520 applicants were appealed to the citizenship court, 106 of whom have been admitted to citizenship, 790 have been denied, and the cases of 101 dismissed. The rights of more than 92 per cent of the whole number of applicants for enrollment in these tribes have been finally determined, and approximately 85 per cent of those whose enrollment has been finally approved have already selected their allotments. Something over 5,000,000 acres of the Choctaw-Chickasaw lands have been allotted. Allotment and homestead certificates covering the greater number of such selections have been written and delivered to the allottees, and the preparation of Choctaw and Chickasaw patents has already been commenced by the Commission. It seems reasonably certain that the work in these tribes, except possibly as to contests, will have been completed by July 1, 1905.

In connection with the allotment of lands of the Choctaw Nation, it has developed that approximately 12,600 acres of land containing pine timber of commercial value was omitted from the reports made by timber estimators employed by the Commission. The land in question is graded very low, and it has been deemed inadvisable to allot the same without taking into account the timber located thereon. The land therefore is being withheld from allotment, with a view to special legislation providing for the estimation and appraisement of the timber located thereon.

In the Cherokee Nation the work is not so far advanced. The delays caused by litigation as to the rights of freedmen and intermarried whites have prevented the completion of the final rolls, and the work of allotment has been seriously retarded by litigation and new legislation concerning the rights of the Delaware-Cherokees. The Cherokee land office was closed to the public during more than half of the year, and a great amount of work has devolved upon the Commission which was not anticipated when the estimate of time and money necessary to complete the business was made. But in spite of these delays more than 1,250,000 acres or nearly 30 per cent of the allotable land in the Cherokee Nation has been allotted, and it seems probable that the bulk of the work will have been completed by July 1, 1905.

The large number of allotment contests in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations has given rise to an enormous amount of work which can not, under the agreements, be completed prior to the date fixed for the dissolution of the Commission. The valuable mineral lands in these tribes, as well as the highly improved condition of the agricultural land and the small acreage of an allotment in the Cherokee Nation, have resulted in a great number of controversies. At the close of the fiscal year 2,682 contests were pending before the Commission and the Department. Inasmuch as an allotment may be contested at any time within nine months after its selection, it is reasonable to suppose that the filing of contests will continue for some time after allotment has been completed, and a considerable amount of this work will of necessity go over beyond July 1, 1905.

The rapid development of Indian Territory during the past year is evidenced by the activity in the establishment of town sites. Under the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), lands may be sold by the allottees for town-site purposes where stations are located along lines of railway, when recommended by the Commission and approved by the Department, without regard to the restrictions imposed by the agreements with the various tribes. Since this act became effective only one segregation of land for town-site purposes has been made under former laws, but 48 towns or additions to towns have been sold under the act of March 3, 1903, during the past year. A number of applications to sell lands for town-site purposes have also been refused because the allottees were not shown to possess sufficient business ability to justify the Department in removing the restrictions from their allotments.

While the work of the Commission has been subject to serious delay in some of its branches, it is believed that its status at the close of the fiscal year is all that could reasonably be expected.

On May 14, 1904, the Secretary to the President transmitted a letter from Senator Allison, suggesting that the work of the Commission in connection with applications for citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations "should be committed to three lawyers of ability and integrity, gentlemen entirely removed from the Territory and Territorial influences, who should go there, take the testimony, and make the proper decision in each case," with a request for a report upon said letter. The suggestion did not seem advisable to me and I so reported on July 11, 1904, copy of which is appended hereto, page 294, Exhibit B.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Section 27 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), declares "that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in Indian Territory who may, under his authority and direc-

tion, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law relating to affairs therein." Under the authority conferred by said section, Mr. J. George Wright has continued in charge of the work specially intrusted to his supervision, and has submitted his sixth annual report, which shows in detail the progress of the work during the past fiscal year.

Attention is called by him to the fact that the number of inhabitants other than members of the tribes was shown by the census of 1900 to be over 300,000, and he estimates that the number has increased to at least double that number since that time.

The inspector calls attention to the fact that the occupants of town lots are receiving titles to the same, that the work of allotting the lands to the members of the tribes is approaching an end, and that temporary provision has been made to assist in educating the children of noncitizens and for the care and support of the insane, with the object of winding up the tribal affairs of the several nations on March 4, 1906, in accordance with the provisions contained in the agreements made with the several nations.

The population of the several tribes is approximately as follows: The Seminole, 2,753; the Choctaw, 23,573; the Chickasaw, 9,713; the Cherokee, 35,255; the Creek, 15,359.

Reference is made to the agreements with the different nations and the dates of their ratification by Congress and the tribes, also to the act of June 28, 1898, commonly called the "Curtis Act," and other legislation enacted by Congress affecting the status of the tribes, and he transmits copies of said agreements and of the legislation contained in the various acts above referred to.

The inspector states that his office has had little to do with the Seminole Nation during the past fiscal year, that the allotments to the members of said tribe are complete, and that the allottees are authorized to sell or dispose of their timber without restriction, and also to make agricultural or grazing leases of their lands with the approval of the tribal executive. Mineral leases in the Seminole Nation are declared to be invalid unless made with the tribal government, by and with the consent of the allottee, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Attention is called to the sale of lands in the town site of Wewoka, which was declared invalid by the Department on March 19, 1904, and to the recommendation made to Congress on March 22, 1904, at which time there was transmitted the draft of a bill to remedy the illegality of said sales. The bill, however, did not pass.

MINING.—The mining of coal and asphalt in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations has continued during the past fiscal year under the leases theretofore approved by the Department, in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Atoka agreement contained in section 29 of the Curtis Act. The supplemental agreement made with said nations, contained in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and ratified by the nations on September 25, 1902, declared that "no lease of any coal or asphalt lands shall be made after the final ratification of this agreement, the provisions of the Atoka agreement to the contrary notwithstanding;" and said agreement also provided that the land covered by the leases already approved and other lands found to be valuable on account of their coal and asphalt deposits should be segregated from allotment and sold at public auction, the deposits under town sites to be sold separately. Under said provision there were segregated by written order on March 24, 1903, 445,052.23 acres of land, of which area 111,750 acres were included in leases existing at the date of the ratification of said supplemental agreement.

The manner of sale of said lands was changed by the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), which required that the unleased lands which were required by said supplemental agreement "to be sold at public auction for cash," and all other unleased lands and deposits of like character in said nations, segregated under any act of Congress, should be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in tracts not exceeding 960 acres to each person, after due advertisement, upon sealed proposals, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President, with authority to reject any and all proposals. It was further provided in said act that the President should appoint a commission of three persons, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, and one upon the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, which commission shall have the right to be present at the time of the opening of bids, and be heard in relation to the acceptance or rejection thereof.

A proviso to said act of April 21, 1904, declared "that all leased lands should be withheld from sale until further direction of Congress." Regulations were duly made and promulgated providing for the manner in which said lands and deposits should be sold, sealed bids to be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, and be opened on certain dates for the respective districts as follows:

- No. 1, McAlester district (coal), October 3, 1904, at 2 p. m.
- No. 2, Wilburton-Stigler district (coal), December 5, 1904, at 2 p. m.
- No. 3, Howe-Poteau district (coal), February 6, 1905, at 2 p. m.
- No. 4, McCurtain-Massey district (coal), April 3, 1905, at 2 p. m.
- No. 5, Lehigh-Ardmore district (coal), June 5, 1905, at 2 p. m.
- No. 6, Unleased asphalt lands, August 7, 1905, at 2 p. m.

Notice of the sale of said mineral lands and deposits was published extensively in the leading newspapers, and in addition printed circu-

lars and maps giving a detailed description of the lands to be sold, and dates when the bids were to be opened, were furnished to all persons applying for the same.

On October 3, 1904, the bids received for the tracts in the McAlester district, No. 1, were opened in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the presence of two members of the Commission, Messrs. John M. Wilson, chairman, appointed by the President, and Thomas E. Sanguin, Choctaw member of the Commission; Mr. Walter Colbert, the Chickasaw member being absent, but he afterwards concurred in the report of the Commission.

The Commission reported that there were received only 32 bids, covering 28 of the 74 tracts in said district No. 1, and no bids whatever were received for the other 46 tracts. The highest amount bid per acre was \$20 and the lowest 51 cents, the average price being about \$7.74. The Commission recommended that all the bids be rejected, and called attention to the fact that the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were receiving a royalty of 8 cents per ton for all coal mined under existing leases, which would amount to "about \$230 per acre" for the coal in the land so mined. It was further suggested by the Commission that the sums bid did not amount to more than the value of the surface of the land, without considering the coal thereunder or the nearness of the land to towns, cities, or railways. The Department concurred in the recommendation of the Commission, and on October 11, 1904, all of the bids were rejected, and the checks deposited therewith were directed to be returned to the bidders.

Action has been taken by the Department during the past fiscal year to ascertain the value of the improvements placed upon the mineral lands reserved and authorized under the supplemental agreement contained in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and a report has been received from the inspector having the matter in charge, which is being considered, and when a conclusion shall be reached payment will be made to the owners of said improvements, as directed by section 58 of said act.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 544), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to segregate and reserve from allotment certain tracts of land therein described, upon which improvements had been made by mistake by the lessees of adjoining lands, and to add such tracts to the coal-mining leases of lands contiguous thereto. It was also provided in said act that the lessees shall pay to the Indian or Indians who had applied for any of said tracts as allotment, or who were in possession thereof, the value of the improvements placed on the land by them, which should be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The inspector has been directed to ascertain the value of the improvements placed upon said land by the Indians desiring to allot the same, and when said payment shall have

been made the lands will be included in the mining leases covering the contiguous lands.

The whole number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1904, made with the mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, is 113, and there were also 10 asphalt leases in effect on June 30, 1904. It appears that there have been transferred 14 leases, and that the output of coal since the passage of the Curtis Act is as follows:

	Tons.
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,404,442
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	1,900,127
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	2,398,156
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	2,735,365
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	3,187,035
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	3,198,862

Only a limited amount of asphalt is reported to have been mined, being less than 5,000 tons. It will be noted that while there has been an increase in the output each year, the increase for the last fiscal year is less than that of any previous year.

The total amount of royalty on the coal and asphalt placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the past fiscal year is reported to be \$276,311.54 for coal, and \$1,500.06 for asphalt, a total of \$277,811.60. Said amounts include the annual advance royalty required by the leases, and therefore varies from the amount of royalty paid on the coal and asphalt actually mined. The yearly increase in the amount of revenue received on account of coal and asphalt leases is shown by the following table:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	138,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	199,663.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	261,929.84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	277,811.60

The leases require that the lessees shall mine each year a certain amount of coal, and wherever they have failed to do so they have been required to pay the stipulated royalty upon the number of tons which they have failed to mine under the stipulations in their respective leases.

The agreements made with the Creek and Cherokee nations authorized the members thereof to lease their allotments for mineral purposes with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and expressly declared that section 13 of the Curtis Act, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations in regard to the leasing of mineral lands in the Indian Territory, should not be effective in said nations. No mineral leases were made by the Secretary of lands in the Creek Nation, but in the Cherokee Nation thirteen mineral leases were made by the Secretary of the Interior under said

section prior to the time when the agreements were ratified. It is shown, however, that most of the lands covered by said leases have been allotted to the members of the respective tribes, and under the ruling of the Department the allottees become entitled to the royalties accruing from said leases.

Mining for oil in the Creek and Cherokee Nations has been carried on in three districts, viz: Bartlesville, Red Fork-Tulsa, and Muskogee, while the development of coal mines is carried on in the neighborhood of Henryetta and Tulsa in the Creek Nation, and at Dawson and Collinsville in the Cherokee Nation, most of it being done by the "stripping process."

The surveys of town sites have been continued with a limited force, and with the completion of Sulphur, the survey of all the towns—298 in number—will be ended. The area of the land included in town sites is 62,674.54 acres, as appears from the following table, giving the nation, the number of towns, and the acres:

	Towns.	Acres.
Creek Nation.....	25	10,538.14
Cherokee Nation.....	53	9,501.47
Choctaw Nation.....	90	18,940.40
Chickasaw Nation.....	130	23,694.53

Attention is called to the fact that by the act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 221), the survey of towns was placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the cost of the surveys made under the supervision of the inspector has been about \$3 per acre, including all expenses of transportation to and from the several towns; and a comparison is made showing that the expense is much less than that incurred by the commissions under previous legislation. The importance of having accurate plats of the surveys is emphasized, and the fact that they are the foundation of the titles to town lots in the Indian Territory.

Appraisements in the Creek Nation have been completed, and nothing remains except the disposition of contests, which is being carried on by the inspector's office. The work of the town-site commissions in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations has made satisfactory progress during the past year, and in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the appraisements have been nearly finished.

While it is true that the work of the commissions in said nations during the fiscal year has progressed generally in a satisfactory manner, yet in some instances complaints have been made of excessive appraisements by the commissions, notably in the case of Hartshorne and Hugo, by the town-site commission of the Choctaw Nation.

The inspector refers to an incident which occurred since the close of the fiscal year, viz, on September 17, 1904, when Mr. Charles O. Shepard, chairman of the Choctaw town-site commission, was brutally assaulted by two men at Hartshorne, while engaged in the performance of his official duties. This assault was reported to the inspector on September 26, 1904, and he submitted a report thereon to the Department on September 30, 1904. The inspector states that as soon as possible after hearing of the assault he consulted the judge of the United States court at South McAlester, and was informed that the persons supposed to be guilty of the assault had been apprehended, and that the matter would receive prompt attention by the officers of the Department of Justice, and that he also requested the United States district attorney to prosecute with vigor the parties alleged to have committed the assault upon Mr. Shepard.

The Department had previously taken action in the matter, and on September 30 transmitted to the Attorney-General an account of said assault as it appeared in the public press, and requested him to instruct the proper officers of his Department "to use every effort possible to obtain the prosecution and conviction of the parties guilty of the offense."

Afterwards, on October 8, 1904, the inspector was advised of the receipt of his report dated September 30, 1904, and informed of the request of the Department on September 30 to the Attorney-General. He was also informed that the Attorney-General had been requested to appoint a special attorney for the prosecution of the offending parties, and to direct the United States marshal to furnish the town-site commission such protection as might be needed to enable it to complete its official work in the towns of Hugo and Hartshorne.

He was also directed to use every means within his power to protect the members of the town-site commission, and in case he should have information that they were being threatened or in danger of assault by evil-disposed persons, on account of the discharge of their official duties, to at once advise the Department by wire, in order that prompt and vigorous action might be taken by the Government for the prosecution of the parties interfering with the work of the commission. It was further stated to the inspector that "the Department expects every one of its officers in the Indian Territory to fully and fearlessly discharge his whole duty, and will see to it, as far as possible, that he shall be fully protected from interference or violence by persons who may be dissatisfied with his official action." The inspector was directed to inform the members of the Choctaw town-site commission and other officers subject to his supervision of the views and intention of the Department.

The Department has been advised of the appointment of special counsel to prosecute the parties who assaulted Mr. Shepard at Harts-

horne, and also those persons alleged to have interfered with the action of the commission in the sale of lots at Hugo.

On October 17, 1904, the Department of Justice transmitted a copy of a letter from the United States attorney for the central district stating that warrants had been issued at his request for the arrest of the persons alleged to have interfered with the town-site commission at Hugo, that one of the parties entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$50, while the trial for the other was set for October 24, 1904. The United States attorney expressed the opinion that he did not believe that the commission would be interfered with in any way in the discharge of its official duties.

It is a matter of gratification that the prompt action of the officers of the Government in securing the arrest of the parties implicated has had the effect of insuring the safety of the members of the commission and other officers of the Department in the Indian Territory, and it is confidently believed that no further trouble will hereafter occur.

The supervision of the schools of four of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory has been continued under the direction of Mr. John D. Benedict, whose work heretofore has been entirely confined to the schools of said tribes. He is assisted by a United States school supervisor, located in each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, who acts in conjunction with the tribal officers in charge of the tribal schools in their respective nations.

The school facilities for noncitizens were so meager that an appropriation was made by Congress in the act of April 21, 1904, which contained a clause which reads:

For the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and making provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and the establishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school boards and the Department of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and disbursed by him under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Regulations were duly made and promulgated on June 27, 1904, whereby it was provided that the money appropriated by said act should be used in the employment of teachers and the payment of their salaries, and the residents of the neighborhood who desired schools were required to provide suitable schoolhouses and the necessary furniture, and pay all incidental expenses. Provision was also made for the attendance of white children in the Indian day schools (numbering about 400) when possible; and it is estimated that the expenses for the noncitizen children will amount to about \$50,000, leaving the balance of \$50,000, which it is believed will provide for additional schools to the number of 150.

The officers report commendable progress during the past year on account of the harmony existing between officers, teachers, and pupils, whereby better teachers have been employed, increased attendance of pupils secured, and some schools consolidated with others.

The total enrollment in the Choctaw Nation is reported to be 4,976, an increase of nearly 1,000 pupils over the previous year, and at little additional cost. It is further shown that over 8,000 white children attended the neighborhood or day schools in the Choctaw Nation and paid for their own books and a tuition fee to the teacher, while the nation paid its part for the education of the Indian children, thus furnishing schools for both the Indians and whites in localities where separate schools could not be maintained.

The Chickasaw Nation maintains 5 tribal boarding schools and 15 day schools. But little advance has been made in the attendance of the pupils and the efficiency of the schools.

There are reported in the Creek Nation 10 boarding schools—7 for Indian children and 3 for freedmen or colored children, besides 49 day schools, with an enrollment of 2,547 pupils, at a total cost of \$76,159.

The Cherokee Nation supports 4 boarding schools and 175 day schools, with a total enrollment of 5,922 scholars, the total cost being \$110,821.

Special reference is made to the suggestion of the superintendent of schools urging appropriate legislation to provide for the education of the children of the several nations when the tribal governments shall cease on March 4, 1906, and to the establishment of a general system of education for all children in the Territory. There can be no question that the matter should receive the careful consideration of Congress, and suitable legislation should be enacted so as to give good school privileges to every child of school age within the limits of the Territory.

The matter of providing a system of public schools in the Indian Territory has heretofore received the consideration of the Department, and the attention of Congress was also called to the subject. Under the clause in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058-1074), an investigation was made and the conclusion was reached that it was practical to provide a system of taxation sufficient to maintain a system of free schools in the Indian Territory. The report of said investigation was transmitted to Congress with a favorable recommendation on March 31, 1902, and it was printed in the House of Representatives document (No. 522, 57th Cong., 1st Sess.), but no legislation was enacted.

The appropriation of \$5,000 made by said act of March 3, 1900, was not exhausted and the deficiency act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 394-412), reappropriated the balance for the same object. Under said last-named act Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, an expert highly recommended

to the Department, was appointed May 4 last to make said investigation, and his report embodying recommendation relative to the matter of taxation in the Indian Territory is hereto appended page 297, Exhibit C.

The agreements with the several nations contain different provisions relative to the sale and leasing of lands by allottees. In the Creek and Cherokee nations the members are authorized to lease their allotments for grazing purposes not exceeding one year, and for agricultural purposes not to exceed five years. Mineral leases made by allottees in said nations require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and under the regulations prescribed, the term for which a mineral lease may be approved can not exceed fifteen years.

Under the provisions of the Atoka agreement, members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may lease their allotments for a period not to exceed five years, without the right of renewal, and each lease is required to be made in writing, specifically designating the terms thereof, and is required to be recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district within which the land is located within three months from the date of its execution. These leases can not be supervised by the Department, and do not require the approval of the Secretary. The allottees, however, may lease their allotments for mineral purposes also without the supervision of the Department. The allotments of minors can only be leased by guardians duly appointed by the United States court for the district in which the land is situated. All leases requiring the approval of the Department are transmitted by the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency, with his report thereon, through the inspector's office, who also indorses his recommendation upon the agent's report.

It is shown that during the last fiscal year 44 oil and gas leases and 29 coal leases made by members of the Creek Nation were approved by the Department, and 41 oil and gas leases and 4 marble and stone leases made by members of the Cherokee Nation, for the period of fifteen years when made by adult Indians, and when entered into with the guardians of minors the term of the leases is only during the minority of the ward. It is held that the status of freedmen shall be determined by their enrollment as such, notwithstanding that they may actually have some Indian blood.

No mineral leases made by persons married to Cherokee citizens have been approved, for the reason that the right of such persons to participate in the distribution of the common property of the nation is now pending in a suit before the Court of Claims, and until such suit shall be finally determined, no action will be taken by the Department looking to the enrollment of such persons.

Individual allottees in the Creek Nation are also permitted by the Department, upon proper showing, to extract mineral from their allotments.

Reference is made to the provisions in the several agreements with the different nations concerning the alienation of lands. Under said act of April 21, 1904, citizens of the several nations not of Indian blood and not minors may alienate their lands, except as to their homesteads, and the members of the nations of Indian blood, except minors, may have the restrictions upon the alienation of their allotments, except as to homesteads, removed upon application to the Indian agent, when his report shows that the applicant is of sufficient business capacity to manage his own affairs, and it will be for his best interests to have the restrictions removed.

Members of the Creek Nation may also be permitted by the Secretary of the Interior, under certain regulations, to sell their surplus land to the highest bidder, for not less than the appraisement made by an officer of the Department, but the deeds to the land are required to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Sales made by guardians must receive the approval of the court prior to the approval of the deeds by the Secretary.

The prior regulations of the Department relative to sale of Creek lands having proved unsatisfactory, they were amended on July 10, 1903, so as require the sale to be made to the highest bidder after publication, and the result has been to secure for the allottee a much higher price for his land.

These regulations were further amended on October 6, 1904, and the proceeds of the sale of the land were required to be placed with the most convenient United States depository, subject to the check of the allottee, or, if a minor, subject to the check of his guardian, in sums not exceeding \$10 to each in any one month, said check to be approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and the approval of checks for larger amounts require specific authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

During the past fiscal year the agent reports action under the regulations of July 10, 1903, as follows:

	Number of tracts.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Tracts upon which bids have been opened:			
Land listed for sale.....	788	67,533.85	.....
Awarded and paid for	465	40,496.02	.....
Rejected, below appraisement.....	280	23,310.35	.....
Rejected by allottees.....	43	3,727.48	.....
Amount received by allottees for land sold.....			\$488,150.64
Amount forfeited by successful bidders who refuse to complete bids			478.20
Tracts upon which bids have not been opened:			
Withdrawn by allottees	13		.....
Now being advertised.....	291		.....
Petitions canceled by death of petitioner before bids were opened	3		.....
Total	307	25,017.41	.....

The agent has received on account of deeds a total of \$541,359.25, as shown by the following table:

Amount paid to allottees.....	\$488, 150. 64
Amount covering deeds now under consideration	31, 637. 00
Amount returned to highest bidder on account of deeds being dis- proved	9, 331. 10
Amount forfeited by successful bidders	478. 20
Amount returned to unsuccessful bidders	11, 762. 31

The completed sales amount to about one-third of the land listed, and the price received for the land is a little more than \$12.05 per acre.

The records of the Department show the disposition of allotted lands in the Creek Nation, under said regulations, to November 15, 1904, as follows:

Number of deeds to allotted lands in the Creek Nation approved under regulations of July 10, 1903, to and including November 15, 1904.....	475
Number of acres embraced in the above number of deeds approved....	42, 814. 20
Total appraised valuation of lands included in above number of deeds approved	\$456, 021. 00
Total amount received from sales of above lands.....	\$643, 243. 95
Average appraised value per acre of above lands.....	\$10. 65
Average selling price per acre of the lands embraced in above sales....	\$15. 02
Highest price per acre received in any particular sale (1.564 acres, appraised at \$300, sold for \$1,250).....	\$799. 24
Lowest price per acre received (80.32 acres, appraised at \$400, sold for \$405).....	\$5. 05

Under the provisions of the agreement with the Cherokee Nation, contained in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats. L., 716), members of said tribe are not allowed to alienate any of their lands until five years from the date of the issuance of patents. Homesteads can not be sold for twenty-one years, or during the lifetime of the allottee.

The act of April 21, 1904, relative to the removal of restrictions upon alienation, is applicable to the Cherokee Nation, and members thereof may apply for the removal of restrictions upon alienation in the same manner as the members of the Creek Nation.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, contained in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats. L., 641), allows the members of said tribes to sell one-fourth of their land in one year, one-fourth in three years, and two-fourths in five years from the issuance of patent. The homestead, however, can not be sold for twenty-one years, or during the lifetime of the allottee.

Members of the Seminole Nation, under existing laws, will not receive deeds for their allotments until the dissolution of the tribal government on March 4, 1906. The provisions of said act of April 21, 1904, relative to alienation are applicable to the Seminoles.

The United States courts in Indian Territory have decided that

lands allotted to minors can not be alienated or leased except by guardians duly appointed by the United States court, and that sales or leases by the guardian must be authorized by the United States court.

Special effort has been made to prevent the illegal cutting of timber upon land allotted to minors in the Choctaw Nation, also from lands allotted to Mississippi Choctaws prior to proof of residence in good faith, as required by law.

The attention of the Department has been frequently called to the evils arising from the leasing of lands for grazing and agricultural purposes by Indian allottees without any supervision by any of its officers.

On September 21 and October 24 last the Hon. William M. Stewart, chairman of Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, addressed two letters to the Department giving the result of his personal observation concerning the sale and leasing of lands in the Indian Territory.

In his first letter the Senator expressed the opinion that the removal of restrictions under the act of April 21, 1904, "was a mistake," and that the Department should require, by regulation, that the purchaser of land from the allottee must be an actual settler and reside on the land for a period of five years before title should issue to him; also that payment for the land should be made in installments extending through a period of "from ten to twenty years."

The second letter of the Senator relates to the appointment of guardians for minors by the United States courts and suggesting that the Department take steps to have "the proceedings appointing guardians suspended until the meeting of Congress."

Before taking action in the premises it was deemed best to secure the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department whether it was competent for it to make rules and regulations to sell Creek lands under sealed bids to actual settlers only, and require the settlement of the purchasers to continue for a period of five years, said payments to be collected by some officer or officers of the Government; also what authority the Department could exercise concerning the appointment of guardians of minor children, and what action it should take relative thereto.

On October 22 the Assistant Attorney-General rendered his opinion, which was approved the same day, in which he held that the Department could make regulations authorizing deferred payments for the land sold if thereby the Indian allottee would be benefited, but he expressed the opinion that it "would be a cumbersome scheme, involving many possibilities of litigation and loss." He further held that the Department is not authorized to require that sales should be made to actual settlers only, or that purchasers must live upon the land for a period of five years, and "that the law does not contemplate any such requirement, and the Department would be going outside the authority

conferred upon it should it attempt to impose and enforce such a regulation."

Concerning the request of the Senator to have the proceedings for the appointment of guardians suspended until the meeting of Congress, the Assistant Attorney-General declares that "this Department has no authority to supervise or control the action of the courts upon which Congress has conferred 'full and complete jurisdiction' in such proceedings."

It is manifest, therefore, that the suggestions relative to requiring that the Creek lands be sold to actual settlers only can not be carried out under existing law. The removal of the restrictions in said act of April 21, 1904, was not made with the recommendation or approval of this Department. Indeed, ever since the passage of the Curtis Act, June 28, 1898, the Department has endeavored to exercise its supervisory authority to the fullest extent in order to protect the Indian from making improvident leases or other disposition of his share in the tribal property.

Rules and regulations were prescribed on October 7, 1898, governing the selection and renting of prospective allotments of the land of the Five Civilized Tribes under said act of June 28, 1898, which required all rental contracts made thereunder to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Afterwards, on April 4, 1900, the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department rendered an opinion, which was approved the same day, that there was no law authorizing said regulations.

On May 2, 1900, the Department transmitted to the respective chairmen of the Indian committees of the Senate and House of Representatives the draft of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations governing the selection and renting of prospective allotments of agricultural and grazing lands, and which declared that "No rental contracts for such lands shall be valid and binding until approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Congress was advised that the Department deemed it of "essential importance that any contract made by the individual Indian for the renting of the land claimed by him shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the officers of this Department."

On December 4, 1900, the Department again called the attention of said chairmen to said recommendation, and reiterated the statement that it "deems it of great importance that said legislation be enacted in order that the rights of the Indian may be properly protected."

Subsequently, on December 26, 1900, the Department addressed another letter to each of said chairmen, urging that the bill (S. 5161) granting authority above requested be incorporated as an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill (H. R. 12904), and they were again advised that the Department considered it very important that the

provisions of said bill be enacted in order that proper control may be exercised over the contracts entered into by the wards of the nation under the provisions of sections 16 and 23 of said act of June 28, 1898.

The legislation requested was not enacted.

While it may not be possible to undo the injury already inflicted upon the wards of the nation on account of the lack of authority to carefully supervise their contracts in the leasing of their lands for grazing and agricultural purposes, yet I am fully persuaded that proper legislation should be enacted to protect them in the future. This legislation should include all of the Five Civilized Tribes, and throw around the Indian suitable safeguard against improvident rental contracts in the future.

In my judgment, legislation should also be enacted authorizing the sale of lands by Indian allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes under regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such sales to be made only to actual settlers, who should be required to occupy and improve the lands for five years before receiving deeds conveying full title to the lands. Provision should also be made permitting payments, under official supervision, for said lands in five annual payments, and in case of failure to pay any deferred payment, the land should revert to the vendor. I am satisfied that the Indian will receive a larger sum for his land, besides will be greatly benefited by having an actual settler in close proximity to the residue of his land. Such legislation will tend to prevent the accumulation of large tracts of land for speculative purposes only and permit the purchase of the lands by persons desirous of making homes for themselves upon the Indian lands.

It is confidently believed that if the plan above outlined be authorized it will result in the rapid increase of desirable population in the Indian Territory and the earliest and largest attainable development of agricultural and other industrial wealth, which would be subject to such taxation as may be needed to maintain the condition of a Territorial or State government. It should be borne in mind that under existing law all land in the Indian Territory must remain untaxable until the Indian title is extinguished. As yet only the real property in the towns and approximately 43,000 acres in the Creek Nation are subject to taxation. As has already been stated, under present laws, the Cherokee can not sell any part of their lands until five years after they have received patents for their allotments; the Seminole can not sell any part of their lands until after they get their patents, which can only be issued to them after the dissolution of their tribal government in 1906; the Choctaw and Chickasaw can only sell their lands in driblets of one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in three years, and one-half in five years after receiving their patents; the Creek only

may sell their lands when they get their patents, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, within five years from the ratification of their agreement, namely, July 26, 1902, and thereafter without such supervision.

About 43,000 acres of these lands have been sold under official supervision, and I am advised by the Indian Agent that all but 15 per cent of these were purchased, not for homes for the purchasers, but for speculation. In all these nations except the Creek Nation that portion of the Indian's allotment reserved for his homestead is inalienable for twenty-one years, or the life of the allottee, during which time it must remain untaxable. Excepting only as to some of the lands in the Creek Nation, for the period stated, all sales of land by Indian allottees in the Indian Territory are without any official supervision whatever.

Thus it is that we have a situation in the Indian Territory which enables the speculator to crowd out the home seeker, leaves the Indian a helpless victim to the cupidity of the unscrupulous, and seriously embarrasses development. The interests of the more than one-half million of people in the Territory, the interests of the Indians, the interests of the hundreds of thousands who are looking to the Territory for homes, and the general welfare alike seem to demand early and appropriate remedial legislation.

The self-emigrant roll of persons entitled to payment from the appropriation made by the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), has been completed, and payment is being made to the persons entitled thereto.

The loyal Creek roll has been completed, containing the names of the loyal Creek Indians, or their heirs or legal representatives, entitled to participate in the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), and the payment to the Indians has been nearly completed.

Reference is made to the action taken by the Department concerning the care of insane persons in the Indian Territory, under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), which appropriated the sum of \$25,000, and required that insane Indians in the Indian Territory should be cared for at the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, Lincoln County, S. Dak.

During the past fiscal year nine towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have been authorized to issue bonds for waterworks and schoolhouses, with the limitation as required by the act of May 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L. 200), viz:

Bonds not to exceed an amount the interest on which, at 5 per cent per annum, would be liquidated by a tax of 5 mills upon the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property in such city or town, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the purpose of taxation.

The inspector renews his previous recommendation that legislation be enacted relative to the laying out of public roads along section lines and elsewhere in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and that additional appropriation be made for public schools in the Indian Territory, and also that appropriate legislation be enacted for the conduct and control of private banks in the Indian Territory.

Some provisions of the Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904, deserve special notice. It authorizes the Secretary to make rules and regulations for the public sale of about 500,000 acres of the residue of Creek lands, after allotment of 160 acres to each member of the tribe, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to any one purchaser, and the same paragraph contains the legislation concerning the removal of restrictions upon alienation above referred to.

The suit of the Delaware Indians *v.* the Cherokee Nation was decided by the Supreme Court on February 23, 1904, adversely to the Delawares (192 U. S., 127).

A question having arisen as to the regularity of selections for allotment prior to the rendition of final judgment deciding the rights of the Delawares, it was declared in said act that no proceedings relative to allotments in the Cherokee Nation should be held invalid for want of authority to begin allotment in said nation, except that said provision should not apply to filings made on land segregated for the Delaware Indians. It was further provided that the Delawares should have the right to select allotments upon which they had improvements at the date of said act, and should also be allowed to sell their improvements upon their surplus lands within six months to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments, at a valuation to be approved by an official designated by the President for that purpose. The Indian agent for the Union Agency was designated, and regulations have been issued carrying out said provision.

The special agents, Messrs. Bonaparte and Woodruff, whose appointment to investigate abuses in the public service in the Indian Territory was mentioned in my last annual report, submitted their report on February 25, 1904, and on March 7, following, the President transmitted the same to Congress. The report was printed and is contained in Senate Document No. 189 (58th Cong., 2d Sess.). Afterwards, on April 21, 1904, appropriation was made for salaries and expenses of the Dawes Commission and other offices in the Indian Territory, with the declaration that the Commission shall conclude its work and cease to exist on July 1, 1905, and also that the surveys and appraisement of town sites, under the act of June 28, 1898, shall be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

It is also provided "that no portion of the money herein appropriated for the Indian Territory shall be paid to any person in the serv-

ice of the United States until such person shall make oath that he has no financial interest with any person or corporation dealing in Indian lands in the Indian Territory."

The provision was construed by the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department on July 30 last, which was duly approved, to apply to every disbursement in the Indian Territory payable for any appropriation made by the act, including the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, their clerks and agents, the United States Indian agent, his clerks and employees, and the Indian inspector in charge of the Indian Territory. The following oath, recommended by the Assistant Attorney-General, was approved by the Department:

I, ———, do solemnly swear that I have not since and including the first day of July, 1904, had, and do not now have, directly or indirectly, in my own name or otherwise, through any agency, trust, confidence, assignment, or other concealment, or yet as agent, trustee, or adviser for another, any interest, fixed or contingent, in the principal, profit, or result of any investment, or by way of commission, percentage, or fee thereon, of or with any person or corporation dealing in Indian lands in the Indian Territory, or in leases thereof or loans thereon; nor during any part of said time have I been or am I directly or indirectly owner of or anywise interested in the stock of any such corporation; nor am I nor have I been an officer, agent, solicitor, counsel, adviser, or employee of any corporation, association, firm, partnership, or person engaged in, interested in, or doing any such business in the Indian Territory.

Appropriate action has been taken for the payment to the intruders in the Cherokee Nation, and also for the payment to the Delaware Indians of the sum of \$150,000 appropriated by said act of April 21, 1904, but the last proceedings of the Delaware council directing the manner of said payment, and the written statement to be approved by the President, as required by said act, have only recently been received by the Department, and appropriate action will be taken thereon.

SULPHUR SPRINGS RESERVATION.

In my last annual report, pages 47-49, is set forth the action taken by the Department relative to the segregation and payment for land and improvements thereon for the Sulphur Springs Reservation in the Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., also the action looking to the acquisition of an additional contiguous tract in order to preserve the waters of the springs from contamination. Upon the recommendation of the Department provision was made by section 18 of said act of April 21, 1904, for the payment at \$60 per acre for said tract, "containing 78.68 acres, more or less," and all the improvements upon said tract at the date of the passage of the act were to be appraised and paid for in the same manner as in the original act authorizing said reservation. Payment for the additional tract to the nations was

made by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the request of the Department on May 16, 1904, amounting to \$13,000.80.

A further provision required the appraisement "at their actual value at the time of such appraisement" of all town lots held by citizens of the United States within the limits of the original tract, payment therefor to be made by warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Interior upon the Treasury of the United States, and an appropriation necessary to pay said amount was made by said act. It was further required that the appraisal of said lots should be completed within three months of the passage of the act. The appraisal of the improvements and lots has been made by an inspector, whose report has recently been received, and action will be taken thereon as soon as practicable and payments made to parties entitled thereto.

A superintendent was appointed under the first proviso to said section 18, and regulations were issued respecting the care of said reservation and the preservation of the improvements thereon. The report of said superintendent, dated November 5, gives in detail the action taken by him during the past fiscal year. He recommends the removal of undesirable structures, clearing from the reservation dead trees, garbage, and refuse, construction of a reservoir with a capacity of not less than 1,000,000 gallons of water, inclosing the springs with masonry, the regulation of the water supply taken from the medicinal springs, the assignment of a hydrographer to determine the actual flow of the several springs, also an analyst to make an analysis of the waters, the appointment of an additional clerk and stenographer, also one additional patrolman and forester, and an appropriation of \$25,000 to carry into effect said recommendations, to be immediately available.

Legislation has heretofore been recommended and bills are now pending in Congress containing provisions deemed absolutely necessary to the completion of the work now required by law in order to wind up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, and recommendations for additional legislation which may be found to be necessary will be hereafter submitted to Congress.

The magnitude and difficulty attending the work of the Dawes Commission and the other Government officials in the Indian Territory can hardly be exaggerated. The Indian agent alone during the last fiscal year received and disbursed \$1,686,124.05 of the funds belonging to the several tribes, although every obstacle possible was interposed by noncitizens to the collection of the tribal taxes, and their opposition only ceased when the Supreme Court decided, in the case of *Morris v. Hitchcock* (194 U. S., 384), that the tribal legislation imposing said taxes was lawful and constitutional.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the work is so near comple-

tion, and that the rights of the several tribes and the individual members, as well as other interested parties, have been carefully maintained.

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIANS.

Reference was made in my last annual report to several agreements with various Indian tribes, which were then awaiting ratification by Congress.

Five of the agreements referred to were ratified by Congress at its last session, viz, Crow, Devils Lake, Grande Ronde, Rosebud, and Turtle Mountain, and three are still unratified, viz, Yankton Sioux, Lower Brulé, and Fort Berthold.

An agreement with the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, concluded March 10, 1902, was also ratified by act of February 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).

By the agreements thus ratified nearly 11,000,000 acres of land have been ceded by the various tribes to the Government, to be disposed of under the laws governing the various classifications of lands.

The consideration agreed to be paid the Indians for the lands relinquished by these agreements somewhat exceeds \$4,500,000, but the acts ratifying the said agreements all contain a proviso (save in the case of the Turtle Mountains) that the United States is not bound in any manner to purchase any portion of the lands ceded or to find purchasers therefor, it being the intention that the United States shall act as trustee for the Indians in the disposal of the lands, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury to their credit, to be paid them in such manner and at such time as specifically provided in the respective acts.

In the act ratifying the Turtle Mountain agreement, an appropriation is made (conditioned upon the acceptance by the Indians of certain amendments to the original agreement) of a lump sum of \$1,000,000 in payment for the land relinquished, out of which sum \$50,000 is to be used to pay the claims of certain attorneys who have rendered legal services to the Indians.

An agreement was concluded with the Indians belonging to the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, under date of April 21, 1904, but was not received by the Department in time to be submitted to Congress at its last session.

By this agreement a body of land, approximating 1,480,000 acres, is relinquished by the Indians, and the United States agrees to dispose of the same under the provisions of the homestead, town site, coal, and mineral land laws, the proceeds to be paid to the Indians or expended for their benefit in the manner provided therein. This agreement will be submitted for the action of Congress during the coming session.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,043,919, and the number remaining on the roll at the end of the year was 994,762, a net loss of 1,783 from the previous year.

The gains to the roll during the year were 44,246 new pensioners and 3,128 restorations and renewals, a total of 47,374; of this number 326 were pensioned by special acts of Congress. The losses to the roll during the same time by death were 43,820, and from other causes 5,337, a total of 49,157, a net loss for the year of 1,783. The number of deaths of soldier pensioners for the year was 31,728, and of this number 30,071 were volunteers of the civil war. The pension roll at the close of the year contained the names of 720,315 soldiers, 273,841 widows and dependents, and 606 army nurses.

The pensioners on the roll June 30, 1904, are classified as follows, viz:

War, Revolutionary:

Widows	1
Daughters	2

War of 1812:

Survivors	1
Widows	918

Indian wars:

Survivors	2,367
Widows	3,519

War with Mexico:

Survivors	5,214
Widows	7,821

Service after March 4, 1861.

Civil war:

General laws—

Army invalids	238,555
Army widows	84,218
Navy invalids	2,230
Navy widows	1,153
Army nurses	606

Act of June 27, 1890—

Army invalids	433,552
Army widows	161,383
Navy invalids	16,455
Navy widows	7,206

War with Spain:

Army invalids	11,946
Army widows	4,187
Navy invalids	494
Navy widows	202

Regular establishment:

Army invalids	7,816
Army widows	2,137
Navy invalids	1,685
Navy widows	1,094
Total	994,762

The cases reported above under the head of "Regular establishment" embrace those in which the disability originated in service in the Army or Navy between the close of the civil war and the commencement of the war with Spain and since the close of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands.

In the reports prior to the fiscal year 1903 the cases classified as "Regular establishment" were included under the head of "Civil war" cases; as a result of the classification of the last two years the exact number of "civil war" pensioners is now shown.

The Commissioner estimates that the death rate among the pensioners for the present fiscal year will be about 47,000 and the losses to the pension roll from other causes will be about 5,000.

The "high-water mark" of pensions as to numbers was reached in July, 1902, when there were 1,001,494 pensioners on the roll; under the operation of existing laws it is not at all likely that these figures will be reached again.

Two hundred seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eight (279,208) claims of all classes were adjudicated during the year; 171,094 by allowance and 108,114 by rejection. Included in this number of allowances are 8,725 claims in which no benefit accrued to the claimants for the reason that they were then pensioned under another law at an equal or higher rate. Certificates are not issued in this class of cases unless claimants elect to take the pension in lieu of that which they now receive. Of the claims rejected, 83,691 were denied on medical grounds, and most of them were applications for increase in which the examining surgeons found no increase of disability since the last adjudication.

A very small proportion of the above were original claims. Only 24,423 cases were rejected on legal grounds. In these cases it was found that either there was no legal title to pension or that the claimants were unable to furnish the evidence to establish their claims. Many of these claims were filed by persons already in receipt of pensions under the act of 1890, and who were trying to obtain a higher rate of pension under the general law. Upon their failure to establish their right under said law, and when they had declared their inability to furnish further evidence, a formal rejection was entered up, in order that the case might be taken out of the pending files. Many of the rejections were accompanied by an allowance of a pension to the same person under another law.

The number of allowances in which certificates actually issued during the year was 151,211. Of these, 44,296 were original claims, 5,059 were restorations and renewals, 84,870 were increases, reissues, additions, and supplementals, and 16,986 were for accrued pension.

The number of claims pending July 1, 1903, was 304,809, and there were filed during the year 254,333 new applications of all kinds. At the close of the year only 285,523 were pending, 107,099 being original claims in which no allowance has ever been made, but are now in process of adjudication. As many claimants have two claims pending under different laws, the number of actual claimants is considerably less than the number of pending claims.

The total number of male pensioners at the close of the year was 720,315; 262,726 on account of disability of service origin; 450,007 on account of disability whether due to service or not, and 7,582 old war survivors. The total number of female pensioners was 274,447; 92,991 by reason of death of the soldier from causes due to service; 168,589 on account of service of soldier; 12,261 on account of service of soldier in old wars prior to March 4, 1861, and 606 army nurses. A detailed statement of these classes is appended hereto, page 307, Exhibit D.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year was \$142,500,000; repayments to the appropriation made the amount available for payment of pensions \$142,503,897.86. The disbursements for army and navy pensions during the year, including the amount disbursed by Treasury settlements, were \$141,093,571.49, leaving an unexpended balance to be covered into the Treasury of \$1,410,326.37.

Of the above amount \$1,500,000 was asked for, and appropriated by Congress, to meet the increased expenditure brought about by the operations of Order No. 78, known as the "age" order, but owing to the small proportionate number of applications for increase and the small amount involved in each increase, averaging less than \$3 per month, less than \$90,000 of said appropriation was required for the purposes stated, the unused balance forming a portion of the unexpended balance which was returned to the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. The expenditure for navy pensions was \$4,082,954.56.

The amount expended during the year for salaries and other expenses of the Pension Bureau, and the cost of disbursements, fees of examining surgeons, etc., was \$3,849,366.25, making the total cost of maintenance of system \$144,942,937.74.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions were \$3,083,271,717.42, and for cost of maintenance and expenses \$99,497,300.96, or a total of \$3,182,769,018.38, making the entire cost of the maintenance of the pension system since the foundation of the Government \$3,279,214,462.61. This is exclusive of the cost of the estab-

lishment of the various soldiers' homes and of bounty land warrants granted, amounting to nearly 69,000,000 acres.

Of the amount that has been expended for pensions since the foundation of the Government, \$70,000,000 was on account of the war of the Revolution, \$45,326,774.16 on account of service in the war of 1812, \$6,980,896.93 on account of service in the Indian war, \$35,162,130.35 on account of service in the Mexican war, \$8,586,200.09 on account of the war with Spain, \$2,287,924.99 on account of the Regular establishment, and \$3,011,373,235.13 on account of the war of the rebellion.

The cost of the pension system reached its maximum in 1893, when it amounted to \$2.44 per capita of the entire population. It, however, has been growing less each year, and in 1904 the total cost of pensions amounted to only \$1.77 per capita of population.

In 1893 the cost of the pension system per \$1,000 of the aggregate wealth of the United States was \$2.24, while in 1904 it had decreased to less than \$1.32. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that in ten years the pension system will cease to be noticed as a burden to the people of the United States.

The annual value of the pension roll, the amount required to pay the regular pension certificates (994,762) outstanding at the close of the fiscal year, was \$134,130,203. The average annual value of each pension was \$134.84, an increase of \$1.35 over that of the former year. The average annual value of general-law pensions has increased from \$176.16 to \$180.58; of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, from \$108.82 to \$110.69, while the average annual value of Spanish war pensions has decreased from \$137.25 to \$132.18. The average annual value of pensions of the Regular establishment is \$173.09. Over one-half of the pensions are \$10 per month and under, and the average monthly value of all pensions is \$11.24.

In 128,623 cases allowed there were first payments averaging \$80.82 each, amounting to \$10,396,375. In 1,045 cases allowed the first payments averaged \$1,444.83 each, amounting to \$1,509,851.

There are 4,910 pensioners residing in foreign countries, to whom are paid in pensions the sum of \$722,440.69.

Since 1861 there have been granted by special acts of Congress 12,207 pensions and increase of pensions.

The number of special acts granting pensions and increase of pensions passed during the second session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress was 1,854 and caused an increase in the annual expenditure of \$274,576.

The number of attorneys on the roll June 30, 1904, was 22,248, and the amount paid as attorneys' fees during the year was \$692,295. These fees are paid to attorneys direct by the United States upon the allowance of the pension claim, attorneys being prohibited by law from collecting fees from claimants.

Four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight (4,388) examining

surgeons are employed to make medical examinations of claimants for pension and increase of pension, and the amount appropriated for their payment during the year was \$800,000, of which \$588,482 had been expended during the first nine months of the fiscal year. A majority of the surgeons are organized into boards of three members, while 188 designated specialists are distributed throughout the United States.

During the year four of the eighteen pension agencies occupied leased quarters at a total annual rental of \$10,600. All these agencies are operated by an aggregate force of 433 employees, the cost of maintenance of such agencies for the fiscal year being \$533,556.87.

In 1904 there were 10,973 pensioners under guardianship. Owing to the large number of guardians and the labor and expense involved in scrutinizing and passing upon their accounts, it has been necessary to change the former rule requiring guardians to make detailed reports of the items of expenditure concerning the estates of their wards. Hereafter guardianship accounts will not be required to be filed in the Office, but, at the option of the Commissioner, guardians will be required to file a certificate from the judge of the court appointing the guardian showing that he is still duly qualified and acting and has given and maintained satisfactory bonds, submitted proper reports, and has complied with the laws of the State in which he resides.

During the year 212 indictments were found and 178 convictions secured on account of violations of the pension laws, there were 8 acquittals, 23 cases were dismissed, 7 civil suits were instituted, and \$5,483 recovered. The report shows that of the persons convicted only 20 are believed to have had any military service.

During the year 254,333 new applications of all classes were filed in the Office, 268,050 cases were adjudicated, and 285,523 pending claims remained on hand at the close of the year.

It is a part of the duty of the Pension Office to issue military bounty-land warrants under the laws governing the same. Several acts of Congress granting land as bounty for military service have been passed, but they are all obsolete except three—act of February 11, 1847; act of September 28, 1850, and act of March 3, 1855. The acts of 1847 and 1850 are practically obsolete now, only six issues having been made thereunder in five years. The act of 1855 provides that officers and enlisted men, and, under certain conditions, non-enlisted persons who served fourteen days or were engaged in battle in any war between 1790 and March 3, 1855, are entitled to 160 acres. When a warrant for less than 160 acres issues under any prior act, an additional warrant may issue for such quantity of land as will make in the whole 160 acres.

The Commissioner reports that during the last five years 125 warrants were issued granting 18,560 acres of land. During the last year

67 warrants were issued granting 10,040 acres, all except three being under the act of 1855.

The report gives an epitome of bounty-land history and sums up the number of warrants issued and the number of acres granted, as follows:

	Warrants.	Acres.
Revolutionary war ^a	16, 663	2, 666, 080
War of 1812 ^a	29, 471	4, 891, 520
Act of 1847	88, 271	13, 213, 160
Act of 1850	189, 144	13, 168, 320
Act of 1852 ^a	11, 992	694, 400
Act of 1855	263, 030	34, 137, 290
Total	598, 571	68, 770, 770

^a Now obsolete.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, old age has been pronounced an infirmity, and has for many years been considered as a factor in the rating of disabilities. In order that the practice in this regard should be made certain and definite and in accord with the experience of the office, the Commissioner, with my approval, on March 15, 1904, issued Order No. 78, a copy of which is as follows:

Whereas the act of June 27, 1890, as amended, provides that a claimant shall "be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars per month and not less than six dollars per month proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown to be rated;" and

Whereas old age is an infirmity the average nature and extent of which the experience of the Pension Bureau has established with reasonable certainty; and

Whereas by act of Congress in 1887, when thirty-nine years had elapsed after the Mexican war, all soldiers of said war who were over 62 years of age were placed on the pension roll; and

Whereas thirty-nine years will have elapsed on April 13, 1904, since the civil war and there are many survivors over 62 years of age: *Now, therefore—*

Ordered (1) In the adjudication of pension claims under said act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear, and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that, when a claimant has passed the age of 62 years he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and is entitled to be rated at six dollars per month; after 65 years at eight dollars per month; after 68 years at ten dollars per month, and after 70 years at twelve dollars per month.

(2) Allowances at higher rate, not exceeding twelve dollars per month, will continue to be made as heretofore, where disabilities other than age show a condition of inability to perform manual labor.

(3) This order shall take effect April 13, 1904, and shall not be deemed retroactive. The former rules of the office fixing the minimum and maximum at 65 and 75 years, respectively, are hereby modified as above.

This order has been much discussed, and while generally commended, has in certain quarters been the subject of criticism as being in effect an assumption of legislative power by the Executive not warranted by the terms of the act of June 27, 1890, and amendments thereto. All the matters thus suggested were fully and carefully considered in a most conservative way, and with full cognizance of the fact that it was the duty of the Executive to administer and not to make law.

The results have fully vindicated the wisdom of its adoption not only from the standpoint of economical administration, but also from that of most effectively meeting and carrying out the purpose and intent of the law-making power. It simply recognized more specifically a rule of evidence that had obtained ever since the passage of the act of 1890, viz, that in determining the degree of disability under that act, age was a factor which became more and more potent as the soldier advanced in years. It was justified by precedent to be found in Order No. 241, of September 2, 1893, promulgated only a little more than three years after the passage of the act of 1890, directing that the attainment of the age of 75 years should of itself, as a rule, be regarded as entitling to a maximum rate of \$12 per month; again, in the action of July, 1897, when in a given case (that of Francis Frank) it was held that "a claimant for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, who has attained the age of 65 years, shall be entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension provided by that act."

More than this, it was justified by the experience and observation of those who were daily, monthly, and yearly directly engaged in administering the law as the numerous cases came up for consideration and adjudication. Above and beyond all this, Congress made a large additional appropriation to carry out the provisions of the law as construed by said Order No. 78, thus placing upon the order the seal of its approval.

It only remained for the Department to carry out the intent of Congress by so administering the law that the money thus appropriated, or as much thereof as would be needed, should come into the hands of those for whom by law it was intended. As bearing on this subject there is hereto appended page 308, Exhibit E, a report made by the Secretary of the Interior under date of March 28, 1904, in response to a Senate resolution of March 18, 1904, calling for information in relation to the administration of the act of June 27, 1890.

There were filed from the date of issuance of the order up to July 1, 1904, 18,303 claims for original pension and 28,806 claims for increase, a total of 47,109. There were allowed during the same period 3,859 original claims and 14,768 increase claims, a total of 18,627, under the provisions of said order.

Of the 375,000 invalid pensioners receiving less than \$12 per month, less than 8 per cent had applied for increase under the order up to July

1, 1904, indicating that most of them are already receiving their age pension.

The Commissioner estimates the number of civil-war soldiers under 62 years of age at about 30 per cent of the survivors; about 20 per cent more under 65; about 20 per cent more under 68, and the balance about 30 per cent, 68 and over.

The report shows that while the number of pensioners decreased in the total sum of 1,783 during the year, there was a gain in all of the Southern States, while in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin there was a net loss of pensioners of 2,935. The Commissioner states that there is no explanation of the foregoing facts, except that pension claims in the office are adjudicated in their order and without reference to the location of the claimant.

A statement accompanies the report showing that 3,304,995 soldiers and sailors rendered service in the several wars in which this country has been engaged, and that the average pension that has been paid out on account of each enlistment is \$962. The above number does not include a great number of civilians who rendered service in temporary local organizations against Indians without making any claims for such services.

Two pensioners of the Revolutionary war died during the year, leaving three pensioners of that war on the roll—one widow and two daughters. Only one survivor of the war of 1812 remains on the roll.

The total number of the employees in the office are 1,691. Of this number 462 are ex-soldiers; the number of males being 1,328 and females 363.

Substantial progress has been made in bringing up the arrears of work in the office, and in results obtained the year of 1904 exceeded any year since 1894. The report gives a summary of the work for the past eight years, which shows that on June 30, 1897, the number of cases on hand was 578,099, and on June 30, 1904, the number was 285,523. The number of claims adjudicated in 1897 was 168,648, while for the year 1904 the number was 268,050, an increase of 59 per cent, notwithstanding that the number of employees was over one hundred less in 1904 than in 1897. Results demonstrate a constantly improving state of efficiency in the public service.

In this connection the Commissioner calls attention to the fact that there are 513 employees in the office who are 60 years of age and over; the average age of all the employees being 50 years and 2 months, and the average age of the civil war soldier employees, 64 years and 2 months. He recommends that Congress make provision for these superannuated clerks.

In my last annual report I adverted to this matter and I now desire

to renew the recommendation then made that appropriate legislation be enacted by Congress for the retirement from duty of such aged employees.

The Commissioner again recommends the passage of a law providing that any man who is convicted in a court of an infamous crime should forfeit his pension or his right to one. The pension roll being a roll of honor, its high standard should be maintained, and I therefore concur in the Commissioner's recommendation.

The Commissioner renews his former recommendation for the enactment of a law by Congress prohibiting the giving of pensions to those women who marry soldiers after the soldiers become old pensioners. I concur in his views in the premises.

The act of August 7, 1882, provides that marriages shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right of pension accrued.

The effect of this law has been to deny claimants in many instances the status of legal widowhood, although the equities appear to be in favor of such claimants. I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in previous reports, that Congress so amend the act as to provide for the admission of evidence to prove marriages for pensionable purposes by a standard which will be uniform throughout the entire jurisdiction of the United States.

The present system of examining applicants for pension, the Commissioner again states, is a most uncertain, expensive, and unsatisfactory method, the system being liable to outside control and political dictation, and generating an enormous amount of political friction. He renews his former recommendation that a different method of examining applicants for pension be adopted. In discussing this matter in my last annual report I stated among other things:

Those who are to be examined for disabilities should appear before persons possessed of the highest degree of medical knowledge and skill, as pathological sequences of many diseases and disabilities are so obscure and remote that they can only be detected by careful examination conducted by physicians of learning and experience, and frequently of those having special facilities for microscopical examination of excretions, etc. As a substitute for the existing system, he again suggests a division of the country into districts or circuits, the appointment under civil-service rules of medical experts, to be organized into boards to serve outside of the States of their domiciles and to go from place to place within their respective circuits on fixed days, making examinations and taking testimony regarding the condition of the applicants for pension.

The Commissioner further suggests that he be granted authority to select 500 convenient and accessible places, at each of which he shall designate a local surgeon, who, in connection with the traveling board of that district, shall constitute the local board of United States examining surgeons, which shall examine all persons duly authorized by him. In cases of emergency the local surgeon may be designated to make the examination. The traveling surgeons shall be expected to devote all their

time to the service, and shall engage in no other gainful work or occupation while members of such boards; the Commissioner to have power to discharge at will any surgeon so appointed or reduce the number of such boards and to fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or discharge. The system as outlined by the Commissioner is in the interest of the betterment of the service and has my emphatic approval.

The Commissioner recommends the amendment of the act of March 3, 1899, by striking out the word "resident" at the beginning of the first proviso, for the reason that as the proviso now stands a pensioner living abroad has a great advantage over a pensioner residing in this country.

Under the act of March 3, 1901, amending section 4708, Revised Statutes of the United States, act of February 28, 1903, amending the act of March 3, 1901, section 4711, Revised Statutes, and the act of January 25, 1879, act of March 19, 1886, and act of August 5, 1892, attorneys are not permitted to charge claimants for services rendered therein. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that claimants should have the right to the services of attorneys at reasonable fees, as well as for their own benefit as the saving of expense to the Government in performing work which the attorneys might otherwise do, and recommends the enactment of a law allowing a small fee for the services of attorneys under each of said acts. I commend the Commissioner's views in this matter to favorable consideration.

In previous annual reports the desirability of the enactment by Congress of a law providing for the payment of a specific fee to attorneys in claims under the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1379) for division of pension, as well as in claims for accrued pension, was adverted to. In discussing the necessity for legislation of this character, I stated:

The act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 98), and the supplementary acts of March 19, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 5), June 27, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 182), March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1081), and August 5, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 348), contain provisions regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for "services in prosecuting a claim for pension," and subject to certain specified restrictions, clothe the Commissioner of Pensions with a supervision over the allowance of such compensation and direct that, when "such pension * * * claim shall be allowed," such compensation shall be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions directly to the attorney or agent out of the pension money. The manifest purpose of this legislation is to protect pension claimants from unreasonable charges on the part of attorneys and agents engaged in securing the allowance of their claims.

This legislation is, however, limited to regulating compensation for "services in prosecuting a claim for pension," and does not extend to compensation for services rendered in other pension proceedings which do not in themselves constitute the prosecution of "a claim for pension." This has been sharply called to the attention of the Department in different ways. One of these is in connection with the administration of section 4766 of the Revised Statutes and the amendatory act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1379). This section, as amended, relates to the payment of pension money after the claim has been allowed, but has nothing to do with the allowance of the claim itself. It provides for enforcing a division or distribution between a pen-

sioner and his wife or children, in certain enumerated contingencies, of the money accruing upon his pension.

The granting of an application by a wife or children for the division or distribution of such pension money is not the allowance of a pension; does not require the issuance of a pension certificate; will not increase the amount of moneys to be paid by the Government under the pension laws, and will not make the wife or children pensioners. The husband or father, as the case may be, will still be the pensioner, will still hold the pension certificate, and when the contingency which gives rise for the divided payment of the pension money ceases he will be entitled to receive all moneys thereafter accruing upon his pension.

These applications by wives and children are not, therefore, claims for pension within the meaning of the legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in prosecuting claims for pensions, but are only requests for the divided payment of the moneys accruing upon a pension, the claim for which has theretofore been successfully prosecuted to allowance by the husband or father. Such applications are nevertheless proceedings under the pension laws in which the beneficiaries should receive the same protection against unreasonable charges on the part of attorneys and agents as are otherwise accorded to pension claimants and pensioners. Indeed, the wives or children intended to be benefited by the act of March 3, 1899, are usually less able to protect themselves against such unreasonable charges than are most of the pension claimants who are accorded full protection by the act of July 4, 1884, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Another instance in which it has been shown that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents is not broad enough occurs in the administration of section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that where the pensioner or pension claimant dies the accrued pension money shall be paid to the widow or children, if there be such, and if not, shall be paid by way of reimbursement to "the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses." In the United States district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, in the case of *United States v. Nicewonger* (20 Fed. Rep., 438), it was held that an application for the payment of accrued pension money, as directed in this section, was not a claim for pension within the meaning of the acts regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents.

That Congress has the power to fix the fees of attorneys and agents for services in securing the allowance of a pension, or in procuring the payment, division, or distribution of any pension money; is fully established by the case of *Frisbie v. United States* (157 U. S., 160, 166), but in the absence of such legislation by Congress, or in those instances which are not covered by Congressional legislation, attorneys and agents may demand and receive from the claimants or applicants such compensation for their services as may be agreed upon. This is shown by the opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer in *United States v. Kock* (21 Fed. Rep., 873), where it is said:

"In the absence of a statute prohibiting it any man may contract for his services. He is not bound to render them, and, rendering them, he may charge the person seeking those services such fee as they may agree upon."

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in pension matters be so amended as to provide that no compensation whatever shall be paid to them, directly or indirectly, for any service in connection with any claim or proceeding under the pension laws, except such as may, within certain limits fixed by Congress, be allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions and paid from the pension money, as now provided with respect to "claims for pension."

Further experience in the administration of the pension laws during the past year has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of the remedial legislation desired, and I accordingly renew my recommendation in the premises.

I desire to again call attention to the advisability of the early enactment of legislation providing for an authoritative judicial determination of the pension laws. This subject was fully discussed in my last annual report, in which it was stated:

In the light of further experience, I beg to earnestly repeat the recommendation in my report of last year (pp. 60, 61) that legislation be had providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States of a limited number of test pension claims involving difficult and important questions of law, thereby establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Commissioner of Pensions and Secretary of the Interior. A careful study of the subject leads to the conviction that the administration of the pension laws is essentially a matter for the executive department, and that it is impracticable to impose upon the judiciary any part of the investigation and disposition of these claims beyond the interpretation of the pension laws in such number of selected and test cases as will insure correct and uniform action by succeeding officers of the Pension Bureau. A bill (S. 4251) introduced by Senator Gallinger in the last Congress has received the approval of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and it is hoped it will be presented again at the next session and receive the favorable consideration of Congress. Exhibit F of the appendix to this report (p. 312) sets forth this bill, the report of the Senate committee thereon, and certain amendments to the bill proposed by the Grand Army of the Republic committee on pensions.

Desiring to act in harmony with those who, by reason of their army service, might have suggestions and opinions to offer which are entitled to special consideration in connection with pension legislation, conferences were held in my office in January last with representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which were present Messrs. Leo Rassieur, of Missouri, commander in chief; R. B. Brown, of Ohio, chairman of executive committee; John Palmer, of New York; J. W. Burst, of Illinois; Charles Clark Adams, of Massachusetts; O. H. Coulter, of Kansas, and A. G. Weisert, of Wisconsin, all members of the Grand Army of the Republic pension committee. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department, and the Commissioner of Pensions were also present to give the committee and myself any information or assistance which might be requested.

After discussing Senate bill 4251 and another one providing for a separate pension court, those present concurred in the opinion that some legislation along the line proposed in Senate bill 4251 was very desirable, and that the hope of securing it would be greatly enhanced if the Grand Army committee and the officers of this Department would come together upon some common ground and unitedly propose legislation believed by them to be fair alike to the Government and pension claimants. It was then arranged that the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, on behalf of the Grand Army committee, should go over Senate bill 4251 with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Attorney-General and formulate, if possible, such amendments as would make the bill mutually acceptable to the Grand Army committee and this Department.

The bill was then gone over with the commander in chief, and such amendments as were suggested by him and insisted upon after discussion were assented to by this Department, and the bill, with these amendments incorporated therein (Exhibit F, p. 312 of Appendix), was laid before the Grand Army committee by the commander-

in-chief. Subsequently, Mr. Weissert, of the committee, informed me that upon full consideration the committee assented to Senate bill 4251 as thus amended, and authorized me to say that it was acceptable to them, but that owing to a resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at its then last annual encampment, calling for the creation of a separate pension court, the committee was not at liberty to give the bill their formal approval.

It is my purpose to again bring this very important matter to the attention of Congress and to urge favorable consideration of a bill similar in character to that above mentioned, copy of which is hereto appended page 312. Exhibit F.

In my last annual report I directed attention to the fact that there were on file in this Department a large number of papers appertaining to the wars subsequent to that of 1812, and prior to the civil war, which, in my judgment, should be transferred to the custody of the Secretary of War, to be filed in connection with those transferred to the War Department under the acts of July 27, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 235), and August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 403), and recommended the enactment of legislation by Congress to that end.

Accordingly a joint resolution providing for the transfer of certain military rolls and records from the Interior and other Departments to the War Department was approved April 28, 1904, in terms as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military rolls and records of the Indian wars, or any other wars prior to the civil war, now preserved in the Interior or other Department, be transferred to the War Department, to be preserved in the Record and Pension Office of that Department, and that they shall be properly indexed and arranged for use.

Subsequently, on the 11th and 13th of May, 1904, respectively, there were transferred to the Secretary of War, pursuant to this joint resolution, the military rolls and records of Indian and other wars occurring prior to 1861, which were on file in this Department.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,444.23; the total cost of pensions and expenses connected with the administration of the pension laws from the latter date to the present time, with the number of pensioners, is shown in the following table:

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, maintenance, and expenses.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1866	\$15,450,549.88	\$407,165.00	\$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867	20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868	23,101,509.36	553,020.34	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869	28,513,247.27	564,526.81	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870	29,351,488.78	600,997.86	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871	28,518,792.62	863,079.00	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872	29,752,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873	26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874	30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12	236,241

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, main- tenance, and expenses.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1875	\$29, 270, 404. 76	\$982, 695. 35	\$30, 253, 100. 11	234, 821
1876	27, 936, 209. 53	1, 015, 078. 81	28, 951, 288. 34	232, 137
1877	28, 182, 821. 72	1, 034, 459. 33	29, 217, 281. 05	232, 104
1878	26, 786, 009. 44	1, 032, 500. 09	27, 818, 509. 53	223, 998
1879	33, 664, 428. 92	837, 734. 14	34, 502, 163. 06	242, 755
1880	56, 689, 229. 08	935, 027. 28	57, 624, 256. 36	250, 802
1881	50, 583, 405. 35	1, 072, 059. 64	51, 655, 464. 99	268, 830
1882	54, 313, 172. 05	1, 466, 236. 01	55, 779, 408. 06	285, 697
1883	60, 427, 573. 81	2, 591, 648. 29	63, 019, 222. 10	303, 658
1884	57, 912, 387. 47	2, 835, 181. 00	60, 747, 568. 47	322, 756
1885	65, 171, 937. 12	3, 392, 576. 34	68, 564, 513. 46	345, 125
1886	64, 091, 142. 90	3, 245, 016. 61	67, 336, 159. 51	365, 783
1887	73, 752, 997. 08	3, 753, 400. 91	77, 506, 397. 99	406, 007
1888	78, 950, 501. 67	3, 515, 057. 27	82, 465, 558. 94	452, 557
1889	88, 842, 720. 58	3, 466, 968. 40	92, 309, 688. 98	489, 725
1890	106, 093, 850. 39	3, 526, 382. 13	109, 620, 232. 52	537, 944
1891	117, 312, 690. 50	4, 700, 636. 44	122, 013, 326. 94	676, 160
1892	139, 394, 147. 11	4, 898, 665. 80	144, 292, 812. 91	876, 068
1893	156, 906, 637. 94	4, 867, 734. 42	161, 774, 372. 36	966, 012
1894	139, 986, 726. 17	3, 963, 976. 31	143, 950, 702. 48	969, 544
1895	139, 812, 294. 30	4, 338, 020. 21	144, 150, 314. 51	970, 524
1896	138, 220, 704. 46	3, 991, 375. 61	142, 212, 080. 07	970, 678
1897	139, 949, 717. 35	3, 987, 783. 07	143, 937, 500. 42	976, 014
1898	144, 651, 879. 80	4, 114, 091. 46	148, 765, 971. 26	993, 714
1899	138, 355, 052. 95	4, 147, 517. 73	142, 502, 570. 68	991, 519
1900	138, 462, 130. 65	3, 841, 706. 74	142, 303, 837. 39	993, 529
1901	138, 531, 483. 84	3, 868, 795. 44	142, 400, 279. 28	997, 735
1902	137, 504, 267. 99	3, 831, 378. 96	141, 335, 646. 95	999, 446
1903	137, 759, 653. 71	3, 993, 216. 79	141, 752, 870. 50	996, 545
1904	141, 093, 571. 49	3, 849, 366. 25	144, 942, 937. 74	994, 762
Total	3, 083, 271, 717. 42	99, 497, 300. 96	3, 182, 769, 018. 38	.....

PENSION APPEALS.

The report of the Assistant Secretary shows that at the commencement of the fiscal year, July 1, 1903, there were pending 11,795 appeals and motions for reconsideration.

There were filed during the year ending June 30, 1904, 9,715 appeals and motions, and there were finally disposed of 10,496 cases, leaving at the close of the year 11,014 pending appeals and motions for reconsideration.

It follows that at the end of the year there had been a reduction of pending appeals and motions of 761.

During the year there have been filed an average of 809 appeals and motions each month, and during the same period the average number finally disposed of each month was 874.

There were dismissed 603 appeals, for the reason, in most cases, that the Commissioner of Pensions, when forwarding his report on the

appeals, receded from his former adverse action and proposed to allow the contentions of appellants upon dismissals of the appeals. This action was taken in the interests of claimants, as it permitted a more prompt allowance without delaying the consideration of the appeals in the regular order of filing.

One hundred and eighty cases not included in the foregoing were returned to the Pension Office for further action and report. This was found necessary for the reason that upon careful investigation it appeared that additional evidence bearing upon the question at issue had been filed which had not been considered by the Office, or, for various reasons, the claim had been improperly adjudicated.

Deducting the dismissals and the cancelations, final decisions were rendered in 9,853 cases, of which 1,713 were reversals, or a fraction over 17 per cent.

Volume 14 of Departmental Decisions in appealed pension and bounty-land claims has been completed and is ready for distribution. It contains 598 pages and embraces important decisions of a legal and medical character for future reference and guidance.

PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents on the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows that there were received during that year 50,321 applications for letters patent, 823 applications for designs, 142 applications for reissues, 1,746 caveats, 2,554 applications for trade-marks, 1,297 applications for labels, and 331 applications for prints. There were 31,979 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 2,213 trade-marks, 1,044 labels, and 257 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 20,966.

The number of allowed applications which were, by operation of law, forfeited for nonpayment of the final fees, was 5,499. The total receipts of the office were \$1,663,879.99, the total expenditures were \$1,469,124.40, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the Treasury, was \$194,755.59. The Commissioner's report shows that the business of the Patent Office is growing rapidly, the increase from 1899 to 1904 having been about 35.5 per cent, while the number of employees during the same period was increased only 8 per cent.

The Commissioner states that in his opinion the increased work could not have been successfully performed by the use of the methods of work employed at the beginning of the period under consideration, nor with the standards of efficiency at that time found in the office. The methods of work have been quietly, steadily, and in many ways changed, to the great improvement of the service, and standards of

individual work have been raised to meet the increasing volume of work. By the rearrangement of the copies of printed patents, together with judicious expenditure of the appropriation devoted to the reproduction of exhausted copies, many of the active classes have been filled in, so that all orders received are now rapidly filled. The class of errors formerly known as office errors in the photolithographic work, and formerly productive of expense to the office, has been eliminated.

The correspondence of the office, amounting to 227,750 letters, exclusive of letters filed in caveats and applications for patents, has rarely been more than two days in arrears. Orders for manuscript copies of records are currently filled at a rate of speed formerly reserved for orders made "special". Only ten complaints of losses of office fees, aggregating \$2.30, alleged to have been sent by mail, have been received, out of a total number of 19,550 pieces received by ordinary mail and express, transmitting \$10,293.29.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the increase of work of the Patent Office requires more space than that at present occupied by this Bureau, and that some economy of time and work could be accomplished if the space allotted to this office could be increased.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In accordance with custom, a plan for the work of the Geological Survey during the fiscal year 1903-4 was approved by me on June 3, 1903. The main branches of the work—geologic, topographic, hydrographic, chemical, and physical, mining and mineral resources—were established many years ago, and have had a gradual and gratifying development. Details relating to this development and to the results the Survey has achieved may be found in its Bulletin No. 227, published last spring, on the occasion of its quarter-century anniversary.

The Director of the Survey reports that during the last year there was marked activity on the part of the scientific corps, and that this was reflected in the work of the administrative and publication branches. In addition to their regular duties, officers of the Survey have, by my direction or with my approval, been engaged in promoting the purposes of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, especially in the department of mines and minerals.

GEOLOGIC BRANCH.—The organization of the geologic branch remained essentially as during the previous year—under the following four divisions: (1) Geology and paleontology; (2) Alaskan mineral resources; (3) mining and mineral resources; (4) chemical and physical research. Each division is in charge of a geologist, who is responsible to the Director for its administration.

In the division of geology and paleontology administrative control is in a measure separated from scientific supervision, the former rest-

ing with the geologist in charge of geology and the latter with the six section chiefs. One section, that of Pleistocene geology, has been discontinued and another, somewhat broader in scope—the section of physiographic and glacial geology—has been established in its place.

During the year work was carried on in 39 States and Territories by 60 parties, of which 53 were engaged in geologic investigations and 7 chiefly in paleontologic, both classes of work being essential to the preparation of the geologic map of the United States. This great undertaking has now reached a point where its value can be adequately estimated. The geologic mapping of the surface formations has been extended over about 171,000 square miles, and 106 geologic folios have been published, while nearly an equal number are in various stages of preparation. These folios consist of descriptive text, a topographic sheet, geologic sheets for areal and economic geology, structure and columnar sections, etc. Each folio thus presents a practically complete history of the topography, geology, and mineral resources of the area described.

While areal mapping of this character is of great economic importance, a constantly increasing proportion of the Survey work is directed to the immediate advancement of the mining industry. The great mining districts are taken up for investigation as rapidly as available means permit, and these investigations have resulted not only in material assistance in the economic development of these particular districts, but in far-reaching conclusions as to the fundamental theories of ore deposition, which have been of the highest benefit to the mining industry throughout the world.

Recognizing the importance of promptly placing the information before the public, the results of all economic investigations made during the field season of 1903 were summarized and published in a single bulletin. Two such annual volumes, summarizing the economic results of the work of preceding season, have now been published, and their value to the mining industry has been amply demonstrated.

In accordance with the policy of each year summarizing all existing information regarding some important mineral product, the cement industry was taken up last year and has been thoroughly investigated, particularly with reference to the distribution and geologic relations of the raw materials, both developed and undeveloped. The remarkable growth of this industry within the last few years makes this investigation exceptionally timely.

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS IN ALASKA.—The remoteness of Alaska, and the exceptional conditions under which work in that Territory must be carried on, demand that its administration be separated from that of the work in the States. For several years this control was exercised by a committee of geologists and topographers, but, as noted in my last report, on July 1, 1903, a new administrative

division, in charge of one of the geologists of the Survey, assumed control of all Alaskan work. This vesting of the entire responsibility in one person, whose training and experience in the Territory has fitted him for the duties, has been justified by the result of the year's work.

During the field season of 1903 seven parties were engaged in geologic and topographic surveys in Alaska. One party investigated the geology and mineral resources of the Juneau gold belt, another the Controller Bay and Cook Inlet oil fields, a third the tin deposits and gold placers of Seward Peninsula, a fourth the geology and topography of the northeastern part of Seward Peninsula, a fifth the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks placers, a sixth made topographic surveys in the last-named region, and a seventh party studied the stratigraphy along the Yukon, with special reference to coal-bearing horizons. The results of these investigations and surveys are given in considerable detail in the Director's report, recently submitted, and in special reports and maps that are available to the public. These results are of great importance to all persons interested in the development of that vast region.

At the last session Congress increased somewhat the annual appropriation for investigations in Alaska, so that during the season that has just closed eight parties worked in different portions of the Territory—five making geologic surveys, two topographic surveys, and one an investigation of methods of placer mining. The full results of these latest investigations have not yet been reported to me; but the preliminary reports of the men in charge indicate that valuable data has been acquired, which will be assembled and published in reports and maps for distribution to the public at as early a date as may be practicable.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES.—It has been stated in previous reports that a list of the gold and silver mines of the United States, supplemented by all obtainable information concerning the characteristics of each mine, was in process of compilation by this division of the Survey. This list has been completed, and is now being brought up to date. It shows that there were about 20,000 such mines in existence at the close of the calendar year 1902, and the revision now in progress will doubtless throw additional and valuable light upon the regions in which the mines are located, as well as upon the mines themselves.

The last Congress, by the deficiency act of February 18, 1904, appropriated \$30,000 "for analyzing and testing at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the coals and lignites of the United States, in order to determine their fuel value and the most economic method for their utilization for different purposes, under the supervision of the Director of the United States Geological Survey." The deficiency

act of April 27, 1904, increased this sum to \$60,000. These tests are now in progress, under the management of a committee appointed by the Director, and already the results obtained, though not yet published, show that the investigation will be of great value to the producers and consumers of coal and to the engineering profession.

The continued industrial progress of the United States is shown by the fact that, for the fourth year in succession, the total value of the mineral products of the country exceeds \$1,000,000,000, the value for the calendar year 1903 being in excess of \$1,400,000,000. This increase was due to the great output of nonmetallic products, which increased about \$175,000,000 in value as compared with 1902, the metallic products having lost nearly \$18,000,000, the loss being due chiefly to the decrease of about \$28,000,000 in the value of pig iron, though both gold and silver also show a loss in production and in value. The production of coal has more than recovered its normal rate of increase from the depression of 1902; the phenomenal growth of the cement industry has continued; the stone industry has increased over 50 per cent in value since 1900; and tin mines of commercial production have been developed in South Carolina.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.—The analyses and investigations made in the chemical and physical laboratories are essential to the geologic work of the Survey, and these laboratories are being gradually enlarged and strengthened, in respect both to personnel and to equipment. The routine work consisted of 323 analyses and 290 qualitative determinations of minerals. The special researches were along such lines as the accuracy of the fire assay for tellurides; the secondary enrichment of ore bodies; the absorption of copper salts by clays; the replacement of bases in silicates; the lithia minerals found in southern California; the thermal properties of the plagioclase feldspars at ordinary pressures; experiments on "black bodies," or bodies which reflect no heat, a method of determining temperature at a distance—for example, in the crater of a volcano; experiments on elasticity, etc. The Carnegie Institution has made a grant of money for researches in elasticity and high temperature, laboratory space to be furnished by the Survey. The experimentation will be carried on in conjunction with that of the Survey.

Standard detailed topographic mapping was completed during the year for 34,140 square miles. A portion of this was resurvey of old reconnaissance maps, the area of new surveys being 26,699 square miles, distributed through 31 States and Territories. The total area surveyed in the United States to April 30, 1904, was 936,319 square miles, or about 31 per cent of the whole country, the area of which, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, is accepted as 3,024,880 square miles. These total figures differ by summation from previous reports by

about 20,000 square miles, the discrepancy being due to the fact that a careful remeasurement of the area surveyed in each State and Territory was made during the last year.

During the season primary azimuth observations were made at two triangulation stations, 403 triangulation stations were occupied and located, and 2,283 miles of traverse were run for primary control. In connection with the topographic surveys there were run 28,083 linear miles of spirit levels, making the total mileage of such levels run by the Survey since 1896, when Congress authorized this class of work, 130,884 miles. In the office the drawing of 110 standard atlas sheets was completed.

Cooperative arrangements for surveys were made with eleven States. The State engineer and surveyor of New York allotted \$19,000; the State survey commission of Pennsylvania, \$15,000; the State geologist of West Virginia, \$20,000; the governor of Ohio, \$28,800; the State of California, \$10,000; the curator of the State geology department of Kentucky, \$5,500; the State survey commission of Maine, \$2,500; the State geologist of Maryland, \$750; the State geologist of Alabama, \$1,000; the State geologist of Michigan, \$1,700, and the Louisiana experiment station, \$1,500. Thus \$105,750 was added by the States mentioned to the Federal appropriation for topographic work.

EXAMINATION AND SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES.—During the fiscal year an area of 17,500 square miles included within forest reserves or in regions in which forest reserves were in contemplation was examined, and reports were prepared upon the lands and the timber. This aggregate area consisted of portions of the Gila River and the Lincoln forest reserves, in New Mexico; that part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve which lies within the State of Montana, with large adjacent regions; an extensive tract of country lying east of San Diego, Cal., from which it was proposed to form a forest reserve; the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve in southern California; and the mountain region in the neighborhood of San Luis Obispo. An examination of the mountains southeast of Albuquerque, N. Mex., was in progress at the close of the fiscal year with a view to the creation of a forest reserve therein. The total forest-reserve area newly surveyed topographically was 6,864 square miles, and 395 square miles were resurveyed. Boundary lines of reserves were surveyed and marked to the extent of 278 miles.

HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH.—Widespread demands for more complete information regarding the country's water resources have rendered the work of the hydrographic branch of the Geological Survey of continually increasing importance. The appropriation for this work during the last fiscal year was \$200,000, the same as for the previous year.

The investigations were directed—first, to procuring fundamental facts concerning the flow of surface streams; second, to ascertaining the location and movements of underground waters; and, third, to determining the physical characteristics, such as hardness, color, turbidity, etc., of these waters and discovering the sources and effects of their pollution.

To ascertain the flow of surface streams approximately 600 gauging stations have been established in different parts of the country, by means of which reliable records of the discharge of practically all important streams are obtained. These records afford a basis upon which manufacturers and investors can plan the development of water powers and municipalities can solve the problem of adequate water supplies. They also enable the irrigator to determine the acreage which he can reclaim from desert conditions and the crops which he can safely plant. These stream measurements are invaluable also as a basis for the study of such pressing problems as the relation of rainfall to run-off, the effects which forests exert upon stream flow, the occurrence and control of floods, etc.

In New England, New York, and all along the Allegheny Range the surface waters are of the utmost value as a source of cheap power. From the Southern States particularly there is an urgent demand for stream-discharge data, for use in the development of manufacturing enterprises. In the Eastern and Central States, a region having a large and an increasing population, both surface and underground waters are essential not only for the development of manufacturing industries but also for municipal supply. In sections where the population is becoming dense, even small and insignificant streams must be utilized to their fullest capacity for domestic purposes. In this region questions relating to the use of waters for municipal purposes are complicated by the fact that cities not only draw their supplies from convenient streams but in too many cases sewer into them as well, so that it becomes highly important to ascertain the quality of the waters.

With the growth of population and the building of large cities having great manufacturing interests along water courses protection from the devastating effects of floods becomes a matter of great importance. As the control of streams depends upon accurate and detailed knowledge of their discharge and run-off, the investigation of these questions is becoming more and more urgent.

In the Western States the problem is somewhat different. There, owing to scarcity of rainfall, intelligent and complete use of the waters becomes absolutely necessary. Not only are the streams required for power and for municipal use, as in the East, but they must also serve the farmer for irrigation. In the West, therefore, complete knowledge of the volume and the conditions of the water supply is absolutely necessary. Careful stream gaugings are being car-

ried on by the Survey in all the arid States and Territories, in order that the facts concerning the West's greatest resource, its flowing streams, may be available when needed.

The investigation of underground waters consists in the collection and careful study of well records, obtained from all parts of the country, and detailed studies of special localities where the determination of the underground supply is of particular importance. Such, for example, was the work done last year on Long Island, in cooperation with the city of New York, to ascertain the available supply. In investigations of this character it becomes necessary to determine the occurrence and extent of the water-bearing beds, and therefore the knowledge of the hydrographer is supplemented by that of the geologist. Work of this character has not only assisted in the solution of local problems, but has been extended over wide areas. Important results have been the location of a great artesian basin underlying the Great Plains region, particularly accessible in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, and the location of minor basins in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Such work has also been directed toward discovering the rate and direction of flow of subsurface waters in the dry beds of streams in the arid regions, thus materially increasing the available supply for irrigation and other uses and contributing valuable scientific information on a subject that has been hitherto but little understood.

The work of determining the quality of waters covers a broad and interesting field which has not yet been wholly occupied. Manufacturing and other industries are demanding information regarding the hardness, turbidity, alkalinity, and other physical conditions of surface and underground waters which have a direct and harmful effect upon their plants or products. A systematic attempt is being made to collect this information by simple field methods, and the widespread interest the work is arousing indicates its value. The more serious problem of pollution from sewage and manufacturing waste is also receiving attention. Conditions of exceptional pollution in thickly settled portions of the country are being studied and the facts collected are presented in reports which are arousing public interest in abuses of this nature.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.—The corps of engineers designated by the general term "reclamation service" was actively engaged during the year in the operations authorized by the act of June 17, 1902, which sets aside the proceeds from the disposal of the public lands for the examination, survey, and construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands. The origin and gradual development of the reclamation service have been described in previous reports. The general investigation of the reclamation problem in this country, begun in 1876 by the late Maj. J. W. Powell, derived strength

and stability from the law of 1888, which authorized the Director of the Geological Survey to investigate the extent to which the arid lands could be reclaimed by irrigation. Subsequent appropriation acts, especially those of 1894 and following years, provided funds for measuring the streams, and when the reclamation law went into effect, on June 17, 1902, there existed in the Geological Survey a small corps of engineers consisting of men of training and experience in hydraulic investigations and construction.

From time to time other men have been added to this group through the operation of the civil-service law, competitive examinations for all grades of positions having been held. The education, ability, tact, and professional standing of each candidate have been carefully considered, and every test dictated by business prudence has been applied in order that a picked body of professional men of the highest character and ability might be obtained.

The reclamation law is very general in its provisions, and leaves to administrative discretion a large number of important and far-reaching matters. Therefore, extraordinary care has been used in selecting the men who are to put the act into effect and upon whose judgment and integrity the success of the law must depend.

The interests connected with reclamation in the West are so numerous and so complex that they can not be completely guarded in advance by laws and regulations; these must be founded on experience obtained day by day. The problems are not those of engineering only, but pertain also to political and social welfare. The requirements are not simply great works well and economically constructed, but, in addition, the satisfactory initial operation of the works and the organization of prosperous communities into whose hands the completed works are ultimately to be placed, so that there will be every reason to believe that the community management will give good results to the Commonwealth. The reclamation work must therefore be placed in the hands of men who for years have given the subject their best thought, and these men must be protected from external pressure and guarded from the possibility of selfish consideration. In the organic law of the Geological Survey it is provided that the Director and members shall have no personal or private interests in the lands or mineral wealth of the region under survey, and shall execute no surveys or examinations for private parties or corporations. This law applies to the reclamation service, which has been made a branch of the Geological Survey, and although the law may occasionally work hardship, I believe that good administration requires its enforcement.

During the two years that have passed since the law was enacted the reclamation service has been developed upon broad lines, and the most important precedents have been set for future guidance. Each

individual understands that his retention in the service and his future advancement depend wholly upon merit, and that influence, direct or indirect, is rigidly barred.

The general form of organization has been designed to fit the peculiar conditions. Work is being undertaken simultaneously in thirteen States and Territories, at localities which are remote from one another and many of which are distant from ordinary lines of transportation. Operations of great magnitude, involving detailed local knowledge, must be carried on expeditiously and economically, and at the same time care must be taken to insure good business practice and the fulfillment of the customary legal or governmental requirements.

In matters involving judgment or policy a board or committee considers and reports upon the general line of action that should be taken, but the execution of every important piece of work is left to one man, so that credit can be bestowed or blame be fixed on individuals. For example, the engineer in charge of a particular piece of work has full power and authority to push forward that work, being held personally responsible for economy and effectiveness. The district engineer, to whom he reports, is, in turn, held responsible for all the work of the engineers under him. In the larger matters of discretion, as to location of works, methods of building, etc., the district engineer's recommendations are considered by a board of engineers who are thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances, and the board's advice, if approved, becomes effective and is carried out. The various district engineers, while engrossed in the particular responsibility put upon them, are kept fully advised by the consulting boards, and are informed concerning the ways adopted by other men in similar circumstances to overcome engineering difficulties.

In great works whose success depends upon continuity of purpose and of plan every effort must be made to guard against expensive and often destructive alterations due to changes in personnel. In each line of work, therefore, a second man, or understudy, is provided, to whom important duties are assigned and who will be able, if necessary, temporarily or permanently to take the place of his immediate chief.

Subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the organization is, in brief, as follows: At the head stands the Director of the Geological Survey, under whom the organization has developed and to whom reports are made; next in order is the chief engineer and the assistant chief engineer. The chief engineer gives attention to the general policy and conduct of the service, the recommendations made by the boards of engineers, the personnel of the service, the expedition of business, the cost and value of results, and the dealings with water users' associations and with the public in general.

The assistant chief engineer is principal adviser in all matters, acts as chairman of many of the consulting boards, and gives his time particularly to acquiring full knowledge of and supervising the larger work in the field. His training and experience fit him to take at any time the position of chief engineer, and to make effective the policy outlined without any disturbance of the larger plans.

Next comes the group of supervising engineers who represent, each for certain large geographic areas, the chief engineer, and who determine immediately the course of action to be followed in dealing with many matters of great importance which should be settled on the spot without reference to the eastern office.

The consulting engineers form a group of older men of national or wide repute who have built large works and who are now in a position to consider such matters free from the petty annoyances and distractions of administrative work, and to give sound engineering advice. Each consulting engineer has a certain sphere of activity, which is restricted either to a particular kind of construction or to certain localities where large works are planned or are under construction.

The line between the supervising and the consulting engineers is one which can not be strictly drawn, as the supervising engineers must give the benefit of their experience and advice to all the men with whom they come in contact.

From time to time project boards are organized, which consist of supervising, consulting, and other engineers or specialists. Plans for every large work, with all the information concerning it, are submitted, when convenient, to a project board, and the matter then becomes a subject of discussion, the board visiting the various localities and noting conditions, with the full results of surveys and estimates in hand. Such a project board may be assisted by advice or information given by State officials or interested citizens, and may listen to any statement which parties in interest may submit. The members of any project board have served on other boards, and have thus been brought into contact with the other supervising and consulting engineers and with similar problems elsewhere. There necessarily results a diffusion of general knowledge and a unification of purpose and policy.

The district engineers have charge of all the operations within a certain drainage area of the State. They and their assistants, having full knowledge of the physical and social conditions, make recommendations for initiating work, and carry these, when approved, into execution. Many of the district engineers have occupied the position of State engineer or have been connected with the practical development of work in the States in which they are located, and thus bring to the service the results of mature experience.

The surveys and examinations made since the passage of the recla-

nation law, and especially during the last year, have been pushed rapidly in the thirteen States and three Territories designated by the law. Many projects, of all degrees of feasibility and merit, have been studied. In locating large works it has been necessary to give careful thought to a multitude of limiting conditions. The first condition is, of course, available money; next, the feasibility and value to the country of the works to be built; then the location with reference to State boundaries, the demands of the people, the facilities offered, etc. To give proper weight to all these matters is not easy, and there is opportunity for wide divergence of opinion and for criticism of almost any decision. A citizen, in judging of the advisability of any reclamation work, is in danger of being influenced largely by what he conceives would be the effect of similar work upon land values in his immediate neighborhood, and of losing sight of the possibility that there may be other localities where such work will be of far greater value to the Commonwealth. In determining upon any particular reclamation project the attempt is made to view it wholly from the standpoint of feasibility and value to the country as a whole, and the men whose recommendations are considered have absolutely no personal aims or ambitions which the decision could affect.

In surveying the arid regions broadly it is self-evident that the greatest good can come from works built in the most arid portions, where the climatic conditions are favorable to the most intensive farming, and where the creation of a stable population will have a direct result in stimulating many industries, such as stock raising and mining. At the other extreme are the semiarid localities, where fair crops are occasionally raised, and where the introduction of irrigation has in the past not proved successful because of popular indifference, growing out of the fact that when irrigation is tried and the novelty wears off the people do not care to go to the labor and trouble of maintaining and utilizing irrigation works. The introduction of irrigation in such communities is similar to attempts made at dairy farming in an open stock-range country; theoretically the profit from a few dairy cows may be larger than that from range cattle, but the conditions for making dairying successful are absent.

Construction work is carried on most largely under contracts, much in the usual manner. Plans and specifications prepared by the district engineers are submitted to the project boards, and after these have been fully considered by the boards and approved by the Department, advertisements are published, bids opened, and contracts awarded. In all large work which is susceptible of accurate description the ordinary contract system is effective, but there are many classes of work for which it is not desirable to contract, such as the digging of test pits, boring by diamond drills, and construction of roads or trails to get in

machinery. All these classes of operations, which are of the nature of exploration or examination preparatory to a full knowledge of the conditions, must be carried on by the engineer in charge.

Contracts have been let for the construction of works in Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, and New Mexico, and plans and specifications are under consideration for work in the other States and Territories. In initiating the various projects the lines of least resistance have been followed; that is to say, where the information was most complete and the conditions were most favorable for producing immediate results the works have been begun. In undertaking new projects experience has shown that it is advisable to proceed with caution, and to secure signed contracts regarding lands and rights before actual construction begins. Details relating to location and cost of works and building proposed are given in the first and second annual reports of the reclamation service, and in the third report, which is in preparation, and will be laid before Congress early in December.

Some impatience is expressed at the slowness with which the reclamation fund is being expended. I believe, however, that the work is being done as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness and economy. These works are in striking contrast with those built by private enterprise. The latter are largely temporary in character, are built with the minimum amount of capital, and it is understood that they will be gradually renewed and extended as funds may be procured. Headworks, flumes, and other structures are usually built of wood, the ditches are so dug that they may be enlarged, and as the country develops and the old structures decay new headworks and flumes are built to meet the increasing needs. But the works to be built by the Government should be permanent in character and be designed with reference to complete development. The structures must be as nearly permanent as stone, concrete, or steel can make them. At the same time they must not be built of excessive size, and money must not be wasted in giving them a strength which will not be demanded. For these structures there are no standard sizes or conditions, such as exist in many other branches of engineering. For example, in designing a railroad or waterworks system there are standard sizes and forms of material to be used, and the prices are well established; it is a matter largely of putting together parts the cost of which is well known; but in irrigation construction on a large scale each system must be developed from original plans.

Usually, however, the engineering features do not offer as great causes of delay as do the legal or human questions. Almost everywhere there are land titles to be adjusted, rights of way to be secured, and claims to water to be considered. Frequently the latter are of the most elusive character and require great patience and occasionally

judicial decision to determine their validity and extent. In planning most of the projects great numbers of persons must be dealt with, individually and collectively. Popular impressions concerning the reclamation law and its effects are frequently erroneous, and the false impressions must be removed and the people be induced to enter into contracts regarding the future use of the water.

RECLAMATION FUND.—The funds provided by the act of June 17, 1902, consisting of the proceeds of the disposal of public lands in 13 States and 3 Territories, at present amount as follows:

Fiscal year—

1901.....	\$3, 144, 821. 91
1902.....	4, 585, 520. 53
1903.....	8, 713, 996. 60
1904 (approximate)	6, 568, 497. 42
Total	23, 012, 836. 46

The fund probably reached its maximum in 1903, and while additional amounts are to be expected the estimates for future expenditures should be based upon the assumption of a gradually diminishing income each year. By assuming for the current fiscal year of 1905 an income of \$4,000,000, there would result a total, in round numbers, of \$27,000,000 available in the near future for work now proposed.

Section 9 of the reclamation act declares it to be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as far as may be practicable, to expend the major portion of the fund within the limits of each State and Territory from which they arise. The term "major portion," may be justly set down as 51 per cent, leaving the minor portion, or 49 per cent, to be expended with a larger degree of discretion.

It is further provided in said section 9 that the Secretary may temporarily use such portion of said funds for the benefit of arid or semi-arid lands in any particular State or Territory named in the act as he may deem advisable, the excess to be ultimately returned. While discretion is given for temporarily diverting the major portion of the funds, it is not, however, deemed wise to make plans which contemplate such diversion. At present all plans are made with a view of expending the major portion of the funds now on hand in each of the States and Territories named. This major portion, or 51 per cent, may be designated as the "restricted" portion of the reclamation fund.

RESTRICTED FUNDS.

The following list gives, by States and Territories, the total amount of funds received during the fiscal years 1901-1904. For 1904 the figures are approximate only, but the totals are sufficiently exact for purposes of estimates.

With the total fund is given the restricted portion, or 51 per cent, which should be devoted to surveys, examinations, and construction in the States and Territories named, subject to the finding of feasible projects.

State or Territory.	Aggregate.	Restricted portion, or 51 per cent.
Arizona	\$166,403.86	\$84,865.97
California.....	1,971,908.21	1,005,673.19
Colorado.....	1,591,167.56	811,495.46
Idaho.....	1,645,529.55	839,220.07
Kansas.....	97,849.58	49,903.28
Montana.....	1,749,002.90	891,991.48
Nebraska.....	477,973.42	243,766.44
Nevada.....	48,153.41	24,558.24
New Mexico.....	420,202.26	214,303.15
North Dakota.....	3,406,100.14	1,737,111.07
Oklahoma.....	2,552,137.33	1,301,590.04
Oregon.....	4,230,659.75	2,157,636.47
South Dakota.....	742,780.60	378,818.11
Utah.....	302,351.03	154,199.02
Washington.....	2,735,362.98	1,395,035.12
Wyoming.....	875,253.88	446,379.48
Total.....	23,012,836.46	11,736,546.59

UNRESTRICTED FUND.

The unrestricted portion of the reclamation fund, or, in other words, 49 per cent, may be utilized in any of the above States or Territories, irrespective of political divisions; and in plans for its expenditure consideration is given primarily to the feasibility of the project and the probable results in conferring benefits upon the country as a whole. The engineers, who, through many years of experience, have obtained a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the arid and semiarid regions, have considered the costs and benefits of all of the known and feasible projects in the West, and out of these have brought to the attention of the Secretary those projects which, from an engineering and business standpoint, are considered to be the most meritorious.

At various times a number of projects have been approved, and specific sums have been set aside to be expended on these. The time has arrived when the completion of projects under consideration will require all the available funds, including those of the current fiscal year.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS.

There has been set aside on the books of the reclamation service 51 per cent of the funds rising from each State or Territory, to be expended in that State or Territory if feasible projects can be found.

In considering the feasibility, there is borne in mind the spirit of the law and its intent to reclaim land and to so guard the fund that it shall be returned to the Treasury for use again. No project is considered as feasible which is experimental in character or in which the return of the funds is not guaranteed in the most effective manner. It is not intended to make experiments with this fund, or to irrigate lands which may produce crops by dry farming in ordinary years, or to bring water to land which, from any cause, will not probably be continuously irrigated and cultivated.

The following table gives the amount of money now tentatively allotted for surveys and construction work in the various States and Territories. A portion of this money has already been expended in works now under way, and in several of the States and Territories where feasible projects have not been selected, the amount noted is the restricted portion of the fund, which is to be held until the feasibility of irrigation works can be definitely determined.

State or Territory.	Project.	Acres.	Estimate.	Authority.
Arizona	Salt River.....	160,000	\$3,000,000	General estimates. ^a
California	Yuma.....	100,000	3,000,000	May 20, 1904.
Colorado	Uncompahgre	100,000	2,250,000	June 7, 1904.
Idaho	Minidoka	130,000	2,600,000	April 23, 1904.
Kansas	Pumping (?)	2,000	49,903	Restricted fund.
Montana	Milk River (?)	60,000	891,991	Do.
Nebraska.....	North Platte	100,000	1,000,000	May 3, 1904. ^b
Nevada.....	Truckee.....	200,000	3,000,000	General estimates. ^a
New Mexico.....	Hondo.....	10,000	240,000	Nov. 10, 1903.
North Dakota	Fort Buford and pumping	60,000	1,737,111	Restricted fund. ^c
Oklahoma.....	Otter Creek	40,000	1,301,590	Do.
Oregon	Malheur	90,000	2,000,600	May 11, 1904.
South Dakota	Bellefourche.....	60,000	2,100,000	May 10, 1904.
Utah	Utah Lake	20,000	154,199	Restricted fund.
Washington	Palouse	100,000	1,395,035	Do.
Wyoming	Shoshone	100,000	2,250,000	Feb. 10, 1904.
Total		1,332,000	26,970,429	

^aSee letter of March 14, 1904, and quarterly estimates.

^bFor Pathfinder reservoir in Wyoming; further details under survey.

^cFort Buford project heads in Montana; the sum of \$1,200,000 set aside May 10, 1904.

SECONDARY PROJECTS.

While surveys, examinations, or construction are being carried on according to the list above given, active work is also continued on the examination of secondary projects in each State, so that in the event of any unforeseen contingency preventing the taking up of construction or the early completion of the project first in hand there will be full information available concerning some other project which may be pushed forward. It is possible that owing to delays or difficulties

in engineering or in securing titles to lands or waters it will be found desirable to drop one of the projects above named and substitute another.

RECONNOISSANCE.

Active exploration and reconnoissance of the entire arid and semi-arid region is being carried on to discover opportunities for reclamation, so that the knowledge of the entire region may be as complete as possible and definite facts may be given as to the merits of the enterprises which may be discussed in the future.

CONTRACTS.

The following list gives the contracts already entered into for the performance of specific work, or for the purchase of machinery and supplies. This does not represent the total expenditure from the reclamation fund, as most of the preliminary work of surveying, exploring, digging test pits, operating diamond drills, road building, and similar operations are done under what is commonly known as "force account," the money charged to this account being expended for employing engineers and their assistants and hiring laborers.

The total amounts given in this list are approximate only, as the bids were made on unit prices for excavation, rock work, concrete, and other items. The sums given are the assumed quantities multiplied by the unit prices—these quantities being, as stated in the contract, subject to change as the conditions develop and the material is classified.

Salt River project, Arizona.

December 17, 1903, Wilcox & Rose, Riverside, Cal.; cement mill....	\$13,997.53
December 22, 1903, Allis-Chalmers Company, Chicago, Ill.; machinery for cement plant.....	38,798.00
December 26, 1903, James R. Thorpe, Denver, Colo.; telephone line.	30,779.00
January 6, 1904, Hendrie & Bolthoff Manufacturing Company, Denver, Colo.; motors for power plant.....	10,631.00
January 8, 1904, Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; electric machinery for power plant.....	11,375.00
February 18, 1904, Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company, Dayton, Ohio; water wheel and appurtenances	8,445.00
March 18, 1904, Robert Sherer & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; schedule 1 of power canal.....	220,000.00
March 23, 1904, John Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.; schedule 2 of power canal.....	110,000.00
March 23, 1904, John Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.; sluicing tunnel ...	12,000.00
March 23, 1904, Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal.; sluicing gates to be placed in tunnel.....	102,000.00

Uncompahgre Valley project, Colorado.

March 23, 1904, Taylor & Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; construction of Gunnison tunnel.....	\$1,000,000.00
March 23, 1904, E. A. Hess, Iowa; Lyons telephone system.....	6,384.20

Minidoka project, Idaho.

September 17, 1904, Bates & Rogers Construction Company, Chicago, Ill.; construction of project.....	\$378,283.50
September 20, 1904, Portland Cement Company of Utah (Limited); fourteen thousand barrels of cement.....	41,300.00

Truckee-Carson project, Nevada.

August 28, 1903, E. B. and A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal	\$199,250.00
September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavations for canal	716,087.00
December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; thirty thousand barrels of Portland cement.....	76,500.00
August 19, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; schedule D, highway bridges.....	4,288.00
September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; schedule A, distributing canals and structures	195,887.00
September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; schedule C, distributing canals and structures	43,219.50
September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; schedule B, distributing canals and structures.....	52,562.50

PUBLICATIONS.—The Director of the Survey reports that large increases may be noted in the amount of manuscript accepted and prepared for publication during the year, in the number of geologic folios published, the number of topographic atlas sheets and maps completed, and the amount of map work done by the photographic laboratory. He assures me, however, that emphasis is not placed on quantity, but that year by year the qualitative standard is being raised. The demand for many of the Survey publications is so great that the stock on hand is rapidly exhausted and new editions, for which the law provides, are ordered.

STATE COOPERATION.—Understandings to promote the common purpose of advancing knowledge and aiding development have existed between State geologists and the Federal survey ever since the latter was organized. But more definite agreements were entered into early in the history of the Survey. In 1884 an agreement with a board of commissioners of the State of Massachusetts provided that the expense of topographic work in that State should be divided, the State meeting one-half the expenditure for field work and the Federal survey one-half, the latter engraving the maps and giving transfers of the plates to the State commissioners. Since that date agreements involv-

ing cooperation in work, geologic and hydrographic, as well as topographic, have been made by the officials of many of the States. During the last year, under such agreements, geologic work progressed in 6 States, which contributed nearly \$12,000; topographic work in 11 States (named in an earlier paragraph), which contributed more than \$100,000, and hydrographic work in 9 States, which contributed about \$15,000.

EDUCATION.

The Commissioner of Education presents some interesting data and statistics of education in the United States.

The number of pupils enrolled in the common schools during the year was 16,009,361, the same being 20.04 per cent of the entire population, as estimated by the Census Bureau, viz, 79,900,389. The average daily attendance for 1903 was 11,054,502, the same being 69.2 per cent of the total number enrolled. This is the largest average attendance on the number enrolled ever reported in the United States. The average monthly wages of teachers was \$49.98 for males and \$40.51 for females.

The above figures relate to the public schools only. In addition the private schools are estimated at 1,093,876 pupils for the elementary schools, and 168,223 students are reported for academies and other secondary schools.

The total enrollment for the year, including public and private, elementary, secondary, and higher education, was 17,539,478 pupils, and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, State schools for defectives, orphans, etc., 648,440, making a grand total of 18,187,918 in general and special schools.

In 1903, 587 cities, containing 8,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 589 villages, containing 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, reported to the Bureau. The aggregate number of public school children enrolled in these 587 cities was 4,274,071 pupils; and there was also an enrollment of 968,002 pupils in private and parochial schools; male teachers, 7,280; female teachers, 86,856. These cities alone expended \$122,353,007, and their entire population aggregated 25,344,214 people.

Students receiving secondary instruction in public high schools numbered, in all, 776,635. The number has more than doubled in thirteen years. Of these pupils, 608,412 were enrolled in public institutions and 168,223 in private institutions and in preparatory departments of institutions for higher education. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States amounts to nearly 139 million dollars; that of private schools of the same grade to about 119 million dollars. About one-half of the private schools are controlled by religious denominations.

The total number of universities, colleges, and technological schools reporting in 1903 is 627, of which 129 admit women only; 132 universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department, and 323 admit both men and women. Of the 49 schools of technology, 26 institutions report women among their undergraduates. The total number of students resident at these institutions in 1903 was 114,130. Of these, 69,178 men and 24,863 women were in universities and colleges for men and for both sexes, 5,749 were in colleges for women, 13,216 men and 1,124 women were in schools of technology. Of the entire number (114,130), 51,152 were in classical courses and 13,605 were in other courses for general culture, 7,397 in general science courses, and 3,306 in agriculture. The total value of property possessed by these institutions for higher education amounts to \$432,236,725; seven have endowments of more than 5 million dollars each, and the same number have from 2 million to 5 million dollars. The total amount of benefactions reported by the several institutions for higher education as having been received during the year is \$14,750,501.

Professional students and graduates for 1903 were as follows: Theological, 153 schools, 7,372 students, and 1,545 graduates; law, 99 schools, 14,057 students, and 3,432 graduates; medical, 146 schools, 27,062 students, 5,611 graduates; dental, 54 schools, 8,298 students, 2,182 graduates; pharmaceutical, 61 schools, 4,411 students, 1,372 graduates; veterinary, 11 schools, 671 students, 137 graduates.

In 1903 there were 286 public and private normal schools reporting to the Bureau of Education. There were 64,114 normal students in these institutions, 9,927 of whom graduated at the close of the scholastic year. Besides these there were 23,889 normal students in universities and colleges and high schools. In 1903 the amount for current expenses had reached \$3,582,168, and for buildings \$1,268,742. One hundred and thirty-seven public normal schools report an aggregate of \$24,156,470 as the value of their school property.

One hundred and eighty-six manual and industrial schools reported in 1903, the number of pupils being 56,432 (32,872 boys and 23,560 girls). The current expenses were \$1,099,926.

Commerce is reported taught in 170 universities and colleges, 50 public and private normal schools, 978 academies, 3,673 public high schools, and 516 business schools—a total of 243,521 students.

In 1903 the common school enrollment in colored schools in the 16 former slave States and the District of Columbia numbered 1,578,632. The expenditure for the public schools of both races in these 16 States and the District of Columbia amounted to \$39,582,654.

From reports received it appears that there were during the year 38 schools for the blind, containing 4,363 pupils; 127 schools for the

deaf, with 11,932 pupils; 20 State schools for the feeble-minded; showing 12,714 pupils in attendance.

There were 96 reform schools in the United States in 1903, enrolling 31,468 pupils; of these, 21,603 were learning useful trades.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.—The Bureau maintained during the past year, outside of incorporated towns, 35 public schools in the district of Alaska, with 38 teachers, and an enrollment of 2,257 pupils.

An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes, approved June 6, 1900, section 460, chapter 44, part 2 (31 Stat. L., 330), provides a tax on business and trade in the form of a license. In section 203, chapter 21, part 5, of said act, provision is made whereby 50 per cent of said license money collected in incorporated towns shall be turned over to the treasury of said town for school purposes.

By an amendment to the above section 203, approved March 3, 1901, it was provided that 50 per cent of all license moneys that may hereafter be paid for business carried on outside incorporated towns in the district of Alaska shall be set aside to be expended, within the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for school purposes outside incorporated towns in said district.

In the application of this law the United States district courts of Alaska have taken "court expenses" from the license fund received from outside of incorporated towns.

To secure the intention of Congress—that 50 per cent of all license moneys collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska should go for education in Alaska—the Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, amended the above provisions to read as follows:

Provided, That fifty per centum of all license moneys provided for by said act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and any amendments made thereto, that may hereafter be paid for business carried on outside incorporated towns in the district of Alaska, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States and set aside to be expended, so far as may be deemed necessary, by the Secretary of the Interior, within his discretion and under his direction, for school purposes outside incorporated towns in said district of Alaska.

This amendment was approved March 2, 1903, and under it the 50 per cent of license fees collected during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1904 amounted to \$35,582.01. After the opening of spring communication with northern Alaska \$67,895.29, license fees in Alaska, were received at the Treasury Department and transferred to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior for school purposes. This unexpectedly large sum received so near the end of the fiscal year enabled the Department to settle all outstanding claims against the school fund, so that at the close of the year it was free from debt. It also provided for the opening of schools at a number of places where repeated requests for schools had been made, which heretofore it had

been impracticable to grant because of the inadequacy of the funds available for school purposes.

The new schools opened in the fall of 1903 are: Wainwright and Deering, Arctic Alaska; Ikognute, Nulato, Rampart, and Fort Yukon, in the valley of the Yukon River, and Bettles, on the Koyukuk River, the largest of the northern tributaries of the Yukon; Bethel No. 2, Ougavig, and Nushagak, in southwestern Alaska; Chignik, on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula; Seldovia, Kenai, and Hope, on Cook Inlet; Seward, on the east coast of Kenai Peninsula; Haines No. 2, Tee Harbor, Petersburg, and Shakan, in southeastern Alaska. The expense of these new schools will be included in the current year's expenditure.

New school buildings are in process of erection at Point Barrow, Wainwright, and Kotzebue, Arctic Alaska; Wales and St. Michael, on Bering Sea, and Copper Center, 105 miles north of Valdes, on Prince William Sound.

At Bettles a log house was purchased and made over into a school building and teacher's residence.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.—In prior years reindeer were purchased in Siberia under various Congressional appropriations, brought into the district of Alaska, and distributed to various points where mission schools were maintained by independent religious denominations. It was necessary to make use of all these schools throughout the district because they represented the only organized communities of a permanent character in the sparsely settled districts in which confidence could be placed. In some instances, however, it was difficult to secure the consent of the missionary societies maintaining schools to receive any reindeer at all or agree to have their pupils instructed in reindeer training. Agreements were made with the persons controlling the mission stations whereby the latter received a number of reindeer to be used in connection with the teaching of the school children, to be returned in good condition to the Government at the expiration of a stated number of years, the mission to receive as its personal property the increase from the time the animals are in its possession.

From native scholars attending these mission schools are selected those deemed most desirable for instruction as reindeer herders; the mission provides the natives so selected with food, clothing, and educational facilities, the Government providing a reindeer herder to instruct the natives in caring for and breaking in the deer. These students, as a reward of merit, receive at the expiration of a number of years a certain number of reindeer, which they are required to keep with the herd belonging to the Government at the mission for a stipulated number of years, the increase thereof becoming their personal property to aid them in after years in maintaining a livelihood. During the past year it has been found impracticable to import any more

reindeer from Siberia, and in establishing new herds in new sections of the district it has been necessary to buy a few deer from the missions or the natives, the animals being the offspring of deer originally purchased by the Government. At the present time the number of reindeer in the district of Alaska is such that, with the increase thereof, it is not believed that it will be necessary to purchase any more deer from Siberia.

The following table shows the herds now at the various mission stations which have been loaned under the above conditions:

	Number loaned.	In herd, 1902.	When loaned.	When due.
Presbyterian, Point Barrow	100		Sept., 1898	Sept., 1903
Presbyterian, St. Lawrence Island.....	70	150	July 30, 1900	July, 1905
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Teller	100	221	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept., 1905
Roman Catholic, Nulato.....	100	151	Mar., 1901	Mar., 1906
Moravian, Bethel.....	88	188	Feb. 26, 1901	Feb., 1906
Moravian, Carmel	88	188	.....do.....	Do.
Friends' Mission, Kotzebue.....	95	160	Sept. 2, 1901	Sept., 1906
Swedish Evangelical, Unalakleet.....	100	100	1903	1908
Total.....	741	1,158		

The following table shows the herds loaned to Lapps under an agreement for five years, they to act as reindeer teachers to the natives and to receive no compensation for their services other than the increase of the herd, the original number loaned to said Lapps to be returned to the Government at the expiration of the contract period:

Annual loan of herds to Laplanders.

	Location.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ole Olesen Bahr.....	Eaton	1901	25	75	100
Nils Persen Sara.....	Kuskokwim.....	1901	25	75	100
Per Matthisen Spein.....	.....do.....	1901	25	75	100
Alfred Salmonsens Nilima	Kotzebue.....	1901	24	75	99
Nils Klemetsen.....	Golofnin	1902	25	75	100
Total .....	.....	.....	124	375	499

The total number of reindeer in the district of Alaska belonging to the Government may be stated approximately to be 2,242, divided as follows: Loaned to mission stations to be used in connection with their schools and returned to the Government, 741; number loaned to Laplander instructors in the management of reindeer, and to be returned to the Government, 499; two herds of 300 each now en route to Bettles and Copper River new station, 600; deer at Teller, Unalaklik, and Bettles, 402.

Reports have been received from all the reindeer stations of Alaska, except those at Barrow. These reports show that on the 30th of June, 1904, there was a total of 8,006 domestic reindeer in the district, of which number 2,482 were fawns born during the spring of this year.

In view of the failure of the annual mail and food supplies to reach Barrow in the fall of 1903, an additional reindeer station was established at the southern edge of the summer ice fields on the Arctic coast, Wainwright Inlet. Mr. John H. Kilbuck, of Kansas, was placed in charge of the new station, and last summer building material and supplies were forwarded to that point. Building material was also forwarded for the second new reindeer station to be established in the neighborhood of Hope, midway between Bering Strait and Point Barrow. The above stations will be of much assistance in operating the winter reindeer mail route, which has been established by the Post-Office Department at Washington, between Kotzebue and Barrow, a round trip of about 1,500 miles above the Arctic Circle. The reindeer herd at Barrow was divided into three herds, one remaining at Barrow, the second being sent to Wainwright, and the third to Point Hope, the three places being on the Arctic coast.

With the rapid increase of the herds arrangements have been consummated for the establishment of two new central stations—the one at Bettles, in the interior of Alaska, north of the Arctic Circle, on the Koyukuk, the great northern tributary of the Yukon River, and 720 miles to the eastward of Nome; the other at Copper Center, about 105 miles north of Valdes, on Prince William Sound.

During the past winter the United States mail was carried with reindeer between Teller and Wales, a round trip of 150 miles, between Teller and Igloo, a distance of 60 miles each way, and between Kotzebue and Barrow, a distance of 750 miles each way. These three mail routes are all in northwest Alaska. Freightling with the reindeer was done at several of the mission stations for miners and others, and a few of the miners purchased and used reindeer for packing and sledding on their prospecting expeditions.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.—By the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 417), a continuing appropriation was made “for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,” established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. The said act of August 30, 1890, appropriated to each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1890, the sum of \$15,000, and an annual increase of the amount thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, until the appropriation reached the sum of \$25,000, which should then be the amount to be appropriated annually to each State and Territory. The act provided that these amounts should be paid out of the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, but this limitation as to the source of the funds was removed by the acts of Congress approved May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), and February 7, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 803), in each of which acts it

is provided that if at any time the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands shall be insufficient to meet the payments authorized by the act of August 30, 1890, the deficiency shall be paid by the United States out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The said act requires annual reports to be made to the Secretary of the Interior by the treasurers and presidents of the institutions receiving the benefits thereof and imposes upon the Department the duty of ascertaining whether the respective States and Territories are entitled to receive the annual installments of the fund.

The act also provides that the funds authorized thereby shall be expended only for instruction in certain branches of study named in the act and for the facilities for such instruction; as it does not specify, however, the amounts that shall be expended for each subject, but leaves the apportionment of the funds among the subjects to the several institutions entitled thereto, it follows naturally that there is a great difference in the amounts expended for the several subjects in the several States. A summary of the reports of the treasurers of the several institutions for the year ended June 30, 1903, shows the expenditure of the funds for that year to have been as follows: For instruction in agriculture, 16.1 per cent; mechanic arts, 27.9 per cent; English language, 12.3 per cent; mathematical science, 12.9 per cent; natural and physical sciences, 24.7 per cent, and economic science, 6.1 per cent.

The reports of the presidents of these institutions for the year ending June 30, 1903, show a total attendance in all departments of 50,799 students, of which number 6,080 were enrolled in institutions for colored students. Excluding the latter, there were in the college departments of agriculture and mechanic arts 18,147 students, and in short or special courses, 4,894. The students in the regular college classes were pursuing courses as follows: Agriculture, 2,337; horticulture, 68; forestry, 66; mechanical engineering, 3,869; civil engineering, 2,371; electrical engineering, 2,314; mining engineering, 954; chemical engineering 154; railway engineering, 6; sanitary engineering, 20; textile engineering, 119; general engineering, including some first year engineering students, 534; architecture, 194; household economy, 637; chemistry, 570; general science, 1,310; other courses, 2,624.

The students in short courses were as follows: Agriculture, 2,982; horticulture, 125; dairying, 755; mechanic arts, 1,434; household economy, 470; mining, 30; forestry, 84.

The number of students in the institutions for colored students enrolled in the various industrial courses was as follows: Agriculture or farm work, 1,680; carpentry, 720; machine-shop work, 178; blacksmithing, 388; shoemaking, 112; broom making, 8; wheelwrighting, 122; bricklaying, 190; painting, 133; printing, 104; harness making, 9; tailoring, 161; plastering, 139; sewing, 1,693; cooking, 444; laundering, 624; nursing, 25; millinery, 99.

The value of all property held for the benefit of the institutions is \$71,854,796. Of this amount, \$29,096,619 is invested in interest-bearing securities, \$4,504,486 represents the value of unsold lands granted under the act of July 2, 1862, and the remainder, \$38,253,691, represents the material equipment of the institutions. Of the entire sum, \$11,213,593, realized thus far from the sale of the lands granted under the act of July 2, 1862, but \$402,556, or a little more than 3.5 per cent, is held for the benefit of separate institutions for colored students. In only four States, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, do the institutions for colored students share in this fund.

The total income, excluding the United States appropriation for experiment stations, amounted to \$9,555,951, an increase of \$388,892 over that for the preceding year. Of this increase more than \$300,000 was furnished by the States and Territories. The sources of the income were as follows: Federal, \$2,018,470; States and Territories, \$4,554,612; other endowments, \$603,853; fees, \$1,245,790; miscellaneous, \$1,133,226.

Among the legislation of a permanent character in behalf of these institutions enacted during 1903 may be mentioned the following: Indiana raised the tax levy to 1 cent on each \$100 of taxable property and New Mexico to forty one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar, Oregon provided for a tax levy to raise \$25,000 annually, and Wisconsin for a levy to raise \$48,500 annually in addition to an annual levy of \$289,000 heretofore provided for.

The total amount paid out by the General Government to the several States and Territories from the passage of the said act to and including the installment paid for the year ending June 30, 1905, is \$16,402,000.

RECORDS OF THE SEVERAL CENSUSES FROM 1790 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.

The supervisory powers relating to the acts of United States marshals and others in taking and returning the Federal census were vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 395), creating the Department. Prior to that time such powers were exercised by the Secretary of State. Such of the records pertaining to the several censuses from 1790 to 1840, inclusive, were accordingly transferred by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Interior upon the organization of the Interior Department in 1849, and thereafter, as the work of the several decennial censuses from 1840 up to and including 1890 was completed, the records and schedules thereof were turned over to the Secretary of the Interior. The original population schedules from 1790 to 1820, inclusive, numbering 193 volumes in all, are bound. The population

schedules of the censuses from 1820 to 1880, inclusive, are also bound, and number 4,431 volumes; in addition, there are a number of records, books, and papers containing evidence of payments to census employees and others connected with the census work, and the correspondence relative thereto, which make approximately 1,000 volumes.

By the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 857), Congress abolished the Office of the Eleventh Census, and provided that the unfinished work thereof should be completed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Thereafter a careful examination was made of the records of the censuses prior to the eleventh, and a schedule thereof prepared, and as a result of such examination it was ascertained that the original population schedules of the inhabitants of the following States and Territories for the several decennial censuses indicated were missing from the files of the Department, to wit: Census of 1790: New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Territory Southwest of Ohio River and Territory Northwest of Ohio River. Census of 1800: New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana Territory, and the Territory Northwest of Ohio River. Census of 1810: New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Michigan, and the Territories of Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, and Louisiana. Census of 1820: Alabama, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and the Territories of Arkansas, Michigan, and Missouri.

Correspondence was had with the heads of the several Executive Departments at Washington, with the governors of the several States above mentioned, and, through the Department of Justice, with the clerks of the courts in said States with a view to ascertaining the whereabouts of the missing volumes. None of the missing volumes, however, have been recovered, and it has been impracticable to procure any information regarding them.

By the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 825), creating the Department of Commerce and Labor the Census Office was transferred from the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior to that of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The formal transfer of the Census Office, under the provisions of section 13 of the act of February 14, 1903, *supra*, became effective July 1, 1903. Thereafter the population schedules of the Eleventh Census (1890) were removed from the place where they had been stored in the Union Building on G street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, northwest, in this city, and transferred to the custody of the Director of the Census.

The population schedules from 1790 to 1880 are the originals, showing by name the individuals composing the population of the several States and Territories during each census decade, and containing data which had never been published, and, if mutilated or destroyed, can never be duplicated. These schedules were, therefore, not turned over to the Census Office in July of 1903, for the reason principally

that the building leased for the use of that Office, and to which it was proposed to remove them was not fireproof. They were accordingly retained, with the assent of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in the Patent Office building, which is fireproof, until they could be suitably provided for elsewhere.

On the 25th of June, 1904, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor advised the Department that a fireproof vault had been provided in the Census Bureau for the accommodation of the census records, and thereafter, prior to July 1, 1904, all the records and papers pertaining to the several censuses from 1790 to 1880, inclusive, then in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, were transferred to the Director of the Census.

During the year the schedules of the 1790 and 1800 censuses were fully paged, arranged, indexed, and repaired, and considerable progress made in similar work on the schedules of 1810 and 1820. The haphazard manner in which these old schedules were originally arranged and bound, coupled with the fact that frequent reference to books and maps in the Congressional Library became necessary to obtain reliable information of the municipal subdivisions of the country in 1810 and 1820, precluded the possibility of rapid progress in the work.

The necessary care and attention required to prevent deterioration of the valuable original manuscript records of the population of the country from 1790 to 1880, inclusive, was given, and information compiled therefrom supplied to a large number of applicants throughout the United States for court and other purposes. Much interest has been manifested by the people in these original documents, and a large number have made personal examination of the schedules at the Department.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The report of the chief of the document division of the Department, submitted in compliance with the provisions of section 92 of the act approved January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 623), shows that during the last fiscal year publications of the Government were received and distributed by the several offices and bureaus of the Department as follows:

	Received.	Distributed.
Office of the Secretary	62,042	65,977
Patent Office.....	433,632	449,045
General Land Office	689,450	705,372
Pension Office	2,500	6,710
Office of Indian Affairs	29,321	18,675
Office of Commissioner of Railroads	600	400
Bureau of Education	56,003	57,859
Geological Survey	902,235	826,725
Total.....	2,175,783	2,130,763

Four hundred and eighty copies each of volumes 189 to 193 of United States Reports were during the fiscal year received and distributed by the Department in compliance with the provisions of sections 681 and 683 of the Revised Statutes and of acts of February 12, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 661), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 630). In addition, 10,424 volumes of United States Reports published by the Banks Law Publishing Company and 46 sets of Russell and Winslow's Syllabus Digest of the same, together with 26 volumes of Reports and 27 sets of Digest, published by the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, have to date been purchased by the Department and distributed under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902.

Under the provisions of section 5 of said act, which requires the Secretary of the Interior to distribute at the first session of each Congress to each Senator and Representative who may apply in writing for the same, copies of the Revised Statutes and of the supplements thereto, for his own personal use exclusively, 34 copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States and of volumes 1 and 2 of Supplements thereto, have been delivered to Senators and 235 to Representatives. Inasmuch as this Department is obliged to purchase these volumes from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, it would seem better that they be delivered directly to Congress by that officer than to transfer them to this Department for delivery. I therefore recommend that the law be amended to this effect.

At the date of my last report it was expected that the maps of the United States, edition of 1902, prepared by the General Land Office, for the reproduction of which a contract had been made with Messrs. Guggenheimer, Weil & Company, of Baltimore, Md., would be ready for delivery early in the present year. Unfortunately, however, the entire plant of the contractors, including lithographic stones and all partially completed maps, was destroyed in the Baltimore fire of February last, only 182 copies of the map having been received by the Department. After due advertisement a contract was entered into June 29, 1903, with the Friedenwald Company, of Baltimore, Md., the lowest bidder for the reproduction of the map of the United States corrected to 1903, and said firm has satisfactorily completed the publication of the entire edition ordered. Of the 30,600 copies of this map received by the Department, 7,200 have been delivered to the folding rooms of the Senate, for distribution by Senators, and 14,400 to the folding rooms of the House, for distribution by Representatives and Delegates. The remaining copies are held for sale and for the official use of the Department. The price of this fine wall map, mounted on sticks ready for use, has been fixed by act of Congress at \$1 per copy.

On June 6, 1904, a contract was entered into with R. F. Bartle & Co., of Washington, D. C., for bringing the copper plate base map of the United States down to June 30, 1904, and the work was satis-

factorily completed. Pursuant to authority contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, approved February 25, 1903, wherein, among other things appropriation was made for the making, furnishing, and delivering of connected and separate maps of the United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office; and pursuant to authority contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved March 28, 1904, wherein the unexpended balance of the appropriations made for the United States and other maps in the acts of April 17, 1900, and March 3, 1901, was made available for expenditure during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 for a further edition of the United States map of 1904, and, after due advertisement, contract was entered into under date of June 9, 1904, with Rebecca Restein, doing business as E. P. & L. Restein Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., the lowest bidder, for the printing and delivering of 63,000 copies, more or less, of the map of the United States, 1904. The work under this contract is well under way, and will doubtless be ready for delivery early in 1905.

The sum of \$4,154.88 was received from the sale of documents during the year by the office of the Secretary, and \$11,099.75 by the United States Geological Survey.

OFFICE OF RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

By act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1119), it is provided "that the office of Commissioner of Railroads is hereby continued until the 30th day of June, 1904, when same shall terminate and the duties of the Commissioner shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior with the records and files of the office."

In view of this legislation I, on June 30 last, issued an order assigning the records and files of the office of the Commissioner of Railroads to the Lands and Railroads Division and directed that any business relating to the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of Railroads should be presented for the action of the Secretary through that division.

THE TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

The governor of Alaska, John G. Brady, in his report treats generally of the conditions existing in the district during the year and calls special attention to the providing of adequate transportation facilities, the enacting of legislation that will encourage the homeseeker to avail himself of the District's resources and the authorizing by Congress of a Delegate to look after Alaska's interests.

The total population of Alaska, according to the census of 1900, was 63,592, of whom 45,872 were males and 17,720 females; the total white population was 30,507. Great changes have occurred since 1900. New discoveries of rich placer ground have been made and a new town, known as Fairbanks, has in consequence sprung into existence. Several small towns along the Yukon River have been almost deserted. Work in the older mining camps is now on a steady basis and much of the population in these camps migrate with the seasons, moving north in the spring and south when the water begins to freeze in sluice boxes in the fall. The governor estimates the white population at this time at 26,550. In discussing the matter, he states:

This is a disappointment and will provoke much criticism. Those who have steadily maintained that the number is more than four times greater, can produce their estimates for comparison. There is no criticism to be made on the character of the population, save only that it is made up too little of families and groups of families. For intelligence, bravery, and endurance it is much above the average of any State. The conditions have not been inviting to the weak and infirm. An influx of good New England girls would be a very acceptable addition to our numbers.

Many will wonder why the population is so small. A number of causes may be assigned: First. The large area that was called the frontier was more accessible and inviting to every class of immigrants. Second. The absence of any definite and reliable information concerning the country and its possible resources. Third. The neglect and positive negative legislation by Congress in refusing to allow a Delegate, the extension of the homestead and other land laws. All these and other things combined have made an immense and almost permanent barrier along the way of Alaska's advancement. It is the plain truth that to-day the country is possessed by a small abiding number of people. Alaska needs people. Her resources are ample to engage millions and to sustain them in comfort and luxury. Congress is awakening to a sense of duty. A great step forward was taken March 3, 1903, by the extension of a liberal homestead law allowing 320 acres to each bona-fide settler.

There has been no marked change in the native population during the past year. The Thlingits, Hydahs, and Tsimshians of southeastern Alaska are adjusting themselves rapidly to civilized life, and for the most part are a vigorous lot of people. Some communities have been worsted by the vices which they have taken on from the whites, but most of them have now passed the severe state and are beginning to increase slowly. The Aleuts have no doubt decreased some, for it has been difficult for them to turn from a hunting state to the faithful, prompt, and sober ways required in the canneries and in the mines. On the Yukon, Tanana, and Copper rivers there has been no noticeable increase. The Eskimos on the Yukon delta and to the northward have probably held their own since their terrible affliction four years ago. There has possibly been a small increase in the whole number of natives since the census of 1900.

Transportation facilities throughout northwestern and eastern Alaska continues to be a great problem. In southeastern Alaska and on the seacoast, where nearly all places can be reached by seagoing vessels, the matter is a very simple question. Railroad building should be encouraged and wagon roads constructed. As yet not a single good wagon road penetrates Alaska at any point; the supplies for the mining camps in the interior are laboriously carried on the backs of natives,

mules, or horses over rudely constructed trails which are full of dangers. The difficulties of transportation add materially to the cost of the necessities of life. As an instance, it is stated that at Slate Creek, only 200 miles from Valdez, on tide water, the freight charges on supplies brought in over the trail are from 88 cents to \$1 per pound. At Fairbanks and other points, which in summer can be reached by stern-wheel steamers of light draft, the rate of freight is somewhat less, though even in these places the cost of supplies is excessive.

Some railroad construction has commenced; a standard-gauge road has been constructed from the cannery at Yakutat to Setuk River, a distance of 9 miles, and a road in all likelihood will be extended 40 miles to Dry Bay, where the Alsek River empties on the sandy beach. This will open up a considerable amount of land capable of settlement. At the head of Resurrection Bay, at Kenai Peninsula, the Alaska Central Railway Company has built a substantial wharf at which ocean vessels can land. The beginning of a standard-gauge road is on this wharf, and it runs thence along the shore of the bay up a valley toward Kenai Lake. Eleven miles of the road have been completed and is in operation; 4 miles of grading has been completed and a right of way cleared to the lake, which is about 25 miles from Seward, the town which has been laid out near the wharf site. It is the purpose of this company to continue its road up the peninsula and across Turnagain Arm, and advance along Knik Arm, to tap an available coal deposit and continue the construction thence toward the Tanana River.

In the bill making appropriations for the Army, approved April 23, 1904, an appropriation of \$25,000, to be immediately available, was made for a survey and estimate of the cost of a wagon road from Valdez to Fort Egbert (Eagle) on the Yukon River. This work was assigned to Maj. John Millis, of the Engineer Corps. A large number of surveyors and assistants with necessary outfits of pack animals and supplies were sent to Alaska, and the work authorized was finished in the early part of September. As the statute requires that this estimate be submitted to Congress at the earliest practicable day, it will doubtless be forwarded to that body early in the present session and will enable it to determine correctly whether it is advisable to build wagon roads or railroads in the district.

The agricultural possibilities of the district have been clearly demonstrated, not only by the effective results obtained through private enterprise but from the several agricultural experiment stations therein. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley have been planted and harvested. Flax yields good crops, potatoes are plentiful, and vegetable gardens have been uniformly successful. Currants, gooseberries, and raspberries have been cultivated with success, and native berries are abundant. At the Sitka Experiment Station special attention is now

paid to the propagation of hardy fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, and the superintendent of the station announces that he has many thousands of plants ready for distribution throughout the Territory. In central and southern Alaska the summer of 1904 was one of excessive rainfall and low temperature. At none of the stations was there an entire failure of the season's work. At Sitka the trees and shrubs grew; at Copper Center oats matured; at Rampart, on the Yukon River, oats, rye, and wheat matured and were harvested.

On account of scarcity of water in the interior of Alaska the past summer may be said to have been the worst mining season that Alaska has experienced since mining began. The center of greatest interest was the Fairbanks district; the other mining towns on the Yukon and its tributaries have been almost deserted for this newest gold field. The total output of the placer mines in the Fairbanks, Seward, Copper River, Koyukuk, Sushitna, Forty-Mile, and Kenai districts is estimated at \$9,200,000. The total output of the extensive stamping mills on Douglas Island, in southeast Alaska, is estimated at \$2,981,274. Investigations in the vicinity of Cape York, near Bering Strait, prove that the deposits of tin in that region are extensive. It is the opinion of men who have visited Cape York that in a few years the product of these mines will supply the demand for tin throughout the United States. The copper mine at Ellamar, on Prince Williams Sound, has produced 20,000 tons of ore during the year. The building of a railroad into the Copper River Valley will cause the development of vast deposits of copper ore along that river and its tributaries. Coal mining near Kayak, on the southern coast, has given gratifying results. One company states that it has a vein of semianthracite coal 75 feet in thickness; other veins 40 and 12 feet thick are mentioned. The outlook for the development of the oil wells also in the Kayak district is promising; the investigators have not as yet made public the results of their labors that promise great things.

Each of the three judicial districts of Alaska covers a great area of territory, and the time of each of the district judges is fully occupied in looking after the affairs of the permanent settlers in his district. On the shores of Bristol Bay, the Kenai Peninsula, and Cook Inlet there are during the summer many thousands of persons connected with the canneries, a motley array of many nationalities, among whom crime is frequent. The United States commissioners and deputy United States marshals stationed at these places, having no force at hand to sustain them, are powerless to carry out the law. As a remedy Governor Brady recommends that a fourth judicial district be created to include this coast region, and that said district be furnished with a seagoing steamer equipped with Gatling guns and ammunition, and that it be placed under the custody of the marshal and at the com-

mand of the court. This vessel could patrol these distant regions and maintain a wholesome respect for law and order.

Attention is called to the inadvisability of the continuance of the present fee system of compensation to commissioners and marshals. In Alaska the powers of commissioners are considerable. As justices of the peace they try civil cases when the amount involved is \$1,000 or less; they sit as committing magistrates; they have full authority as probate judges; they act as coroners, notaries, and recorders of precincts. The fee system, the governor states, as practiced in these commissioners' courts, "is an abomination" and works against the public peace and welfare; he urges that the fee system be abolished and that the commissioners and marshals be supported exclusively by salaries.

In prior annual reports attention has been invited to the advisability of relieving the judges of the court of the duty now imposed upon them by law of collecting license fees for conducting business by individuals, corporations, etc. Their time is fully occupied in connection with their legitimate court duties and they should not be burdened with a matter of this character. It is strictly in line with the duties of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, and the governor renews the recommendations heretofore made, that the collection of this license money be performed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The governor also directs attention to the necessity for amendment of existing law so as to grant considerable latitude to the customs officials in Alaska in enforcing laws regarding steamboat inspection. It frequently happens that steamers in Alaskan waters are deserted by their engineers; other men may be ready and competent to take their places, but can not do so because they have no license, nor can they be examined and secure license, because there are no inspectors within reach. The customs officials have no discretion at the present time, but must enforce the law. As a result, expeditions are frequently broken up and the projectors sometimes suffer great loss.

The Bering Sea patrol is exacting and has been well performed by vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service. The governor makes grateful acknowledgment of the hard work done by the officers and men of the cutter *Rush* in securing, in the course of its cruising in the waters of Alaska, a large number of totem poles and native buildings obtained for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The salmon-canning establishments in southeast Alaska and along the southern shore are reported to have done well, but in the Bering Sea region the catch fell below that of last year. The enactment of laws which will foster this valuable resource by the establishment of salmon hatcheries, conducted by Government officials, is regarded as important to the interests of the Alaska people.

The Light-House Board of the Department of Commerce and Labor has accomplished considerable work in Alaska. The Thirteenth light-house district comprises Oregon, Washington, and all of Alaska. The commercial interests of the district are such that the governor believes that a fourteenth district should be created, to include Alaska only.

Special attention is directed to the completion of the Alaskan cable system from Seattle to Sitka, Juneau, Skagway, and Valdez, connecting with Government telegraph land lines through the famous Fairbanks and Tanana mining districts, thence to the wireless telegraph between St. Michaels and Nome, which brings all tributary points throughout Alaska in close touch with the rest of the world. The governor states that the achievement of the Signal Corps of the Army in thus extending telegraphic communication through the heart of the country and completing cable connections with Puget Sound deserves the highest commendation.

Mention is made of the extension of the Alaska school service and the growth of the enterprise of stocking northwestern Alaska with reindeer, both of which enterprises are under the control of the Bureau of Education. During the past year there were in Alaska 35 United States public schools. In addition to the above, 19 new schools were established during the summer of 1904. The number of reindeer is 8,194; 2,435 are this year's fawns.

An interesting tabulated statement covering specific and detailed classification of merchandise, showing the status of the commerce of Alaska, is included in the report of the governor. It shows as follows: Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska from the customs districts of Oregon, Puget Sound, and San Francisco to the value of \$9,869,721, of which \$7,284,193 was carried in American steam vessels and \$2,585,528 in American sailing vessels. The shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the United States was of the value of \$10,100,181. The shipment of gold and silver coin from the United States to Alaska amounted to \$61,570, and the shipment of coin from Alaska to the United States amounted to \$23,504. The total shipments of gold and silver from Alaska to the United States aggregated in value \$14,907,628.

The imports of merchandise into Alaska from foreign countries were of the value of \$607,463 and the exports to foreign countries were \$1,547,290.

Section 32 of the act of June 6, 1900, prescribing a civil code for the district of Alaska, provides that the fees received for certificates issued to members of the bar and for commissions to notaries public shall be set aside to be disbursed on the order of the governor in maintaining the District Historical Library and Museum. The moneys received from this source and available during the year aggre-

gated \$3,697.77, of which \$1,198.21 was expended, leaving an available balance of \$2,499.56.

Six hundred and seventy-nine volumes were added to the library during the year, of which 564 were donated by the various executive branches of the Government and 115 were received from the several States. Many of these volumes are historical in character. Much interest is manifested in this library and the accessions thereto are increasing yearly. The entire collection has not yet been fully catalogued, but the matter will be taken up and completed at an early day.

ALASKA INSANE.—Pursuant to section 2 of the act of June 6, 1900, making further provision for a civil government for Alaska (31 Stat. L., 322) a contract was entered into with the sanitarium company of Mount Tabor, near Portland, Oreg., for the care and custody of the Alaskan insane for the year commencing January 15, 1904, at the rate of \$360 per annum for each patient received. There have been received during the current fiscal year under the terms of the said contract 56 patients, of which number 4 have been discharged as cured, 2 died, and 1 escaped.

By the act dated April 28, 1904, the act of June 6, 1900, above mentioned, was amended, so as to require the Secretary of the Interior, in the month of November, 1904, and from time to time thereafter, to advertise for and receive bids for the care and custody of the Alaskan insane for one or more years. In accordance therewith, an advertisement has been prepared inviting proposals for the care of such insane from and after January 15, 1905, the date of the expiration of the existing contract, which will be opened December 15, 1904. Such advertisement is now appearing in the various newspapers selected for the purpose.

An appropriation in the sum of \$50,000 for the Alaskan exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was made by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, and the governor was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as Executive Commissioner. Under this appropriation a suitable and sightly building was constructed at St. Louis, in which has been maintained a most creditable exhibit of the products and resources of Alaska. Appended to his report is the official catalogue of the Alaskan exhibit, which fully describes the building and its contents and also embodies interesting statistical information in relation to the district. A detailed description of this exhibit will be found on pages 249-251 of this report.

The act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. L., 477), provides that—

authority be, and is hereby, given to the Secretary of the Treasury to lease, at his discretion, for a period not exceeding five years, such unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States under his control, for the leasing of which there is no authority under existing laws, and such lease shall be reported annually to Congress.

Under this statute the Secretary of the Treasury leased certain islands in southern and southwestern Alaska to be used for the propagation of foxes. The act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), extending the homestead and certain other public land laws to Alaska, in express terms excludes from the operation of this provision "the islands leased or occupied for the propagation of foxes." Subsequently to the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior considered the question of supervisory authority over these islands, and the conclusion was reached that neither Department had jurisdiction over the leasing of said islands (17 L. D., 417). Thirty-three of the islands in Alaska are now occupied for fox-breeding purposes by persons who have made considerable investments in the business. It is stated that these persons claim that the action of the Government in leasing the islands induced them to embark in the business and make their investments, and that they are disposed to retain possession of the islands from other persons.

The situation and conditions regarding these islands are fully set forth in my last annual report, and in again directing your attention to the matter I desire to suggest that, if this industry is regarded as worthy of being fostered, Congress should enact some law authorizing the use of unoccupied and unproductive islands in Alaska for this or kindred purposes, preferably placing the matter under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

In prior annual reports I have adverted to the fact that many cases of destitution and disease existed among the natives of Alaska and recommended that relief be extended by Congress through the medium of adequate appropriations to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War, the War Department having better facilities, through the medium of the various officers on duty in the district, for the dispensing of the Government's charity than this Department.

During the past year reports were received indicating the existence of destitution among the Copper River Indians near Copper Center, Alaska, and upon the matter being brought to your attention the War Department, by your direction, issued instructions to the commanding officer of Fort Liscum, Alaska, to ship to Copper Center 10,000 rations, or such number as might be found necessary for the relief of destitute Copper River Indians. In again directing attention to this matter I desire to urge the early consideration thereof by Congress and the enactment of such legislation as will afford relief to these wards of the nation.

In concluding his report the governor, in discussing generally the conditions existing in Alaska and the legislative needs of that section of the country, states that:

We are graduates from the school of patience. We have learned to wait. We expect that a law allowing the district a Delegate will be passed during the coming

winter, and that it will not be loaded with any odious provisos. The majority of the people would prefer to elect such an officer, but there are many who would be satisfied or perhaps prefer that the law should require the President to appoint a bona fide resident of at least two years to act as Delegate, and thus avoid the expense and strife and confusion of an election. Whatever Congress in its wisdom gives us we will accept; but of one thing there can not be any doubt, namely, that the district needs an authorized agent at Washington during the sessions of Congress to look after its affairs. If the lobby that assembles each year continues as large and as conflicting Congress will have to grant the Delegate in self-defense. Members of Congress, in discussing measures in behalf of Alaska, should not forget the fact that although Alaska produces great wealth each year this wealth does not remain in the Territory. The great fortunes which were made out of the fur industry did not remain in Alaska, but went to California and eastern cities. The profits of the salmon canneries do not remain in Alaska. The dividends of the Treadwell mines are not distributed in Alaska; they are paid in London. The successful placer miners, who, in the aggregate, take out millions of gold, do not hunt up enterprises in the Territory for investment. Nearly every dollar of it finds its way south in the fall and seeks investment in other places. The people who live in Alaska and make it their home are relatively poor.

The country year by year is drained of its wealth. If all this wealth could remain in the district like the annual increase of wealth remains in a State—for instance, like Missouri—there would be capital for enterprise and for taxation. Legislation that will encourage the home seeker and home builder is what is needed. The first step has been taken by the passage of the liberal homestead law more than a year ago. The homesteaders have not been able to take advantage of this law on account of the high price for transportation to the great river valleys where the settlers would like to go. It requires railroads to open up Alaska for the thousands of good, hardy Americans who are ready to enter and occupy it. If three lines of railroad are built from the ports on the southern border across to Yukon River an industrious, wide-awake American population will follow them as they build, and by dint of hard work will produce results equal to any that we have seen on the western frontier. Congress can make no mistake in preparing Alaska for our own people, who are becoming anxious to enter and possess it. The unfinished measures which are now before it are mainly along this line, but they are not adequate for the immediate opening of the country.

ARIZONA.

The report of the governor, Alexander O. Brodie, presents in an interesting manner valuable information covering the affairs of the Territory and its varied industries. Arizona has an area of 113,000 square miles, its extreme breadth being 335 miles and its extreme length from north to south 390 miles.

There has been considerable increase in the population of the Territory during the past year, noticeably so in the mining districts. The total population is now estimated to be between 165,000 and 170,000. Arizona was organized as a Territory February 24, 1863. The population in 1870 was 9,658; during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 30,782, or 318.7 per cent, making a population at that time of 40,440. In 1890 the population was 59,620, an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 47.4 per cent. In 1900 the census gave the Territory a population of 122,212.

The surface of the Territory consists of elevated table-lands intersected by mountains and interspersed by valleys, many of which are of vast extent; these are exceedingly fertile, and when brought under cultivation will give marvelous returns in grain, fruits, and other products of the soil.

Mining, agriculture, and stock raising are the chief industries in the Territory. During the past year there has been marvelous advancement in mining operations, the production of copper being greater than in any previous year. Agriculture, however, has not advanced much, owing to the scarcity of water in streams, caused by light snow-falls in winter and almost complete deprivation of rains. The livestock industry has suffered, perhaps more than any other, thousands of cattle having died during the latter months of the year.

Not only agriculture, but mining, stock raising, and all other industries depend upon rain and snow for success. Water storage, therefore, is the only safe plan in the arid sections, and until dams are constructed and the flood waters stored the farmer can not feel assured of a full crop. In a great many places where irrigation is practiced, rainfall is sufficient to produce a yield of crops and the artificial irrigation is merely an assistance to bring out a full yield. The people of the Territory are deeply indebted to the Government for the Tonto Dam, now under construction, and the Yuma project, also assured. The early completion of these structures, by means of which the flood waters will be saved, will bring prosperity to many deserving people.

The general health of the people of the Territory has been excellent; aside from a number of isolated cases of smallpox no illness of a general character has been reported. The Territorial board of health has been zealous in its efforts to prevent the spread of disease, and is reported to have been successful wherever cases have been found to exist.

The financial condition of Arizona is excellent. The floating indebtedness, which, at the close of the fiscal year 1903, was \$92,341.90, has been paid and there was \$20,848.85 remaining in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year 1904. The bonded indebtedness amounts to \$1,010,972.43; during the year \$10,154 of insane-asylum bonds with accrued interest were paid. There was received from all sources \$829,922.27, including \$177,762.54, the balance on hand June 30, 1903. There was disbursed \$640,628.42, leaving \$189,293.85 on hand June 30, deposited for safe-keeping in banks at different points in the Territory. Territorial warrants are paid in cash, a condition not previously existing since the formation of Arizona. This creditable showing is due to retrenchment in public expenditures, aided by revenue derived from incorporation business dispatched in the auditor's office. The total amount collected from this source from March 19, 1903, the date on which the law transferring incorporation business from the office of

the secretary of the Territory to that of the Territorial auditor went in effect, to June 30, 1904, was \$41,111.25.

The tax levy is the lowest, proportionately, in the history of the Territory, being but 95 cents on each \$100 of valuation. The total taxable property of the 13 counties is \$45,069,545.32, an increase of \$1,981,504.70 during the year. The governor suggests reform in the method of taxation in order that the total valuation of all taxable property may be ascertained. The valuations of live stock, as returned by many of the counties, are inaccurate. The full number of live stock if properly listed for taxation would materially increase the revenue. The mining industry does not bear its just share of taxation. Of the 2,132 patented mines, the valuation for taxable purposes is but \$1,931,517.60. The value of the production from these mines (gold, silver, copper, and lead) was \$38,750,000 during the past year. The governor suggests that a small tax on the gross bullion production of all mines would give the Territory an immense income. This matter was brought to the attention of the last legislature in the message of the governor.

The board of loan commissioners authorized the funding of \$59,275.29 represented in county and municipal indebtedness. The Territorial funding bonds bear 5 per cent interest, run fifty years, and their retirement is optional at the expiration of twenty years.

The receipts for school purposes were \$467,391.23. Of this sum, \$438,828.30 was used for the maintenance of public schools. The total receipts were about \$81,170.79 more than the preceding year. Seventeen new school buildings have been constructed, 19 new school districts organized, and extensive improvements made in all school property. The school population has increased rapidly, Cochise County showing 1,000 additional children of school age enrolled in the schools of that county. The total increase of school population was 3.75 per cent, enrollment has increased 6 per cent, and the average daily attendance 8.5 per cent. Thirty-seven additional teachers are employed, the number of school children is 27,324, enrollment for the year, 21,366, and the average daily attendance, 13,239. The University of Arizona is an educational institution of excellent standing. There are 2 normal schools, one at Tempe and the other at Flagstaff, and 3 high schools, located at Phoenix, Prescott, and Mesa.

The industrial advancement of the Indians is shown in reports from the various Indian agencies throughout the Territory. The Phoenix Industrial School is one of the largest in the United States. There are industrial schools located at many of the agencies and missionary work is carried on at Tucson and other places. Marked improvement is shown by all the various tribes.

The total valuation of all railroad property is \$6,553,136.15. Many of the railroads operating in the Territory are exempt from taxation.

Railway building was active during the year. The Phoenix and Eastern was completed from Phoenix to Kelvin, a distance of 81 miles; the Bradshaw Mountain Railway was built from Mayer to Crown King, a distance of 28 miles. The grading of the Arizona and California railway is in progress west of Wickenburg. This line as projected will extend to the Colorado River, eventually terminating at a coast point in California. The El Paso and Southwestern Railway has constructed 40½ miles of new line from Forest Station to Lewis Springs for the purpose of bettering the grades. The Arizona and Eastern is a projected extension of the Southern Pacific Railway interests from San Carlos, on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway to Sentinel, on the Southern Pacific. Considerable work has been done on this line, and it is no doubt the intention of the projectors to enter the Salt River Valley.

There are 11 national banks with an aggregate capital stock of \$605,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$333,732.22; national bank notes outstanding, \$401,256.32; deposits, \$4,058,990.96, showing an increase over the preceding year of \$328,206.84. There are 22 Territorial banks, having a capital stock amounting to \$768,310; surplus and undivided profits, \$364,656.84; deposits, \$5,009,118.67, showing an increase over the preceding year of \$258,548.69. There are 7 building and loan associations, with an aggregate liability of \$1,128,981.21.

There are 163 churches, with an estimated aggregate membership of 51,000. The Catholic Church leads with 30,000 members, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has 7,000; the Presbyterian, 2,375; the Protestant Episcopal, 1,781; the Methodist Episcopal, 1,161, and the Baptist, 688. Nearly all denominations are represented.

Ostrich raising is a successful industry in Salt River Valley. There are two farms which, combined, have about 1,600 birds. The feathers are of a superior quality and are shipped to points throughout the world.

There are 53 newspapers published in the Territory, two having been established during the year.

The National Guard of the Territory is reported to be in excellent condition, having been equipped with 2 gatling guns, one of which is installed with the Second Cavalry Troop, at Morenci, and the other is retained at the capital. All ordnance necessary for the equipment of the organization has been obtained. Through the effective work of the Arizona Rangers, organized bands of cattle thieves have been dispersed and many of the leaders convicted and sentenced to Yuma prison. Cattle rustling has become an unprofitable and unsafe pursuit, owing to the watchfulness of the ranger force. During the year 453 arrests were made by rangers. Of this number, 5 were charged with murder, 155 with felonies, and 293 with misdemeanors. One man was killed by the rangers in resisting arrest. No member of the

ranger force was killed during the year, although numbers of them were wounded in encounters with outlaws. The rangers are commanded by a captain, lieutenant, and 4 sergeants. There are 20 privates. The principal work of the rangers is in connection with the enforcement of the live-stock law. The captain's report shows that each member of the organization rode on an average 390 miles per month, or a total, for the entire force, of 10,140 miles. This patrol on horseback, considering that the force consists of only 26 men, is most satisfactory.

There are 294 prisoners in the Territorial penitentiary. The gross cost of maintenance was \$50,647.43; the earnings \$4,941.15, leaving the net cost \$45,706.48. A great many improvements were made at the prison during the year, including the extension of the prison wall, the construction of heavier gates, the building of the guard stands, excavation in the yard, and installation of 5 steel cell cages.

The cost of maintenance of inmates of the Asylum for the Insane was 43 cents per capita per diem. There were 226 patients, 38 of whom were females and 188 males. During the year 350 patients were treated, 37 discharged as cured, 17 paroled, 34 died, and 7 escaped. The net expense of this institution was \$37,413.90. A number of improvements authorized by the legislature of 1903 were made.

The Territorial Industrial School was formally opened December 1, 1903. At the close of the fiscal year there were 32 boys confined in the school. The cost of maintenance is considerable, owing to the heavy expense of opening and placing the school in operation.

The grounds surrounding the capitol building at Phoenix cover 10 acres, laid out in driveways and walks, and planted in trees, shrubbery, hedges, tropical plants and flowers. Throughout the year the hedges and lawns are fresh and green and the flowers are in bloom all the year round.

The points of greatest interest are the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in northern Arizona, the Natural Bridge, the Petrified Forest, the cliff dwellings, Montezuma's well and castle, the ice caves of the San Francisco mountains, the Casa Grande ruins, the mission of San Xavier del Bac, numerous hot springs, and many places of prehistoric interest. The mountain ranges reach from 4,000 to nearly 13,000 feet.

The subject of irrigation and water storage receives considerable attention in the governor's report. Absolute dependence, he states, is placed upon the flow of streams for water for irrigation purposes; with the exception of one or two showers, rain did not fall in the Salt River Valley from September, 1903, to the close of the fiscal year, and the resulting protracted drought lessened the flow of streams to such an extent that many farms were deprived of adequate water for irrigation. With the assistance, however, of storage dams this condition would be alleviated. The rivers have great drainage areas and, during

times of flood, water rushes from mountain and mesa, swelling these water courses to their utmost capacity. The flood waters soon pass off, leaving the river in a normal condition and the great stretches of irrigable lands unbenefited. As heretofore stated, the construction of the Tonto dam on Salt River, representing an expenditure of \$3,000,000 by the National Government under the provisions of the reclamation law, is under way, 1,500 men being employed at the close of the fiscal year. The Yuma project, having been approved during the year, is in the preliminary stage of construction. This project will bring under cultivation approximately 350,000 acres of land. The expenditure by the Government will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The governor calls attention to numerous available water-storage sites, and suggests that further systems of water storage be inaugurated, to the end that upon all streams in the Territory where proper sites can be found systems of irrigation works be constructed.

Of the 72,000,000 acres of the Territorial area but 5,541,547 acres are privately owned, of which only 250,000 acres are actually irrigated. Under reservoir conditions it is estimated that in the Salt River Valley alone fully 250,000 acres will be cultivated and full crops yielded. Alfalfa is probably the most important product. Corn, wheat, barley, sorghum, sugar beets, oranges, lemons, dates, grapes, grape fruit, apples, pears, melons, olives, and a wide range of vegetables are successfully raised.

There have been no strikes or labor disturbances. The prompt action of the authorities in quelling the Morenci riot of the preceding year, and the swift punishment of the strike leaders and rioters, served as a beneficial lesson to that class who combine with a demand for higher wages riotous and unlawful actions. The wage rate for miners is from \$3 to \$5 per day, artisans receive from \$5 to \$7 per day. The demand for labor is good.

In discussing the inadvisability of the passage of the law now pending before Congress having for its purpose the creation of a State from the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the governor states:

Finding themselves confronted with a plan to unite their Territory with New Mexico, the people of Arizona have protested vigorously, and they will continue to do so until they have defeated this repugnant scheme. The injustice of it should readily appeal to all. Here men have fought for over forty years to strengthen a Commonwealth; over \$45,000,000 of taxable wealth has been accumulated; \$1,000,000 has been invested in churches and church schools; over \$1,000,000 has been given to the cause of education in the construction and equipment of public schools; at different points throughout the Territory are located public buildings constructed by the Territory; and everywhere there exists a public spirit and patriotism which shows the character of the people. To be united with New Mexico would bring discouragement to Arizonians. Both districts of the new State would suffer, for the reason that Arizona people would lose heart, and the strife engendered by jealousies would take years to subside. It is natural that Arizonians, proud of what they have accomplished, would feel that they had worked in vain; New Mexico, with its

larger population and its greater power, would naturally seek to strengthen its portion, impelled by the hope of division at some later day.

The two Territories as they stand to-day are different in many ways. They have little in common; their laws are dissimilar. It is doubtful if they could ever become reconciled to exist under one form of State government. The same local patriotism existing in Arizona is also to be found to a great extent in New Mexico, notwithstanding the claims of a few citizens of the neighbor Territory who are willing to take this form of statehood rather than none at all. I believe the merger would not be acceptable to the mass of people of either Territory.

I can not add to the protest that has already been made by the people of the Territory of Arizona against this reprehensible measure, and I have only to say that they would desire that their Commonwealth remain a Territory indefinitely rather than be joined with New Mexico. They desire to come into the Union as the State of Arizona with the present Territorial boundary, and until, in the wisdom of the nation's legislators, they are permitted to do this, they are content to remain as they are, trusting in the justice of the future years to bring the boon so earnestly sought.

Through an appropriation by the legislature amounting to \$32,100, derived from the sale of \$30,000 of Territorial bonds, the Territory has been able to present a comprehensive exhibit of its resources at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo. A Territorial building was constructed, prominently located at the main entrance to the grounds, upon the State plateau. Members of the board of managers, appointed by the governor, are present during the continuance of the fair, giving personal attention to the exhibits, as well as to visitors at the building. Literature pertaining to the resources of Arizona is distributed to all seeking information regarding the Territory. The exhibits collected represent all resources of the Territory, including mines and minerals, education, agriculture, and horticulture. Claiming second place among the States and Territories of the United States in the production of copper, Arizona's mineral exhibit naturally attracts general attention.

The governor submits the following recommendations:

That Arizona's claims to statehood be given due consideration, and that such aid as lies within the power of the Interior Department be extended to secure the passage of an enabling act for the admission of the Territory to statehood within the present Territorial limits.

That the influence of the Department be exerted, wherever consistent, in opposition to the passage of the bill now before the Senate of the United States making of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona one State, to be known as Arizona, such a union of the two Territories being inimical to the best interests of both and opposed to the wishes of the people of Arizona, who prefer a Territorial form of government to admission in the manner proposed.

That the Congress of the United States be requested to reimburse Pima County, Ariz., in the sum of \$318,275.29 by direct appropriation, as being repayment to said county for an injustice committed by Congress in passing an act which validated certain 150 bonds, with accrued interest, known as the "Pima County Narrow Gauge Railroad bonds," after the entire issue of said bonds had been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be invalid and void, and for which Pima County has never received value.

That the Indian school facilities in Arizona be increased in order to more quickly prepare the younger generation to become self-supporting, and that measures be taken to more properly care for the graduates of these schools by finding for them proper employment, thus aiding in preventing their return to former modes of life.

That appropriate measures be taken looking to the rejuvenation of the depleted forest area in this Territory, and that a system of tree and tree-seed planting be inaugurated by the Division of Forestry, in order that the watersheds of the various streams in the Territory may be kept unimpaired as sources of water supply.

That further and extensive systems of water storage and systems of power under the provisions of the reclamation act be inaugurated in Arizona, until all flood and subsurface waters are made available for purposes of irrigation.

That appropriate measures be taken by the Department looking to the development of the irrigation resources of the various Indian reservations within the limits of the Territory, in order that the members of the various tribes resident thereon may ultimately be greatly benefited by such development and be made absolutely self-sustaining.

That appropriations be made for the purchase of sites and the erection of public buildings in cities in this Territory where the same can be shown to be of ultimate benefit to the General Government. •

That the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the governor's office be increased sufficiently to provide additional clerical force when needed, from time to time, for the expedition of the increased business of the office.

That the injustice of the Congress of the United States in failing to appropriate the amount allowed as the salary of the governor of the Territory of Arizona be called to its attention.

In an appendix to his report the governor presents detailed statements from the officials of the several counties and principal cities and towns of the Territory, which show prosperous and progressive conditions and give valuable information as to the local conditions existing in every section of the Territory. •

The question of the admission of the Territory, either independently as a State or coupled with the Territory of New Mexico, is one wholly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and this Department can do no more than direct your attention to the views of the governor in the premises.

HAWAII.

The report of the governor, George R. Carter, presents an interesting review of the conditions, progress, and development of the Territory, and shows that it is rapidly adjusting itself to its new conditions. The Territory is the most isolated of the political divisions of the United States. It is not an insular possession, but an integral part of the Union, organized as a Territory, with as large a measure of self-government as has ever been granted by Congress.

The Territory is composed of eight principal islands, with an area of 6,640 square miles—580 square miles more than the combined area of Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is located in the Pacific Ocean, some 22° north of the equator, 2,100 miles from San Francisco and 3,340 miles from Japan. The climate is unexcelled, and owing to the

trade winds and ocean currents, it is not to be compared with other points of the same latitude for isotherma. The temperature varies from an annual average of 74° on the seacoast and 64° on the highlands to 32° on the summits of the highest mountains, which are often snowclad. The rainfall is from a few inches per annum on the dry and deserted lava-covered areas on the lee side of the islands, to some 200 inches or more in special localities on the well-watered and wooded slopes to the windward.

The last census, that of 1900, stated the population of Hawaii to be 154,001, and it is estimated that those who have left the islands offset the arrivals. In 1902 there were 12,550 registered voters. The organic act gives practically universal suffrage, there being no restriction on even the wards of the Territory at the leper settlement, while the natives are not required to understand the English language in order to qualify as voters, though compulsory education has existed since 1850 and English has been the only language taught in the public schools since 1887.

Since June 14, 1900, the date of the organic act establishing the Territory, it has been subject to the full result of the American tariff and coastwise laws, surrendering its former postal and customs revenues to the Federal Government.

The finances of the Territory are stated to be in better shape than they have been since the date of annexation by the United States. Prior to that time the islands were in receipt of an annual revenue approximating \$3,000,000, but the diversion of the customs and postal revenues to the Federal Government has since caused a material reduction. Notwithstanding this loss, however, the expenses of the Territory were maintained upon their former basis, without reduction in the number of employees or the current expenses in any single department. In an effort to supply this deficiency, an income tax was passed and every source of revenue closely scrutinized, the assessed values of all property raised, and the whole system of direct taxation largely increased. This remedy, however, was an ineffectual one, being insufficient to meet the requirements, each year bringing deficiencies, which were met by anticipating the income. Such a condition of affairs could not be long maintained, and necessitated a special session of the legislature in the spring of 1904. This session lasted but twelve days, and did most effective work in the enactment of legislation tending to the reduction of the amount of the expenditures that had been previously authorized and curtailing the appropriations for the various branches of the services in many ways. As a result, beginning with the 1st of July, 1904, the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905, will be under \$2,000,000, while a conservative estimate of the Territory's revenue for the same period is about \$200,000 in excess. As the Territory is

unable to borrow money to cover any temporary deficit, it must pay cash or issue warrants, to be redeemed as the income is collected, for bonds as a means of raising revenue can only be issued, as provided by the organic act, for certain public improvements, and then with the approval of the President.

Notwithstanding the fact that the large collections of taxes in November of 1903 had been exhausted by January of 1904 and the issuing of warrants has continued since that time, the expenditures have now been so reduced that by the end of November, 1904, every outstanding warrant, it is claimed, will have been paid, leaving a considerable balance to be applied toward the deficiencies of previous years. During the coming year, therefore, it will not be necessary to issue so large an amount of warrants, and gradually the Territory will be reestablished on practically a cash basis. The net bonded indebtedness of the Territory on June 30, 1904, was \$2,185,000. The assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1903 was \$129,812,682. The total bonded indebtedness of the Territory does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its total taxable property.

The general health of the Territory for the past year has been good, there having occurred 2,654 deaths from a population of 154,001, an annual death rate of 17.55 per thousand inhabitants. The indigent sick are cared for in the Queen's Hospital, Lehi Home for Incurables, and the Kapiolani Maternity Home, all quasi public institutions. The insane are also well cared for. The number during the year slightly increased, being 177, as against 166 a year ago. The outdoor life, uninterrupted through the year, and the mild and relaxing climate pertaining to the islands affects the insane to a marked degree, rendering them more tractable and less violent than in a more rigorous climate. Several new buildings for their accommodation have been completed, and others are under construction.

There are at present 856 lepers in the settlement, while in 1900 there were 1,014. During the past year 97 patients were sent to the settlement. The Territory is under a heavy financial burden for the support of this leper colony. During the year the Territory has been fortunate in avoiding all epidemics. The Panama Canal now being a certainty, it is none too soon to prepare Honolulu for the increased commerce it will bring. Tropical diseases known at the Isthmus are not prevalent in Hawaii, but are likely to find a ready culture under favorable climatic conditions. That the port of Honolulu should be clean, it is stated, concerns not only the Territory of Hawaii, but the entire Pacific coast of the United States, and to keep it in such condition will require the assistance of Federal appropriations. That this problem may be approached satisfactorily, it has been suggested by the chamber of commerce that Congress authorize the President to appoint a commission, consisting of a surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service, a

United States engineer officer from the War Department, and the president of the local board of health, to study the situation on the ground and to report to Congress whatever changes in quarantine regulations and methods of local authority and public works they may deem advisable for bettering the health conditions of that port.

There are 204 schools in the Territory, of which 147 are supported by public money and 57 are private schools supported by trust funds, private contributions, and fees. All of the public schools, from the high school and normal school down to the country schools, are open to the whole population. There are 646 teachers in active employment. In the 147 public schools there are 14,467 scholars. In the 57 private schools there are 4,832 scholars. Fifteen new school buildings and 10 teachers' cottages have been constructed within the year on the various islands of the group at an expense of \$92,827.90. On June 30, 1903, the total enrollment of both classes of schools in the Territory was 18,415. The close of 1904 shows 19,299—a gain 844 pupils for the year. With regard to the amount of illiteracy among Hawaiians, it is stated that practically all Hawaiians under 50 years of age can read and write their own language, and nearly all Hawaiians under 20 years of age can read and write English. The same can be said of the Portuguese population. Two industrial schools of a reformatory character have recently been established, one for boys and the other for girls. The disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1904, for the maintenance of public schools, including salaries, current expenses, and new buildings, amounted to \$501,480.57.

The public lands of the Territory of Hawaii comprise about 1,720,000 acres; of this total there are some 500,000 acres which may be classed as barren. Under the classification of grazing and forest land are included only about 220,000 acres of so-called first-class agricultural land. Of this amount there are 25,000 acres which are classed as kula, rice and taro lands, and sugar lands. Receipts from the department of public lands for the year ended June 30, 1904, were \$143,373.46, an increase of \$20,304.08 over the previous year.

The governor goes extensively into the condition of the public lands of the Territory and appends to his report a digest of the present land laws under which public land can be obtained by intending settlers. He states in effect that it is the intention of the commissioner of public lands to cut up for settlement every foot of public land that is fit for settlement as fast as existing leases expire, his aim being to increase the citizen population and the wealth, productiveness, and prosperity of the Territory. Public lands which are more or less valuable for the production of sisal, coffee, pineapples, vanilla beans, etc., can be obtained on most all of the larger islands of the group. Although there are many obstacles to be met with by the settler, still

a man of perseverance and small means can overcome them. Inspection of public lands by prospective settlers is invited and solicited.

Attention is called to the increased revenues from public lands by the present administration for lands leased, and also to the fact that all leases for a term of five years stipulate that should the premises become available for agricultural purposes or be required by the lessor for road or other public uses the said lessor may reassume and take possession of such part or parts of them.

The construction of public works in Hawaii has advanced most satisfactorily. From June 15, 1900, to June 30, 1904, the expenditure in dredging Honolulu Harbor was \$143,282.08; this work, it is suggested, as well as the maintenance of the light-houses to June 30, 1904, which cost \$39,939.99, should properly have been undertaken by the Federal Government. With large steamers stopping at Honolulu, it is of the utmost importance that the harbor and approaches should be of sufficient depth so that they can be properly handled, and boats going through would find it convenient to call there. The harbor of Honolulu is not large, but it is very safe and easy of entrance; it varies in depth from 24 to 34 feet, and estimates have been made with the idea of an average depth of 34 feet throughout; the whole cost of this work has been estimated at \$258,000.

Comprehensive plans for the improvement of the wharves are being carried out at a proposed expenditure by the Territory of \$300,000, while \$50,000 additional for dredging the entrance to the channel has already been expended. This dredging has already provided a waterway 34 feet deep below mean low tide at only one point.

The sewer system for Honolulu, as prepared by Mr. Adolph Her-ring, of New York, is now practically complete, and plans for a sanitary sewer system for Hilo have been prepared, but the appropriation of \$10,000 is entirely insufficient to carry out the work. A garbage department is maintained in Honolulu and a garbage crematory will shortly be completed.

Besides the construction of school buildings already referred to a new dispensary for Honolulu has been completed, also a fireproof laboratory at the Federal experiment station, as well as a new jail building for the prisoners at Oahu.

In discussing the labor conditions the governor states in effect that it would be of great advantage to the agricultural interests of the islands if the United States immigration laws were amended so as to permit assisting the immigration into the Territory of a desirable class of Portuguese laborers from the Azores or neighboring islands, or if there could be a modification of the Chinese exclusion act so as to permit the immigration to the islands of a limited number of Chinese agricultural laborers, such laborers to be restricted to agricultural labor and domestic service, and strictly prohibited from engaging in mechan-

ical and mercantile pursuits; the immigration to be so regulated that the identity of each laborer might be ascertained and a record kept thereof, and that he might be required at the end of from three to five years from the date of his arrival in the islands to depart therefrom. It should also be provided that such laborers would not be permitted to go from these islands to the mainland. The organic act contains a provision similar to this last, and at the present time no Chinese can go to the mainland from Hawaii.

Under the existing laws of immigration it is impossible for Hawaii to obtain immigrants from Europe or other occidental countries. Hawaii is 5,000 miles from the point where the great numbers of immigrants land in the United States. The experiment of bringing immigrants from Atlantic ports of the United States to Hawaii has been tried without success. The islands are therefore forced to take immigrants from the Orient or go without, and to go without, it is said, would mean the ruin of Hawaiian industries. No class of American citizens would be injured by the special legislation above mentioned, permitting a restricted immigration of field laborers from China; on the contrary, the interests of all Hawaiian citizens and producers, as well as of the planters themselves, would be furthered by such legislation. The population thus created would increase the Hawaiian markets for American products and be for the direct interests of workmen on the Pacific coast and in all industries supplying goods to the Territory, while it would not be a competing element upon the mainland.

The governor further suggests that in taking over Hawaii the United States has acquired distant territory in the Pacific Ocean and that in making laws this fact should be recognized. In matters of immigration the restrictions which are required for the protection of the mainland may be injurious to distant possessions, and a distinction should be made, so that classes not desired on the mainland may be excluded from there and yet the distant possessions be allowed to receive immigrants of the kind needed by them.

As the sugar and rice industries of the Hawaiian Islands are the only ones employing agricultural laborers in large numbers, the needs of the Territory in respect to the numbers, nationality, and kinds of immigrants desired reflect to a large extent the needs of those two industries. At the present time there is, outside of the sugar and rice industries, very little room for the employment of unskilled laborers. In time to come other industries may be established which may employ a number of laborers, but there is now a need for only such class of laborers as can be utilized on the cane and rice fields, and in other branches of the sugar work.

The conditions which exist there render it imperative for the preservation of the industries established that laborers be brought from abroad.

Most tropical sugar-growing countries either possess an indigenous laboring population, available for the cultivation of sugar cane, or have within easy reach people who are readily obtainable for tropical field work, and whose physique and constitution enable them to undertake such field work without fear of injury to their health. There is not such an indigenous population in Hawaii to supply the demand, as the tendency of the native population is not toward field work. They make good mechanics and a portion of them are engaged in various trades, but agricultural labor appears to be distasteful to them, and the number employed on sugar estates is small. This being so, it has for many years been necessary to promote immigration of field laborers to the islands, and many countries have been drawn from. There has been regularly conducted immigration from Germany, Norway and Sweden, the Azores, Madeira, Portugal, Galicia, China, Japan, and Porto Rico, besides which British, Americans, Italians, and negroes (from the United States) have come in small numbers. Since annexation to the United States, assisted immigration has been prohibited by the immigration laws and has entirely ceased.

There are now being operated 52 sugar plantations, with outputs varying from 350 short tons of sugar per annum to 35,000 tons. Most of the plantations are joint-stock companies, and 43 of them are incorporated, with 6,366 stockholders. The sugar is shipped to San Francisco, and also around Cape Horn; from California it goes overland to the East, and under the United States navigation laws it is necessary that all sugar be shipped from here in American bottoms. The plantations have not been able to secure sufficient American tonnage to carry all of their sugar around Cape Horn, and at least one-fourth of the crop of 400,000 tons produced last year had to go to San Francisco, and from thence overland at a rate much greater than by all water. The average annual output of the islands has been 274,848 short tons for the past ten years.

The sugar industry has been greatly depressed owing to the low price which has prevailed during the past three years and a lack of sufficiently competent field labor. In the year 1902 the total tonnage produced in the islands was 355,611 short tons. The capitalization of the incorporated plantations was \$63,940,650, and the amount of dividends paid was \$1,757,520, or at the rate of 2.75 per cent. In 1903 the total tonnage produced was 437,991 tons. The capitalization of the plantations was \$64,878,931.63 and the total amount of dividends paid was \$1,555,652.68, or at the rate of 2.39 per cent. The average yield was 4.69 tons of sugar per acre, but it must be noted that the Hawaiian crop takes from 18 to 22 months to mature. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association maintains at considerable expense an experimental station in Honolulu, where new varieties of

cane introduced from foreign sources are carefully tested as to their productive value, and are then sent to the various plantations for trial under their conditions. Probably no other cane-growing country does so much in the way of fertilizing.

The study which has been given to this subject by the plantation managers has undoubtedly raised the yield of sugar per acre throughout the Territory. The average quantity of mixed fertilizer applied per acre, for the crop of 1903, was 910 pounds, the average formula being 7.1 per cent phosphoric acid, 10.1 per cent potash, and 6.1 per cent nitrogen. In addition, specially bought fertilizers, such as lime, ground coral, fish scrap, muriate of potash, tankage, and a mixture of natrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia have also been applied.

During the past few years the cane fields of the Hawaiian Islands have been afflicted with a serious pest, known as the leaf hopper. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association have organized an efficient entomological bureau for the control of the various cane pests, and it is expected that much will be accomplished in keeping down to a safer limit the hopper, borer, and such other pests as have proved so highly injurious.

The coffee crop of 1903 was the largest in the history of the islands, exceeding 3,000,000 pounds. The total value of all coffee exported to the United States and other countries for the year ended June 30, 1904, was \$184,180. For 1903, it was \$236,860, while for 1902 it was only \$126,644. The entire area planted in coffee, and now producing, is under 4,500 acres. The cost of production in Kona is 7½ cents per pound, and the coffee is bringing the producer about 10 cents at present. The price of coffee has been very low for the past seven years. Coffee planters in Hawaii and their brothers in Porto Rico have an uphill road at present. They have not only to compete on uneven terms with Central American and other countries producing mild coffees, that produce on a silver and sell on a gold basis, but cheap Indian labor on the mozo system is also employed there. But the Hawaiian and Porto Rican producers have two things in their favor. First and foremost is the quality of the coffee they produce; secondly, is the fact that they are integral parts of United States and should in time secure the advantages which this connection must bring them.

The possibilities in Hawaii for sisal cultivation are shown by the number of plantations starting on the different islands. From the success of the Hawaiian Fibre Company it is safe to predict that the future of sisal in the Territory is assured. As the islands have such large areas, at present mostly uncultivated, where the soil and climate are well adapted to its growth, and as it requires little expenditure in cultivating and cleaning, owing to the superiority of the fiber over all

others except, perhaps, the Manila fiber, the time is anticipated when sisal fiber will be one of the staple products of the Territory.

The canned pineapple industry has been developing as rapidly as the prevailing scarcity of plants would allow. The total area planted during the year was about 415 acres. The number of plants in the Territory is approximately 3,050,000. Two canneries have been erected during the past year. The output of canned pineapples in 1903 was approximately 8,000 cases, and it is expected that the 1904 pack will be close to 20,000 cases.

The vanilla vine promises to give to the islands a new source of revenue and an added importance in the domestic economy of the country. As to the future of the industry, it is felt that nothing more is needed than that the production be extended, as the demand seems almost unlimited.

Great progress is being made in the introduction of new grasses on the various ranges, and also in the care of the pastures, which has much to do with the increased carrying capacity of the ranges. The island of Hawaii produces a surplus of horses of the bronco type, which might be used to advantage by the army in the Philippines, as they would not have to be acclimated, and would be 2,000 miles nearer to Manila than animals shipped from the mainland. Hawaii also has horses to sell. Great strides have been made in the introduction of new breeds of cattle into the islands. At the present time the Territory supplies all of the beef consumed locally, and there is a possibility that there will be an overproduction, when new markets must be sought. Possibly these could be found by supplying the United States army transports on the way to the Philippines. A rough estimate of Hawaii's herd is: Cattle, 140,000; sheep, 95,000.

The proper management of the forests of the several islands is one of the largest problems facing the Territory of Hawaii. To administer to the best advantage the reserves to be set aside and to deal with the various forest problems which have to be solved in this Territory is the work of trained men. The division of forestry is under the direction of the superintendent of forestry, who, by the terms of the law, must be a professional forester of experience. Much creditable work in forestry has been done in the Territory in past years, both by the Government and by individuals, but the establishment of the present service is a sufficiently important step to entitle Hawaii to a place among the States and Territories which are most active in the forestry movement.

The chief work of the economic entomologists of the islands may be divided into two parts—first, the prevention of the importation of injurious insects or plant diseases from other countries; second, the destruction of injurious insects already present in the islands. A

staff of entomologists, with suitable quarters and apparatus for their work, has been provided for by the Territory.

Sixty-one years ago, in January, 1843, the first custom-house entry was made in the Hawaiian Islands, of a shipment of Columbia River salmon and lumber, on which an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent was collected, amounting to \$134.32. Last year the customs collections for Hawaii aggregated \$1,229,492.15, placing Hawaii as the eleventh on the list of contributors to the Federal revenues of the United States from customs sources.

Since 1897, the year before the passage of the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898, the exports from Hawaii to the United States have practically doubled, increasing from \$13,687,799 to \$25,157,255 in 1904. Turning to the other side, the imports from the United States grew from \$4,690,075 in 1897 to \$11,987,050 in 1904. These latter figures, however, are not for the banner year. Following annexation, the commerce of Hawaii was stimulated by the influx of new capital, and in 1901 there was imported from the United States over \$22,000,000 worth of goods, while the banner year for exports was 1903, in which the value exceeded \$26,000,000.

The principal sources outside of the United States from which goods are received in Hawaii are as follows: Japan, \$910,686, mostly saki, rice, and other provisions; British East Indies, \$473,967, mostly jute bags; Germany, \$432,498, miscellaneous merchandise; Australia, \$382,494, almost entirely coal; Chile, \$271,173, nitrates; United Kingdom, \$259,311, miscellaneous merchandise; Hongkong, \$197,083, Chinese provisions and other goods.

Last year there were 488 vessels of 933,847 tons that entered Hawaiian ports, and 497 vessels of 936,627 tons that cleared for the mainland and foreign ports. Of these there were 377 American vessels of 667,350 tons entered, 387 American vessels of 672,539 tons that cleared. This indicates that more than 70 per cent of the total commerce of Hawaii with the mainland and all other foreign ports is conducted under the American flag. There are a number of first-class steamers running between Honolulu and San Francisco, but only one of them makes its terminus at the island port. Present conditions, so far as passenger travel is concerned, show that no consideration is given by the several ocean transportation companies, either from the standpoint of probable expansion of their business here or from any appreciation of the needs or requirements of the people of this Territory; on the contrary, there is every indication of a mutual understanding between these companies to maintain the highest rates this traffic will bear. Between Hilo and San Francisco a steamship line has been established with one steamer running direct between the two ports and making one round trip in about four weeks. This has proved a great convenience to both passengers and shippers on the Island of Hawaii.

The governor's recommendations for Congressional appropriations for Hawaii are:

- (1) Immediate provision for dredging Honolulu Harbor.
- (2) Refund of \$175,222.07 spent by the Territory since annexation for dredging Honolulu bar and harbor, for harbor improvements and buoys, and for maintaining and repairing light-houses.
- (3) The construction of a Federal office building in Honolulu.
- (4) The construction of a Federal building in Hilo.
- (5) Making a survey in anticipation of the construction of a break-water at Hilo.
- (6) A fund for the study of and experiments in the disease of leprosy under the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

NEW MEXICO.

The annual report of the governor, Miguel A. Otero, shows that the Territory has made substantial advance and progress during the year, notwithstanding the existence of a severe drought condition during that period which curtailed production on the farm as well as upon the range and made its influence felt in every channel of business and industry.

The Territory embraces an area of 122,469 square miles and is divided into 24 counties. Provision has been made for the creation of a twenty-fifth county on January 1, 1905, when Torrance County will be established out of parts of Lincoln, Valencia, Bernalillo, Santa Fé, and Socorro counties.

The population in 1860 was 87,034; in 1870, 91,874; in 1880, 119,565; in 1890, 153,593; in 1900, 195,310, and at present it is estimated to be 293,000. Of this number 144,000 came from the States or are children of parents from the States; 127,000 are of native descent, and 13,000 are Indians. Of the 66,396 wage-earners reported in the census year of 1900, 40 per cent, or 27,214, were engaged in agricultural pursuits; 19,478 in domestic service; 10,378 in manufacturing, mining, and mechanics; 7,208 in trade, and 2,118 in professional service.

The public lands in the Territory subject to entry aggregate 52,000,000 acres; included in the lands set aside for four forest reservations are 5,125,000 acres. Grants of land have been ratified by Congress covering 9,963,200 acres, and by the Court of Private Land Claims, 1,934,986 acres. The land grants approved by Congress included 549,065 acres to the Indians. The public lands entered during the year aggregated 549,254 acres.

The progress of the Territory, as heretofore stated, has been under exceedingly adverse circumstances during the twelve months covered by the report, owing to the drought conditions, followed by disastrous floods. Nevertheless, good crops were harvested, and cattle, sheep,

and goats are in excellent condition, and there is promise of abundant winter feed and water, demonstrating the recuperative powers of the commonwealth and its limitless resources. The ranges are not overcrowded, as the lamb-crop increase was only 33 per cent this spring and a million head of sheep and cattle were shipped or driven out of the Territory. The wool crop was almost 20,000,000 pounds and brought good prices, as the quality of wool produced has been improving from year to year. There are to-day over 5,000,000 head of sheep, over 1,000,000 head of cattle, and 100,000 goats upon the range.

On June 30, 1900, there were 1,679 miles of railroad in the Territory; on June 30, 1901, 1,981 miles; on June 30, 1902, 2,263 miles, on June 30, 1903, 2,446 miles, and on June 30, 1904, 2,483.53 miles, a total increase in three years of 841 miles.

In railroad building there has been a lull during the fiscal year, quite a contrast to the three or four years preceding, when the railroad mileage was added to at a very satisfactory rate. Outside of the construction of about 40 miles of lumbering railway, no other railroad building was done, although work has been recently resumed upon the construction of the Albuquerque Eastern and branch railroad from San Antonio to Carthage. Incorporation papers have been filed during the year for the building of almost 1,000 more miles of railroads in the Territory, the most important project being a north and south railroad through the western part of the Territory, with terminals at Durango, Colo., and Clifton, Ariz., which will traverse 600 miles of undeveloped territory especially rich in coal and other mineral prospects. A number of surveying parties are in the field to lay out lines to be constructed in the near future, and assurance is given that work will be resumed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway upon the New Mexico Eastern or Belen cut-off from Rio Puerco to Mexico, part of which line is already constructed.

Financially the Territory has been doing well; in fact, better than ever before in its history. The revenues are ample to meet all expenses, the public debt is being reduced, the taxable valuation is increasing slowly but steadily; and this year a reduction of 1.51 mills was made in the tax rate for Territorial purposes and Territorial institutions, etc. The Territorial treasurer, J. H. Vaughn, in his report which is appended to the governor's report, states:

During the year ending June 1, 1904, the Territorial debt has been decreased \$35,400; certificates of indebtedness paid. The issue of \$101,800 of 5 per cent casual deficit bonds was called for payment on May 1, 1904, interest on the bonds ceasing on that date. Funds to pay off the entire issue (derived from the sale of \$101,000 general refunding 4s, sold at par and interest) are on deposit with the National Bank of Commerce in New York City. The total bonded indebtedness of this Territory (June 1, 1904) is \$1,062,000, exclusive of bonds called for redemption, and on this same date there were balances to the credit of sinking funds available to

redeem outstanding bonds \$191,956.35, leaving the net Territorial debt on June 1, 1904, \$870,043.65. The revenues derived from the 6-mill tax, levied for Territorial purposes, has been ample to meet all current expenses provided for under the appropriations, and the general financial condition and credit of the Territory was never better.

Upon the same subject the traveling auditor states:

A comparison for the year ending June 30, 1904, with the year ending June 30, 1903, shows a decided increase in revenue from taxation purposes, both as to Territorial and county funds. This is also true with reference to the collection of and accounting for municipal, school, and other special taxes, licenses, and all other miscellaneous receipts. The best evidence as to the financial improvement of the Territory is the fact that Territorial levies for the year 1904 have been reduced something over 10 per cent, and in many of the counties corresponding reductions have been made in county and municipal tax rates. The assessment for the present year will show something of an increase in nearly all of the counties of the Territory, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, which has caused more or less loss, especially to the stock interests, and I have no hesitancy in predicting further decreases in tax levies for the year 1905. The financial condition of the Territory was never better, and, with one or two exceptions, all of the counties are in excellent shape, having no floating debt, paying interest on bonded debt promptly when due, and possessing sufficiently large cash balances to meet all necessary running expenses. This is especially true with reference to school funds. In all cases where county bonds have been refunded during the past year it has been accomplished at lower interest rates, showing a healthy financial condition. The Territorial banks have been examined as required by law and are without exception in good, solvent condition.

The counties burdened with indebtedness, in part caused by public improvements, in part by the validation by Congress of certain bonded indebtedness, and partly through mismanagement during decades which have passed, are making an effort and are succeeding in adjusting their indebtedness and in meeting their obligations. The majority of the counties, however, have but a small bonded indebtedness and their credit is excellent. The same can be said of the towns and cities.

The prosperous condition of the Territory is indicated by the founding of new banking institutions, the establishment of varied industries, the development of mines, the construction of irrigation systems, and an absence of business failures. There have been no serious labor troubles.

Much satisfaction, it is stated, is evinced by the people on account of the active work of the reclamation service within the Territory. A reservoir is to be built on the Hondo, in southeastern New Mexico, and considerable attention is being paid to the irrigation needs of the Rio Grande Valley, as well as to other parts of the Territory. With irrigation will come rapid growth and development, and even if only one-twentieth of New Mexico's public domain of 50,000,000 acres is irrigated, it will call attention to the fact that many of the lesser streams

and smaller valleys offer a good field for public reclamation work, where, at comparatively small cost, tracts of several thousand acres each can be brought under cultivation as soon as water is available. In one week of the latter part of September and early part of October, this year, there was a precipitation over the entire Territory of from 3 to 8 inches, sending immense flood volumes from the mountain slopes and hillsides, over 90 per cent of which flowed to waste for lack of storage reservoirs, and yet millions of fertile acres lie waste just for the want of this water.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the Territory to-day; still only a quarter of a million acres are under cultivation. There is no doubt that by storing the flood water this area could be increased ten times and New Mexico would become the granary of the Southwest. In this connection attention is directed to the fact that New Mexico wheat and other farm and orchard products received over a score of first and second premiums at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis this year, as well as at the World's Fair at Chicago, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and at other great exhibitions.

The governor again calls attention to the undesirable agitation of certain land promoters and others for the building of a so-called international dam at El Paso. He states there would be no objection to the building of this dam were it not for the fact that with its construction is to go a permanent injunction against all the people, not only of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico and Colorado, but of all tributary valleys, prohibiting them from making any further appropriation of waters beyond the appropriations already made. There are 200,000 people in the Rio Grande and tributary valleys above El Paso, and there is room and water for many more. If the flood waters are preserved, with which could be cultivated twenty times as much land as is now under cultivation, it would add to the prosperity of the Territory. The building of the international dam would stop all further growth and development of the valley, which would gradually return to a desert waste.

A former Attorney-General of the United States has pointed out the injustice which such a step would inflict upon citizens of the United States, and the people of this Territory are greatly discouraged by the fact that no definite assurance has been given them that they will not be robbed of their surplus waters through the claims of a foreign government, the satisfaction of which, as an Attorney-General of the United States has said, neither the comity of nations nor treaty rights demand. That there are accusations of land speculation dependent upon the building of the so-called International Dam is a matter of current report and newspaper notoriety. However, the construction of Government irrigation works on the Rio Grande and its tributaries

within New Mexico will be accepted as tacit assurance that the Federal Government will deal justly and liberally with the people of the Territory.

A number of public buildings have been erected or are under construction in various parts of the Territory. The Territorial Deaf and Dumb Institute at Santa Fé has been completed; a miners' hospital is being erected at Raton, and a Territorial reform school at El Rito; a Territorial orphans' school at Helen is under roof; a new dormitory is finished at the New Mexico Normal School at Silver City; a \$30,000 addition is almost completed to the New Mexico Insane Asylum at Las Vegas; a Territorial institute for the blind is being built at Alamogordo; the dormitory at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has been enlarged, and at other Territorial institutions new buildings have been erected or other extensive improvements have been made. Roosevelt and San Juan counties have completed substantial court-houses, and Quay, Luna, and other counties intend to build new court-houses and county jails in the near future.

Santa Fé is at present building a \$30,000 public-school house upon the Fort Marcy addition, donated to the city by Congress during the past year. The cause of public education is flourishing, and there are more children enrolled in the public and private schools than ever before, while a large per cent of all public revenues is devoted to school purposes. The Territory claims that, in proportion to population, it maintains more Territorial institutions, most of them higher institutions of learning, than any other commonwealth in the United States. The fact that over \$3 per capita is expended annually for educational purposes is one of which the Territory is proud.

The school population includes all children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and the census is taken annually. In 1901 this population was 53,208; in 1902, 62,864; in 1903, 68,152, and in 1904, 68,400. The enrollment for the public schools in 1904 was 39,704, and the average daily attendance 29,582. There were 729 public schools, in which were employed 852 teachers. The receipts from all sources for school purposes during the year were \$489,308.09, and the expenditure during that period for school purposes was \$353,012.22. The average school term was four months, and the average salary paid teachers \$56 per month. The total value of all school property in the Territory was \$2,171,702.25. The enrollment of pupils of the schools was 42,925, and the annual expenditure for all the schools \$723,048.32.

The mining industry of the Territory has not progressed as rapidly as the mineral wealth of the Territory would indicate. The production of gold and silver declined during the past twelve months, but the production of coal has been materially increased. There is a vast field for investment and development in New Mexico mining districts.

Seventeen million six hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold was produced in the Territory between 1860 and 1900. In 1903 the minerals produced were, gold, \$384,685; silver, \$148,659; copper, \$860,737; lead, \$94,936—a total of \$1,489,016, which, however, does not include the production by individual placer miners or prospectors not mining in a systematic way. In addition there was produced a vast quantity of iron, turquoise, gypsum, building material, and a number of other useful minerals and precious stones.

The area of prospected coal lands aggregated 1,493,480 acres, and the amount of coal in sight, 8,813,840,000 tons, is valued at \$10,000,000,000; 33 coal mines were worked during the year, 6 mines opened, and 1 abandoned. The amount of coal produced was 1,594,584 tons, valued at \$2,185,779. The quantity of coke produced during the same period aggregated 35,800 tons, valued at \$107,400. The number of men employed in the coal mines was 1,972.

In the line of industrial development the governor calls attention to the fact that during the past four years 737 companies filed incorporation papers with the Territorial secretary, having an aggregate capitalization of \$413,884,866, and that during the past year 184 companies were incorporated, with an aggregate capital of \$104,172,900. There were written during the year life-insurance policies amounting to \$3,725,364.72, fire-insurance policies amounting to \$17,000,315.64, and premiums thereon were collected to the amount of \$892,249.36. The losses paid were \$312,625.74. The amount of internal-revenue tax paid in the Territory aggregated \$163,547.95. The revenue on interstate express business amounted to \$32,917.55.

Under the act of Congress approved June 21, 1890, donating a limited area of public land for the benefit of the Territory for educational and other worthy purposes, the United States commission, consisting of the governor, the surveyor-general, and the solicitor-general of the Territory, has selected, located, and entered 233,473.26 acres. The character of the land so selected embraces about 6,000 acres of timber land, the remainder being mostly for grazing purposes; there yet remain to be selected about 157 acres.

The Court of Private Claims this year terminated its labors, which have been of great benefit to the Territory in settling land titles, in restoring to the public domain millions of acres of land, and in adjudicating controversies which were retarding the progress of the Territory.

The wisdom of preserving New Mexico's forests and the benefit derived from the liberal activity of the National Government in that direction are appreciated by the people of New Mexico more and more each year. However, protest is made against including within forest reserves land that is not timber land, and against onerous regulations

governing grazing upon the lands reserved for forestry purposes. The people of the Territory desire that the National Government take steps to prevent the vandalism that destroys or disfigures its unique, prehistoric cliff dwellings and ruins, and they approve of a reservation that will include the greater part of the cliff dwellings, if the establishment of such reserve does not mean the withdrawal from settlement or occupation of vast areas of which only a very small part is covered by prehistoric remains and structures.

One of the most remarkable pieces of public work during the past year has been the construction of the so-called scenic road over the Pecos River Forest Reserve between Santa Fé and Las Vegas. Not only have about 15 miles of splendid wagon road been built, but the problem of employing convicts without entering them into competition with established industries has been successfully solved. There is perhaps no other road in the United States the superior of the scenic road in the magnificent scenery which it traverses in crossing the Sangre de Cristo Range at an elevation of 9,000 feet and as it descends into the picturesque upper Pecos Valley. The hope is expressed that Congress will extend aid in completing the road as planned, for in greater part it passes over the public domain included in the Pecos River Forest Reserve. The superintendent of the Territorial penitentiary at Santa Fé states in regard to this matter:

The scenery along this road is as fine as can be found anywhere. A great deal of the road building has been very heavy, on account of the rock work in constructing the switch backs to get over the Dalton Divide. The maximum grade on all the road built is 5 per cent. So slight is the grade on the switch backs that a vehicle can travel at a good speed, going or coming, over the Dalton Divide. The principle of working prisoners on public roads has been demonstrated to be of great benefit to the public, when the prisoners are employed in constructing roads where they are badly needed and the cost of such construction is too great. The cash value of the scenic road, as far as built with free labor, would be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, while the actual expense to the Territory by employing convict labor does not exceed \$10,000. The prisoners seem to take an active interest in the work.

Attention is called to the appended reports of the officers in charge of the Government sanatorium at Fort Bayard and Fort Stanton, and the great success they have achieved in the mitigation and cure of tuberculosis. They have demonstrated beyond a doubt that an outdoor life accompanied by proper hygienic treatment, in New Mexico, are the best methods thus far discovered to combat the "great white plague." There is no other climate on the face of the earth quite as conducive to recovery from tuberculosis as that of New Mexico, as has been recognized by the United States Government in establishing its two great sanatoria within the confines of this Territory.

Within the past few years the National Government has been doing splendid work for the Indians in New Mexico, although the peaceful

Pueblos have not been as well looked after until recently as the more nomadic tribes. However, owning large tracts of land and ample water rights, with day schools being erected in every pueblo, the non-reservation schools being enlarged, and the Government building irrigation works for them and supplying them with instructors and legal counsel, the lot of the Indian in New Mexico has fallen into far pleasanter places than that of the other native inhabitants, or, rather, early settlers of the Territory. The question of granting the Pueblo Indians the right of citizenship has been decided by the Territorial supreme court in the affirmative.

An effort will be made by the friends of the Indians to circumvent the result of this decision, although it must be remembered that if the Pueblo Indian is to enjoy the privileges of citizenship he should also bear its responsibilities. Considering how well he has been and is being taken care of by the National Government, which provides schooling, supplies, protection, etc., the Pueblo Indian is certainly as well able as the average native settler to assume the responsibilities of citizenship at the same time that he is given its privileges and protection. The more individual responsibility is given the peaceful Indian the sooner the Indian question will disappear.

The administration of justice in New Mexico has as a rule been fair and swift. It is claimed that there is less crime and less disturbance of the public peace in New Mexico than in any other Commonwealth, either in the East or in the West. The court dockets are well cleaned up and the disposition of the judiciary is to administer justice not only fairly but also quickly. The creation by Federal legislation of a sixth judicial district has already proved very beneficial in facilitating the administration of justice. During the coming session of Congress an effort will be made to secure legislation creating a seventh district, thus giving New Mexico at least as many judicial districts as Oklahoma now has, with less than one-half of the area.

A very creditable exhibit has been made by the Territory at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, its building being one of the most attractive on the Plateau of States. New Mexico exhibits received a proportionately large share of the awards made and attracted much favorable attention and comment. In connection with the exposition the board of managers issued two illustrated volumes, which review at length the characteristics, resources, industries, and other features of the Territory. In addition, the Territorial bureau of immigration issues pamphlets descriptive of each county and of the most important industries of this section.

The governor states that it is with a sad heart he refers to the death of the solicitor-general of the Territory, the late Edward L. Bartlett. During many years of public life he maintained an integrity that was

exemplary and did invaluable service for the public. His last report is included in the report of the governor for the present year, and the governor calls attention to the recommendations therein contained as follows:

I would again call your attention, and through you that of Congress, to the necessity for providing by a proper act the time within which acts of the Territorial legislature should go into effect. Under our present law, unless otherwise provided in the act, all new laws take effect thirty days after their passage, but the custom of the legislature for many years past has been to provide "that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage." This practice works a great hardship and injustice on our people as well as upon the courts. The last legislature passed 122 acts, all but a few of which were to take effect immediately. The legislature adjourned on the 19th of March, and the laws were not printed and ready for distribution until July. During that interval a term of court had been held in every county of the Territory, and neither judges, attorneys, nor litigants were informed of what laws had been repealed or amended, or what new ones had been enacted. I would renew my recommendation that Congress provide for distributing its acts to the different Territorial officials as soon as they are published, as many of the acts directly affect the conduct of business in the Territory, and at present even our judges are not supplied with them.

The National Guard held its first encampment in many years during the past summer; the camp was at Las Vegas, and, considering the lack of means and other limitations, was very successful. The adjutant-general in his report states:

The improvement made by the men in the short period of encampment in drill and soldierly bearing was quite marked. The infractions of discipline were few and of a minor character, and considering that it was the first time the men had been brought under the strict military discipline of camp life their conduct was remarkably good. Not a single case of intoxication was brought to my attention.

The secretary of the cattle sanitary board, in reference to the inspection service of the board, states:

The inspection service of the board is in the most satisfactory shape. Personally I have been connected with the work of the board here and elsewhere for fifteen years and I can say unhesitatingly that I never knew a more careful, efficient body of inspectors anywhere. During the past fiscal year the inspectors of the board inspected for shipment out of the Territory 177,062 head of cattle, 12,561 head of horses and mules, and 28,497 hides. During the same period 8,731 cattle were inspected and admitted into the Territory.

The sheep sanitary board reports that during the past fiscal year 822,832 sheep were driven out of the Territory, while only 5,700 were brought in. The president of the board states:

Some two years since we tried the plan of placing in one or two districts salaried inspectors who would devote their entire time and attention to range inspections of sheep, and especially to eradicating the disease of scabies from the flocks of sheep in their districts. The board has found this plan highly successful, and in the districts where salaried inspectors have been employed for two years the disease of scab has been practically eradicated. In some of the districts not a single scabby sheep was offered for shipment. The board intends to employ a corps of from seven to ten salaried range inspectors in addition to local inspectors.

Every effort is made to comply with the stringent regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the inspection and dipping of sheep.

In discussing the question of statehood the governor expresses the opinion that—

There is no doubt that the great majority of the people of New Mexico are opposed to joining New Mexico and Arizona into one Commonwealth, as is proposed by pending legislation. Even the small percentage who would acquiesce in such a consolidation prefer single and separate statehood for each Territory. This is not due to any innate animosity between the two Territories, but to the inherent differences in population, in legislation, in industries, in contour, in ideals, and from an historic and ethnologic standpoint, not to mention that the consolidation of two Commonwealths like New Mexico and Arizona into one is unprecedented in American history.

The question of the admission of the Territory as a State is one wholly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and this Department can therefore do no more than direct your attention to the matter.

OKLAHOMA.

The annual report of Governor Thompson B. Ferguson presents in a most comprehensive manner the resources, advancement, and present conditions in the Territory.

Oklahoma is situated between the thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh parallels north latitude, and principally between $96^{\circ} 30'$ and 100° west longitude. The State of Kansas lies along the northern boundary, the Indian Territory on the east, Texas on the south and west; a small portion of northwestern Oklahoma is bounded on the west by New Mexico. The length of the Territory, measured from extreme points from east to west, is 365 miles, and the width, from extreme points from north to south, is 210 miles. The altitude at its highest point, in Beaver County, in the extreme northwest, is 3,900 feet; at its lowest point, in Payne County, in the eastern part, it is 776 feet. The bill which opened Oklahoma to settlement became a law on the 2d day of March, 1889, the President issued his proclamation on the 22d day of the same month, and the country was opened on the 22d day of April following.

The counties of Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Payne, Canadian, and Kingfisher were formed out of "old Oklahoma." Additions to all of these counties have been made from lands acquired from time to time by the opening of adjacent Indian reservations.

That section of the country formerly known as the neutral strip or No Mans Land, 167 miles in length and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, containing 3,687,360 acres, was added to Oklahoma in 1890, and designated Beaver County; it is located between the one hundredth and one hundred and third meridians and between the parallels $36^{\circ} 30'$ and 37° north latitude.

The Sac and Fox, Iowa, and Potawatomi reservations, embracing 1,282,434 acres, were opened for settlement September 22, 1891. This land is located in the eastern portion of the Territory, and includes portions of the counties of Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Cleveland, Logan, Oklahoma, and Payne. No county was formed wholly out of the land acquired at this opening, but the territory included was divided among the six counties enumerated above.

The opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho country, embracing 4,297,771 acres, took place on the 19th day of April, 1892. This country extends to the western boundary of the Territory, and within its borders are included the counties of Blaine, Custer, Dewey, Day, Roger Mills, Washita, and portions of Canadian and Kingfisher.

The Cherokee Strip, containing 6,014,239 acres, was opened to settlement on the 16th day of September, 1893. The land embraced in that opening lies in the northern portion of Oklahoma, extending from the Arkansas River on the east to the one hundredth meridian, or the line of No Man's Land, now Beaver County, on the west.

The strip country now includes the counties of Pawnee, Noble, Kay, Grant, Garfield, Woods, Woodward, and a small portion of Payne.

The Kickapoo lands were opened for settlement on the 23d day of May, 1895. These lands contained 206,662 acres, and after settlement were attached to Lincoln, Oklahoma, and Pottawatomie counties.

By virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered on the 16th day of March, 1896, Greer County, embracing 1,511,576.17 acres, was added to Oklahoma; this county had formerly been claimed as a part of the State of Texas.

The Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita reservations, comprising nearly 4,000,000 acres, were opened to settlement on the 6th day of August, 1901; the country embraced in this reservation has developed rapidly.

In April, 1904, the Oto, Ponca, Missouri, and Kaw reservations were by Congress attached to Oklahoma by virtue of an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

The whole of the Kansas reservation was attached to Kay County. Portions of the Ponca Reservation were also attached to Kay County. Portions of the Missouri, Oto, and Ponca reservations were added to Noble County. Portions of the Oto and Missouri reservations were attached to Pawnee County.

The country is well watered. The streams of Oklahoma flow in a southeasterly direction. The principal rivers are the Arkansas, the Chikaskia, the Salt Fork, the Cimarron, the North Canadian, the South Canadian, the Washita, and the North Fork of Red River.

Timber abounds along many of the streams and has proven a great factor in the development of the country. At least 30 varieties of

wood have been reported found. Prominent among the forest trees found in the Territory might be mentioned oak, walnut, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, hickory, pecan, cedar, ash, and numerous other kinds.

The immigration during the past year has been quite heavy. Over a million and a half acres of public land have been taken up by the homesteader. This alone means an increase in population of from 40,000 to 50,000 people.

During one month (April, 1904) there were nearly 500 transfers of farm property reported by the recorders of each county. The larger portion of the buyers of farm property were homeseekers from the States. A conservative estimate of the increase in population from this source is stated to be 20,000. In addition to the above, the cities and towns have had many acquisitions to their numbers, which will doubtless swell the total immigration to nearly 100,000.

The population of the Territory has steadily increased during the past year. A conservative estimate, the governor states, would fix it at not less than 700,000.

The population is cosmopolitan in character. Every State and Territory is represented as well as many foreign countries, though the percentage of foreign born is not over 5 per cent. According to statistics compiled in 1900, the percentage of illiteracy was but $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is less than in three-fourths of the States of the Union. The enumeration on which the above percentage is computed includes all Indians who have by Congressional act been granted citizenship. Eliminating the Indians, the true percentage of illiteracy would be reduced to about 2 per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, surveys were made by engineers of the reclamation service of proposed projects in different parts of western Oklahoma. The localities visited include portions of Beaver, Woodward, Woods, Day, Washita, Greer, Roger Mills, Kiowa, and Comanche counties. Only one project worthy of consideration by the Federal Government has been encountered, including portions of Kiowa and Comanche counties. It contemplates the storage of the waters of Otter Creek near the small town of Mountain Park, where the conditions are very favorable for the construction of a rock-fill dam about 75 feet high. The reservoir which would be so created would cover 4,275 acres, all of which is in private ownership, and would store approximately 43,000 acre-feet of water. In conjunction with the above project, surveys have been made for a reservoir on the North Fork of Red River contemplating the construction of a dam 65 feet high at a suitable point near Lugert. This reservoir would flood about 3,800 acres and would extend up the river to within the neighborhood of Granite, Okla.; its capacity would be about 80,000 acre-feet. It is estimated that approximately 110,000 acres could be irrigated from

the two reservoirs, the estimate being based on a duty of water of 12 inches during the irrigating season, which it is believed will be sufficient to supplement the rainfall in order to produce crops.

Agriculture in Oklahoma is thoroughly modern in its equipment and its achievements. The agricultural college and experiment station were duly located and established as one of the earliest acts of the first legislative assembly. The farmers' institute system, though of comparatively recent origin, is rapidly extending its organizations and influence into every community in the Territory.

The total acreage in corn in 1903 was 1,455,000 acres, and the aggregate yield was 26,336,000 bushels, a light yield as compared with that of 1902, when the total was 43,800,000 bushels.

The aggregate yield of wheat in Oklahoma in 1903 was 32,000,000 bushels, from 2,250,000 acres. Over one-half of the total crop was ground in the mills of Oklahoma.

Broom corn is a staple crop in the central counties of the Territory, from whence it is largely exported; about 10,000 tons were shipped from the Territory last year, being the product of 35,000 acres.

The cotton crop for 1903 amounted to 204,000 bales, which was a light yield compared with the average of preceding years, considering the acreage.

The indigenous fruit trees, bushes, and vines of Oklahoma included fully 25 species, and they serve to indicate the adaptability of its climate and soil to fruit culture. Orchards, vineyards, and small fruit plantations are to be found on many of the farms of eastern and central Oklahoma, and commercial orchards are beginning to be in evidence.

Potato growing in some portions of the Territory is a very profitable industry. In 1903, 587 cars of fine potatoes were shipped to city markets, at an average price of 40 cents per bushel. This year there have been shipped 439 cars, at an average price of 70 cents per bushel. Each car of potatoes averaged 450 bushels, and at 70 cents net the farmer receives \$315 per car for his crop, which costs him an average of 25 cents per bushel to raise and market.

Railway building and the development of Oklahoma have been coincident. The railroad growth has been rapid, but necessity demanded it. Every county in the Territory has more or less railway mileage; twenty-three out of the twenty-six county seats have railway facilities. Several cities have from three to eight lines in and out, thus placing the producer, manufacturer, and merchant in competitive touch with the markets of the larger cities.

Something of the commerce of the Territory is indicated by the reports of some of the lines of transportation. There have been shipped out of the Territory over the lines reporting 29,794 cars of wheat and flour, 12,481 cars of live stock, 271,394 bales of cotton,

and 927 cars of corn. There were shipped into the Territory 13,378 cars of coal, 1,763 cars of farm implements and vehicles, and 1,439 cars of emigrant goods.

The increase in railroad mileage over that reported last year shows 689.44 miles built during the year. Much of this was the actual completion of several short lines which were unfinished at the beginning of the fiscal year. Several new lines are projected, work is now in progress on two of them, and considerable work will be accomplished during the coming year. The total railroad mileage is 3,222.75, of which 2,597.92 is main track. There are ten lines in operation, whose total assessed valuation is \$11,109,667.

Manufacturing enterprises are increasing in number. Raw material is abundant, shipping facilities excellent, and capital is becoming interested. The flour-milling industry leads all others in importance, and represents an investment of over \$2,000,000. There are 63 mills in operation which have an average capacity of 10,000 barrels per day. The exports of flour from the Territory during the past six months amounted to over 30,000,000 pounds. There are 400 grain elevators scattered along the various lines of railway, with an average capacity of 10,000 bushels each.

Public interest in improving the highways has been awakened. On April 1 a good-roads convention was held in Guthrie, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the plan of national and State aid and local cooperation in the permanent improvement of public highways, and demanding the enactment of a law providing for the working of convicts and county prisoners on county roads and favoring county supervision instead of the present system.

Farm lands are increasing in value. Agricultural lands range in price from \$15 to \$60. There were 8,661,945 acres of farm land returned for taxation in 1904 as against 2,875,704 in 1900. Taxes are not high; the valuations placed on property by assessors are very low, as, for instance, farm lands, \$3.54; sheep, \$1.18; swine, \$1.81; cattle, \$7.20, and horses, \$15.73. The rate of the Territorial levy for 1904 is $5\frac{3}{4}$ mills on the dollar, which will produce an income of \$521,002. The assessment for 1904 is made on a total valuation of \$90,609,073; this is an increase of over 80 per cent in the valuation of 1900. As assessment valuations are usually one-fifth or one-sixth of actual values, the total value of all property in Oklahoma is over \$500,000,000.

The Territory has no penitentiary. The prisoners are kept in the Lansing, Kans., Penitentiary under a contract with that State, the Territory paying 40 cents per day for each prisoner. The contract with the State of Kansas will expire on the 27th day of January, 1905, and as the Kansas authorities have expressed a disinclination to renew the contract, the situation, so far as the Territory is concerned, is a grave one.

There are at this time 379 Oklahoma prisoners confined in the Kansas Penitentiary. What to do with them in the event that Kansas should refuse to renew the contract is a problem for serious consideration. The Territory has now, and has had for several years, a public-building fund sufficient to erect a penitentiary and other public buildings, but there is a Congressional prohibition against it each year and has been for some time past. When the Federal appropriation bill is enacted by Congress that portion of it relating to Oklahoma invariably contains a prohibition against the legislative assembly of Oklahoma making provision for any public building, notwithstanding the fact that there are in the treasury of the Territory ample funds to erect a penitentiary building and equip it for service. The governor recommends the removal of this Congressional prohibition.

There has been paid during the past year for care and keeping of convicts at Lansing, \$50,402.15, and for their transportation, \$5,944.90; a total of \$56,347.05.

The insane patients of the Territory who have been committed by the various county boards of insanity have been confined in an institution located at Norman, Okla. This institution is a private concern, with which the Territory has a contract for the care and keeping of its insane at the rate of \$200 per annum for each patient. At the close of the year ending June 30, 1903, there were domiciled in the institution 400 patients. During the past year the Territory paid for care and treatment of the insane \$78,642.51, and for their transportation, \$5,417.64.

The deaf and dumb of the Territory have been cared for and educated in a private institution for that purpose, located at Guthrie, at \$275 per head per annum for each scholar. The amount expended during the past year in caring for and educating these unfortunates was \$18,935.56.

Oklahoma has no public buildings, and, as heretofore stated, has been prohibited by Congressional act from locating any. Several are very much needed, notably asylums for the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, a penitentiary, and a home for the incorrigible youths. There is now in the public building fund the sum of \$305,956.69.

There are 285 weekly and 28 daily newspapers published in the Territory; also, 23 monthly, 5 semimonthly, and 3 quarterly periodicals.

Oklahoma has been a most profitable field for investment; its securities always bring the highest price on the market and are much sought after. Its abundant resources in the way of raw material have invited capital for manufacturing.

Among the natural resources which are but partially developed may be mentioned the extensive salt deposits in Woods, Woodward, Blaine, Roger Mills, and Greer counties. The gypsum deposits in Greer,

Custer, Blaine, Washita, Woods, and Woodward counties are so vast that it is difficult to comprehend their extent. The great abundance of this material, both in the form of rock and dirt, is sufficient to supply a large number of cement mills for a hundred years. The granite fields are located principally in Greer County and consist for the most part of high and massive mountains, and there is such an abundance of this rock above ground that it alone would supply the granite-using world for many years to come. The quality is the very best. The greater portion is solid red granite, pronounced by experts to be the equal of the celebrated Peterhead Red Scotch granite and equally adapted for monumental and building purposes.

Coal has been discovered in several places, but not until recently has much interest been paid to the development of mines. The surface or superficial veins vary in thickness from 4 to 8 inches, and while of little value for commercial purposes are chiefly important in indicating the presence of the deposit at a greater depth. The second vein usually runs from 2 to 5 feet in thickness, and is several hundred feet below the surface. Coal has been found at various times in the counties of Oklahoma, Lincoln, Noble, Pottawatomie, Pawnee, and Roger Mills.

Much interest has developed during the past year in many localities because of the finding of oil and gas in considerable quantities. Local companies have been formed for the purpose of drilling in nearly every town of importance, and prospecting has thus far developed the presence of oil at a depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in greater or less quantities. The Cleveland well, in Pawnee County, on the east side of the Territory, has proved to be a large producer, and this field will doubtless show great results in the near future.

During the past year fire insurance companies have collected in premiums \$861,575.94 and paid in losses \$378,419.49, and life insurance companies have collected \$816,678.59 in premiums and paid in losses \$222,199.78. The business of fraternal companies is not included in the above.

The different church denominations are well represented, there being 736 church buildings and a reported membership of 102,013. The value of church property is \$1,363,725.

There is still some vacant land in Oklahoma. The Territory is now divided into seven districts, two having been combined during the past year—Oklahoma City with Guthrie. The greater portion of the land remaining unappropriated is best fitted for grazing purposes, as much of it is either hilly and rough, sandy, covered with saline or gypsum deposits, or rocky and unfit for cultivation. A considerable portion is situated above an altitude of 2,500 feet and has a consequent small rainfall. This portion of the country is chiefly devoted to live-stock interests, as the native grasses are very nutritious and supply pastur-

age during the entire year; 1,500,012 acres have been filed upon by the homesteaders during the year, leaving 2,095,427 acres unoccupied.

There was collected in internal revenue in the Territory for the year ending June 30, 1904, \$74,397.63.

From the office of the secretary of the Territory there have been issued 597 notarial commissions during the year. Sixty-five requisitions have been granted and forty-two honored. The sum of \$23,468.80 has been collected in fees from insurance companies, corporations chartered, notaries, and miscellaneous items, and the same turned over to the Territorial treasurer.

The total capitalization of the railroads chartered during the year was \$127,750,000.

In May last the only bonded indebtedness which the Territory ever had was canceled by the payment of \$48,000 and the accumulated interest. The funds of the Territory are deposited with six banks, which have furnished as security Territorial warrants and county and school district bonds. They pay the Territory 3 per cent interest on daily balances. The amount received in interest from the depositories during the past year was \$18,630.16. There is now deposited with the various banks the sum of \$539,501.16; from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, there have been redeemed in warrants \$990,648.88. There are now outstanding in warrants the sum of \$655,937.19.

The latest reports from the county superintendents, bearing date of June 30, 1903, show that there are 190,978 children of school age, 6 to 21 years, in the Territory; that 3,438 teachers were employed that year; that there were 2,578 schoolhouses, valued at \$1,617,213.15; that there was received for school purposes \$1,535,744.15; expenditures, \$1,266,278.55, and that 2,500 teachers were certificated. The foregoing statistics are not complete, inasmuch as they do not include all of the counties or any of the Territorial institutions.

The Oklahoma public school system is thoroughly planned and organized, and may be divided properly into Territorial institutions, city schools, and rural schools. There are 7 Territorial institutions, 22 cities of the first class, with modern school facilities, and approximately 300 county schools. The Territorial institutions consist of the university at Norman, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, the Central State Normal at Edmond, the Northwestern State Normal at Alva, the Southwestern State Normal at Weatherford, the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston.

The secondary schools of the Territory consist of the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, the preparatory school in connection with the university, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, the normal schools, the Logan County High School, and about 40 high schools in various cities. These schools are quite up to the

standard, most of them offering a four-year course. The Logan County High School is the first county high school established under the new law, and has been a marked success. Its influence has been felt already beyond the confines of Logan County. The course of study is standard, the teachers of a high character, and the discipline excellent. A new building, to cost \$35,000, is now being erected. Besides these there are several important denominational schools, and there are numerous academies, convents, business colleges, etc., under the control of the various denominations and private individuals.

The seven educational institutions under Territorial control report an enrollment of 3,426 pupils during the past year. Additional buildings and facilities have been provided for the Central State Normal at Edmond, and a science hall and library building for the university at Norman. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, there was apportioned from the school fund (which accrued from rentals of school land) among the common schools the sum of \$220,177.85, being an increase of \$38,348.97 over last year. The school population has also increased 12,495 over the former enumeration. The total appropriation per capita was \$1.15.

There are 92 national and 250 Territorial banks, with a combined capitalization of \$5,785,000. The total deposits are \$18,384,318.84. The average reserve held by national banks is 34 per cent, while the Territorial reserve is 46 per cent.

The Territorial law library contains 20,473 volumes, and is valued at \$65,000, which includes \$22,000 worth of law publications held for sale. Since the oil-inspection law of 1903 went into effect in April, 1903, there have been inspected 24,788 barrels of low-grade oil, 22,948 barrels of the best grade, and 37,258 barrels of gasoline, making a total of 84,994 barrels inspected. Of this number, 410 barrels were rejected. There has been collected as inspection fees the sum of \$9,058.68, of which sum the amount of \$7,104.13 has been paid into the Territorial treasury and \$1,954.55 has been retained by and for deputies. There are 27 deputies in the Territory. The average fees for the year are \$72.38 for each deputy.

The game and fish warden reports 41 prosecutions, \$1,463.25 imposed in fines, and \$4,365 worth of game confiscated during the year.

The grain inspector reports 4,508 cars of grain inspected and \$1,577.80 received in fees therefor.

Oklahoma was the first Territory to secure a revenue from school lands. In 1891 the governor, by special act of Congress, was granted authority to lease the lands reserved to the Territory for school purposes and the net revenue above all expenses of the administration of this department of business, protection of lands, securing of indemnity lands, etc., has been over \$2,000,000. During the past year alone the

receipts from the rental of public-school and other reserved lands were \$361,987.72, or an average of a little less than \$1,000 per day. Of this amount \$244,455.56 was received from the lands reserved for common school purposes and went into the common school fund to be distributed per capita to the school districts; \$55,159.26 was received from the lands reserved for the benefit of the higher institutions of learning; \$55,641.10 from those reserved for the public buildings, and \$6,731.80 from special lands in Greer County. The total acreage of lands reserved by different acts of Congress and turned over to the Territory to become the property of the future State, and the revenue therefrom in the meantime to be received by the Territory, was 2,050,876 acres, practically all of which is under lease.

There have been 66 applicants for the examination to practice medicine according to the present law; 40 per cent of all those applying for license failed to reach the required grade in one or more of the branches used in the test, and were not issued a license. Applicants desiring to practice the profession of pharmacy in the Territory are required to submit to an examination showing their fitness to compound and dispense drugs. During the past year the board has held four meetings and 114 candidates have taken the examination. Of these 55 have passed the required general average of 75 per cent and received certificates of registration.

Persons desiring to practice the profession of dentistry in the Territory are required by law to either file for record a diploma from a recognized college of dentistry or to pass a satisfactory examination before the board of dental examiners. Two hundred and forty dentists are licensed to practice in the Territory up to the present time; the number registered during the past year is 40.

The Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission was organized for the purpose of protecting the live-stock interests of the Territory by stamping out and preventing contagious diseases and enforcing quarantine regulations. The cattle business being by far the largest live-stock industry in the Territory, and Texas or tick fever being the most fatal and formidable disease to cattle, on account of close proximity to the natural habitat of the fever tick, quarantine laws have been enacted and quarantine lines thrown around the Territory to prevent the introduction of southern cattle.

The Territory also has a law which requires the inspection of all animals the flesh of which is to be sold for food, and none but healthy animals are allowed to be slaughtered. This work is carried on by special inspectors under the control of the commission; all marks or brands of such animals must be recorded. This law insures wholesome meat to the people and also serves as a check to thievery and as a means of identifying stolen stock. There have been some twenty prosecu-

tions for the violation of this law in the last year, nearly all resulting in the conviction of the parties accused.

For the year ended June 30, 1904, 35,176 cattle and 29,923 hogs were inspected and slaughtered; 42 head of cattle and 31 hogs were condemned as being unfit for food. There have been returned for taxation from the various counties 328,352 horses; 70,048 mules and asses; 1,057,020 cattle; 35,735 sheep; 287,368 swine.

The business of the courts during the past year has been greater than in former years. The supreme court docketed during the year 197 cases, and disposed of 136 cases. The seven district courts docketed during the year 7,442 cases, and disposed of 6,065 cases, leaving on the docket 4,546 cases June 30, 1904.

The National Guard is composed of 803 members. The infantry companies and the engineer corps were supplied with the new service magazine rifles, khaki uniforms, and shelter tents. Each officer has a Colts revolver. Oklahoma's share of the million dollar appropriation (under sec. 1661, Revised Statutes) for the past year was \$13,103.03, to which was added \$8,657.48 in allotments under the act of March 2, 1903. This entire amount was wholly consumed in requisitions for articles of equipment.

In 1901 the legislative assembly of Oklahoma appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be used in placing an exhibit for the Territory at the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. The legislative assembly in 1903 made an additional appropriation of \$40,000. A State building was erected on the fair grounds, which is very creditable to Oklahoma. Exhibits have been installed in the agricultural, horticultural, educational, and mining departments.

In regard to statehood the governor states:

Oklahoma should have statehood. It would be a matter of justice to grant it and a matter of injustice to longer withhold it. Seven hundred thousand citizens in this Territory are deprived of the rights of elective government. The people of Oklahoma have in the past demonstrated their capacity to govern themselves. For over one year in the early days the people were without organized government, yet they were a law unto themselves. The law-abiding instincts of the American citizen prevailed and crime and wrongdoing were rare exceptions to the splendid, orderly conduct of the people who laid the foundation of the commonwealth of Oklahoma.

In No Mans Land, now Beaver County, the people lived for nearly ten years in a land without law, and absolutely free from the penalties of courts, yet society was pretty well protected and the rights of the residents generally respected. These conditions were typical illustrations of the sentiment for law and order which always has prevailed in Oklahoma. The people of this Territory have the moral qualifications that entitle them to statehood.

From an educational standpoint they are eminently fitted for self-government. The Territory maintains seven educational institutions of higher learning. There are eight institutions of advanced learning in the Territory under control of individuals and benevolent institutions. There are common schools maintained in every neighborhood. More money is expended for education than for all other public

interests. The advancement in public improvements has been phenomenal. It is believed that in rapid development Oklahoma stands unrivaled. The valuation is about \$540,000,000, if everything is estimated at its real or cash value. With 700,000 people, \$540,000,000 worth of property, the major portion of our public expenses bestowed upon our schools, and unprecedented advancement along all lines of enterprise, it seems that Congress should give the people of the Territory authority to exercise in full the rights of American citizens. The flag of the Republic will not be complete until upon its field of blue is placed the rising star of Oklahoma.

The question of the admission of the Territory as a State is one wholly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and this Department can, therefore, do no more than direct your attention to the views of the governor in the premises.

ANADARKO, HOBART, AND LAWTON TOWN-LOT FUNDS.—The details of the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands in Oklahoma, and of the sales of the town lots in Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton, the county seats of Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties, respectively, were fully set forth in my annual report for 1901. The net amounts derived from said town-lot sales were as follows: At Anadarko, \$186,910.47; at Hobart, \$130,936; at Lawton, \$412,355.38. These sums were promptly deposited by Assistant Commissioner (now Commissioner) W. A. Richards, of the General Land Office, in the United States subtreasury at St. Louis, where the funds have remained to this date, except for the disbursements therefrom under the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1093-1094), and the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 506).

The said act of March 3, 1901, provided in part as follows:

The receipts from the sale of these lots in the respective county seats shall, after deducting the expenses incident to the surveying, subdividing, plotting, and selling of the same, be disposed of under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the following manner: A court-house shall be erected therewith at such county seat at a cost of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and the residue shall be applied to the construction of bridges, roads, and such other public improvements as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem appropriate, including the payment of all expenses actually necessary to the maintenance of the county government until the time for collecting county taxes in the calendar year next succeeding the time of the opening. No indebtedness of any character shall be contracted or incurred by any of said counties prior to the time for collecting county taxes in the calendar year next succeeding the opening, excepting where the same shall have been authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of June 30, 1902, increased the amount appropriated for court-houses in each town to \$30,000 each, and also set aside, from the several town-lot funds, "for public waterworks, schoolhouses, and such other municipal improvements as may be advisable and advantageous to the inhabitants of said towns," the following sums: For the town of Lawton, \$150,000; for the town of Anadarko, \$60,000, and for the town of Hobart, \$50,000.

The following statements exhibit the amounts appropriated and disbursed from the several town-lot funds, and their condition at the close of business October 31, 1904:

	Amount ap- propriated.	Amount expended.	Amount re- maining.
ANADARKO TOWN-LOT FUND.			
Caddo County:			
For a county court-house	\$30,000.00	\$142.56	\$29,857.44
For other county improvements	95,147.06	19,698.81	40,356.88
For maintenance of county government.....		35,091.37	
City of Anadarko:			
Water works.....	60,000.00	16,286.51	35,833.69
School houses		7,879.80	
Total	185,147.06	79,099.05	106,048.01
HOBART TOWN-LOT FUND.			
Kiowa County:			
For a county court-house.....	30,000.00	128.04	29,871.96
For other county improvements	49,136.29	11,689.10	12,637.63
For maintenance of county government.....		24,809.56	
City of Hobart:			
Waterworks	50,000.00	2,397.44	47,183.15
Schoolhouse.....		419.41	
Total	129,136.29	39,443.55	89,692.74
LAWTON TOWN-LOT FUND.			
Comanche County:			
For a county court-house.....	30,000.00	97.14	29,902.86
For other county improvements	230,591.97	21,706.93	179,681.74
For maintenance of county government.....		29,203.30	
City of Lawton:			
Waterworks.....	150,000.00	24,315.34	123,394.94
Schoolhouses.....		179.81	
Sewers.....		2,109.91	
Total	410,591.97	77,612.43	332,979.54

After providing for the probable total cost of construction, supervision, etc., of works now under contract, there remain available at the present date for additional public improvements, other than county court-houses, in the several cities and counties named, the following approximate balances:

County of Caddo	\$29,477.36
City of Anadarko.....	6,214.49
County of Kiowa.....	12,586.95
City of Hobart.....	17,098.97
County of Comanche	138,851.89
City of Lawton.....	22,576.65

To carry on the work in Oklahoma, an engineer in charge and several assistant engineers of the reclamation service were detailed and have been on duty, during the past two years, at each of the three cities of Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton. They have designed a number of important improvements, including the waterworks and

the storm water and sanitary sewers at Lawton, and the steel highway bridges in Caddo and Comanche counties, and have given careful inspection and supervision to the various public improvements under construction in the respective cities and counties.

The progress of the respective public improvements, since the date of my last annual report, may be stated briefly as follows:

STEEL JAIL CELLS AT ANADARKO.—A tool-proof jail cage containing six cells, also a temporary wooden building to cover the same, were completed at Anadarko in December, 1903. The total cost of the jail cage, including supervision, was \$5,468.94, and of the temporary wooden building \$315.01.

CADDO COUNTY BRIDGES.—Six steel highway bridges have been erected in Caddo County, and contracts have been awarded and executed for four additional steel highway bridges to be finished within the coming five months.

SCHOOLHOUSE AT ANADARKO.—A contract for erection of the eight-room schoolhouse at Anadarko was awarded to Kean & Boogher, of Hobart, Okla., in the sum of \$13,680. The formal contract was executed by that firm on February 15 and returned to the Department with the required bond on April 15. Construction was begun May 19. It is expected that the building will be finished within the period allowed in the contract.

ANADARKO WATERWORKS.—Plans and specifications for waterworks for the city of Anadarko were approved December 12, 1903; the formal recommendation of the city council for construction of the works was received February 19. Three days later an advertisement was published inviting proposals on the work. On March 29 the bids were opened, and on April 23 contract was awarded to the lowest bidders, Messrs. W. W. Cook & Son, of Junction City, Kans., in the sum of \$35,465. This firm executed the contract May 9, furnished bond June 6, received their first shipment of material at Anadarko July 6, distributed the same through the city during July, and began the work of actual construction in the early part of August. During the remainder of August, and since that time, the work has progressed rapidly, and at the date of this report the plant is nearly ready for operation.

STEEL JAIL CELLS AT HOBART.—In March, 1904, the temporary building to cover the steel jail cells at Hobart was completed by the contractor, and in April the cells, consisting of two misdemeanor cells and one tool-proof cage of four cells, with all plumbing and necessary fixtures, were also completed. The total cost of the steel cells, including advertising and supervision, was \$4,437.46, and of the temporary shelter for the same, \$153.55.

WATERWORKS AT HOBART.—An advertisement inviting bids on construction of the Hobart waterworks was published beginning February 15, 1904. The bids were opened at Hobart on March 30. A contract

was awarded April 11, 1904, to McQuatters Plumbing and Machine Company, of Hillsboro, Tex.; was executed by that company on April 28, and was received by the Department, with required bond, on May 23. Actual construction of the works was begun June 20, and is very nearly completed at this date.

The contract price of the works is \$42,675, of which \$17,500 has been paid by the city, being proceeds of the sale of city waterworks bonds of that amount. The amount payable by the city having all been applied on the contract, the remainder is payable from the fund derived from the sale of town lots at Hobart in August, 1901.

COMANCHE COUNTY BRIDGES.—Seven steel highway bridges have been erected in Comanche County, and contracts have been executed for the erection of 22 additional steel highway bridges, to be finished within the coming five months.

WATERWORKS AT LAWTON.—An advertisement for bids for construction of the Lawton waterworks was published, beginning February 16, 1904; the bids were opened at Lawton on March 28. A contract was awarded April 26, 1904, to McQuatters Plumbing and Machine Company, of Hillsboro, Tex., in the sum of \$76,983; was executed by that company on May 14, and was received by the Department with required bond on May 23.

Actual construction of the works was begun June 21, and is very nearly completed at this date.

SANITARY AND STORM-WATER SEWERS AT LAWTON.—In January and February, 1904, the necessary surveys were made and plans drawn by engineers of the reclamation service for the sanitary sewers and storm-water sewers in the city of Lawton, and in March the specifications were completed. On March 23 these plans and specifications were accepted by the city council, and on April 18 were approved by the Department.

The work was advertised; bids were opened May 25, but all were rejected. The work was again advertised, and the second lot of bids was opened June 25. The contracts for the work were awarded as follows: For the sanitary sewers, August 31, to J. O. Severns, of Guthrie, Okla., at \$32,199.06; and for the storm-water sewers, September 22, to Taylor & Moore, of Houston, Tex., at \$9,858.75.

For the sanitary sewers the contract was executed September 3, and for the storm sewers, October 11, 1904. In both cases the work is to be completed within 120 days after execution of the contract.

COURT-HOUSES, JAILS, AND SCHOOLHOUSES.—Bids were opened at Lawton, Okla., on October 10 for construction of two schoolhouses at Lawton, one schoolhouse at Hobart, and a court-house and a jail at each of the cities of Lawton, Hobart, and Anadarko, in Oklahoma. These bids are now before the Department and are under consideration. It is expected that contracts for nearly all of these buildings

can be awarded promptly and that construction of some of them will be started before the end of the present calendar year.

PORTO RICO.

COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR FOR PORTO RICO.—Section 24 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled “An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes,” provides as follows:

That the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States as he may require, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress.

The report of the commissioner of interior for Porto Rico, W. H. Elliott, shows that the department under his supervision has remained organized, as stated in his last report, with the exception that on April 1, 1904, the bureau of health was by legislative enactment transferred to the administrative control of the director of health, charities, and corrections, a newly created office. At the same session of the legislature the bureau of agriculture was abolished, to take effect July 1, 1904, and a division of disbursements and accounts was created in the department of the interior, doing away with the position of a disbursing officer in each bureau, as heretofore required.

The only public lands and buildings now belonging to the Federal Government are such as were reserved by the several proclamations of the President for the use of the Army, Navy, and other public purposes, and over which the insular government has no control. The work of the bureau of public lands has been confined to the inspection and classification of the most important tracts of land belonging to the people of Porto Rico and to the investigation of titles to property claimed by individuals. The labor performed and the results obtained have been important in the establishment of a basis for future surveys, for which, doubtless, the legislative assembly will make ample provision; such a course is necessary as an assurance of good title and inducement to possible investors in real estate, many of whom have refrained from buying through fear of loss or expensive lawsuits.

The work of road building has been pushed steadily forward during the past year, and the results, to one with knowledge of the conditions as they were when American occupation of Porto Rico began, and has been intimately connected with the development of the system to date, are highly gratifying. The trust fund, being the refund of customs revenue collected on importations from Porto Rico into the United

States prior to the establishment of civil government and appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico, amounting finally to about \$2,400,000, has been drawn upon from time to time, chiefly for construction and repair of roads and bridges and for building schoolhouses, until there remains an available balance of only about \$225,000.

It is the opinion of the governor and heads of departments, through whom allotments are made, that it would be wise to husband a portion of these means as an emergency fund. Should this policy prevail the further construction of insular roads must end with the expenditure of the present allotments—the balances of which, on July 1, aggregated about \$120,000—as the insular revenue, under present levies, will not warrant a larger appropriation for roads than that now provided for maintenance—about \$230,000. The idea of a loan for public improvements has been favorably discussed—indeed a loan bill has been presented at each succeeding session of the legislative assembly since the inauguration of civil government and has regularly passed the house of delegates; but while it was in name a bill to provide for public improvements, its purpose and provisions were to obtain money for agricultural loans, with the hope to thereby relieve the depressed interests, and particularly to revive the coffee industry.

The majority of the council members deemed it unnecessary to make a loan for public improvements so long as the trust-fund balance admitted of the construction of roads, bridges, and schoolhouses as rapidly as the facilities at hand would permit, and they could not agree that the policy of borrowing money by the government to be loaned to individuals was either wise or safe, particularly as it was susceptible of easy demonstration that the people who really needed financial assistance would be the last to receive it, hence the measure was regularly voted down in the council. The “country road” law, as time advances and the supervisors are gaining in knowledge and experience, is producing more satisfactory results. By this law the island is divided into seven districts coextensive with the election districts. Each district has three road supervisors, who have charge of the rural and vicinal roads and trails, and the boards are under the general control of the commissioner of the interior, to whom they must submit for approval their projects and estimates for road repair and improvements.

As a revenue the insular treasurer is required to pay over to the treasurer of each board of road supervisors 8 per cent of the municipal taxes collected in the district. This fund amounts to about \$50,000 a year, and while it is not large it is nevertheless sufficient for a considerable amount of road repair and maintenance. Meantime this department, from trust fund allotments, has constructed or put in

good condition for traffic a number of the most important rural roads in the several districts, so that the supervisors have only the expense of maintaining them, which they can easily do. As a further help to the road districts, and certainly a very reasonable and just proposition, it is proposed to enact a law providing for the imposition of a poll tax on every able-bodied male over the age of 21 years, the tax to be the moderate sum of \$1, or two days' labor on the roads, as its equivalent.

The report of the acting superintendent of public works and the reports of his subordinates in charge of the several branches of the bureau, show clearly the condition of affairs in that all-important division of the public service, and present in detail the story of progress made in the material development of the island's most valuable interests. There were under insular maintenance on July 1, 573 kilometers of completed roads, 305 of which have been constructed since October 18, 1898. In addition to the above, the government has built and turned over to the district supervisors 42.75 kilometers of vicinal road. Prior to January 1, 1905, there will be completed, not included in the above, of insular roads 111.8 kilometers, of vicinal roads 14 kilometers, which will make a grand total of 473.55 kilometers of road constructed during six years of American occupation as against 286 kilometers during the four hundred years of Spanish control.

The completion of the road from Arecibo to Ponce, 85 kilometers in length, is worthy of special mention. Construction was begun by the Spanish authorities many years ago; at the date of American occupation they had built about 20.5 kilometers. The military authorities promptly took up the work, and the insular government has vigorously prosecuted it. On July 1 the last section was finished, and the highway is open to traffic. This road shortens the travel time between San Juan and Ponce at least three hours. It is of first-class construction throughout, and presents a panorama of the most magnificent scenery, rivaling the views of any of the famed roads of Europe. As its attractions become known it will undoubtedly grow in favor with tourists, who will find it more attractive and beautiful than the popular so-called military road.

The report covers fully and interestingly the development and operations of the insular telegraph system during the past year. The lines have been extended, several stations have been added, and the business, both in volume and receipts, has increased materially. In the beginning the serious problem to be solved in connection with the establishment of the telegraph system seemed to be the probable inability to interest native young men and boys to the extent of inducing them to study and practice the art; the idea of establishing a school for young ladies was the outgrowth of apprehension that young men and boys would not respond to the inducements offered. The school evidently proved an incentive to both sexes, with the result

that operators, male and female, and good ones, are sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the service. The last legislature made fairly liberal provision for the extension of the system, but not sufficient to cover all of the lines projected in the plans of the bureau.

As stated in the report, the bureau of agriculture and mines was abolished by act of the last legislative assembly, but no one seems able to offer a sufficient explanation of the action. That there was need for economy in the construction of the budget was a plain enough proposition, but that a bureau so useful to the agricultural interests, the basic structure of all prosperity to the island, and requiring only small provision, should be abolished does not, in the opinion of the commissioner, seem reasonable or wise. The bulletins issued by the bureau contained carefully selected matter of practical value; the growing demand for the bulletins and increasing correspondence elicited by the contents proved their value to the farmers. The commission expresses the hope that the next legislature will recognize the justice of providing for the continued publication of these useful pamphlets.

The many valuable records of the several departments have been properly classified, indexed, and filed, and it is now an easy matter for interested parties to trace quickly and accurately the history of any subject of public concern.

In concluding his report the commissioner repeats the tribute he paid in his report for 1902-3 to the loyalty, efficiency, and integrity of the employees of the department of the interior. Nearly all of them, it is stated, are natives, but in their grasp of duties under changed conditions, their devotion and quickness of comprehension, they have proven themselves fully competent and wholly reliable, entitling them to the respect, regard, and confidence of the head of the department.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR PORTO RICO.—Section 25 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," provides as follows:

That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor as may be required by the Commissioner of Education of the United States, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress.

The report of Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, the commissioner of education for Porto Rico, covers the school year of thirty-five weeks, beginning September 28, 1903, and ending June 17, 1904, while the statistics run from July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, to correspond with the fiscal year of the government departments. The commissioner remarks that the progress for the year consists more in general

improvement in the quality of the work done, "the solidifying of the entire system," and the development of industrial studies, manual training, and elementary agriculture, than in the increased number of schools, the limitations of the appropriations forbidding further extension in that direction at present.

The schools of primary grade constitute the great majority of all the schools and consequently receive the major portion of the appropriations. In them the children learn reading and writing, in both English and Spanish, and the elements of arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, and handwork. Beginning their schooling at 5 or 6 years of age, most of the children are unable to attend school longer than two or three years on account of poverty. In the rural districts the work of each school is all done by one teacher, who, however, usually divides the pupils into two or three groups, while in the towns the schools are all graded, there being eight grades in all, but the four upper grades are usually so thinly attended that they are combined and taught by one teacher. A pupil who passes the fifth grade is entitled to enter one of the industrial schools, where he can get a practical training in some trade. A graduate from the eighth grade passes to a high school course of four years, which fits him for an American college or a professional school. So far very few have been able to avail themselves of high school privileges.

The following figures are taken from the statistical table contained in the report:

1. Total population of island:	
Census of 1899.....	953, 243
Estimated 1904 (basis, census of 1883 and 1899)	1, 012, 775
2. Total school population (5 to 18 years):	
Census of 1899.....	322, 393
Estimated 1904 (basis, census of 1883 and 1899)	393, 786
3. Number of common schools open during the year (graded, 497; rural, 563)	1, 060
Number of special schools open during the year	53
Total number of schools open during the year	1, 113
4. Maximum number of buildings in use for schools during the year (town, 140; rural, 531; agricultural, 14).....	658
5. Total number of different teachers employed in the common schools during the year:	
White—	
Males.....	664
Females.....	411
Total	1, 075
Colored—	
Males.....	79
Females.....	50
Total	129

5. Total number of different teachers employed in the common schools during the year—Continued.

White and colored—

Males.....	743
Females.....	461

Total 1, 204

Total number of different teachers employed in the special schools during the year..... 61

Total number of different teachers employed in all schools during the year 1, 265

6. Total number of American teachers employed in the common schools during the year: .

Males.....	47
Females.....	92

Total 139

7. Number of pupils enrolled in all schools, including special schools:

White—

Males.....	27 847
Females.....	19, 242

Total 47, 089

Colored—

Males.....	9, 547
Females.....	6, 920

Total 16, 467

White and colored—

Males.....	37, 394
Females.....	26, 162

Total 63, 556

Including reenrollments, or duplicates 2, 388

Total number of different pupils actually enrolled..... 61, 168

Total number of different pupils actually enrolled in the common schools..... 57, 683

Total number of different pupils actually enrolled in the special schools..... 3, 485

8. Average daily attendance during the year for the whole island in the common schools

39, 928

Average daily attendance during the year in the special schools.... 1, 870

Average daily attendance during the year in all schools..... 41, 798

9. Average number of days each school was actually kept:

Common schools.....	157
Special schools.....	156

10. Per cent of estimated total population enrolled in all schools.....	6.3
Per cent of total population (census of 1899) enrolled in all schools.....	6.7
11. Per cent of estimated school population enrolled in all schools.....	16.1
Per cent of school population (census of 1899) enrolled in all schools.....	19.7
12. Per cent of estimated total population attending daily.....	4.1
Per cent of total population (census of 1899) attending daily.....	4.4
Per cent of total number of pupils enrolled during the year attending daily:	
Common schools.....	66.5
Special schools.....	53.3
All schools.....	65.7
13. Per cent of estimated school population attending daily.....	10.6
Per cent of school population (census of 1899) attending daily.....	12.9
14. Per cent of colored pupils in the total enrollment.....	25.9
15. Per cent of colored teachers in the total number employed, not including teachers in special schools.....	10.8
16. Per cent of men in teaching force, not including teachers in special schools.....	61.7
17. Per cent of increase in the average enrollment per school over the average enrollment per school during 1902-3 (not including special schools).....	26.1
Per cent of increase in the average daily attendance per school over the average daily attendance per school during 1902-3:	
Common schools.....	5.6
Special schools.....	40.0
Per cent of increase in the average daily attendance in all schools for the whole island over the average daily attendance in all schools for the whole island during 1902-3.....	14.8
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18. Number of pupils enrolled in the private schools of the island:	
White—	
Males.....	1,093
Females.....	2,622
Total.....	3,715
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Colored—	
Males.....	437
Females.....	689
Total.....	1,126
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White and colored—	
Males.....	1,530
Females.....	3,311
Total.....	4,841
19. Per cent of estimated total population enrolled in the private schools.....	.5
Per cent of estimated school population enrolled in the private schools.....	1.2
Per cent of population enrolled in the public schools enrolled in the private schools.....	7.6
Per cent of colored pupils in the enrollment of the private schools..	23.0

20. The monthly salary of teachers, as fixed by law during the year 1903-4, has been as follows: ^a	
Rural teachers—	
Second class.....	\$30.00
Third class.....	25.00
Graded teachers, and teachers of English—	
Second class.....	50.00
Third class.....	45.00
Principal teachers—	
Second class.....	75.00
Third class.....	70.00
To all of which amounts are added allowances for monthly house rent as follows:	
Rural teachers—not less than \$3 nor more than.....	8.00
Graded, principal, and special teachers—not less than \$10 nor more than.....	15.00
21. Estimated value of all insular school buildings ^b	507,012.21
22. Average cost of the common schools, not including special schools (but including cost of administrative expenses of the department of education in the insular government, and not including the expenditures of the municipalities), has been as follows:	
Per pupil enrolled.....	8.17
Per pupil attending.....	11.80
Average cost of all schools, including special schools (and including the administrative expenses of the department of education in the insular government, but not including the expenditures of the municipalities), has been as follows:	
Per pupil enrolled.....	9.12
Per pupil attending.....	13.61
23. Average cost of the common schools, not including special schools, to the municipalities (in addition to the above cost to the insular government), has been as follows: ^c	
Per pupil enrolled.....	3.17
Per pupil attending.....	4.57

It appears that there was an increase in the average daily attendance at all schools of 14.8 per cent over 1902-3, while the maximum number of schools opened during the scholastic year 1903-4 was 1,113 as compared with 1,014 the previous year, with 1,265 teachers against 1,116 the preceding year and 939 in 1901-2. Of the average number of teachers (1,172) at work in 1904, 139 were Americans, chiefly occupied in teaching English. This makes a proportion of 1 American to about 8 Porto Ricans.

The average daily attendance in all schools was 41,798, while for the previous year it was 36,308. The percentage of the total population of the island enrolled in the schools was 6.7, and this was only 19.7 per cent of the school population according to the census of 1899.

^a Special teachers as per special contract.

^b Including every expense incurred within the last five years in connection with the acquisition of property by the insular government and with the erection and maintenance of school buildings.

^c The municipalities incurred practically no expense for the special schools.

It is a still smaller proportion of the estimated present school population, viz, 16.1 per cent, while the proportion of daily attendance to the estimated school population was only 10.6 per cent. This means that less than one-fifth of the school population of Porto Rico is reached by the schools and only one child in ten is in actual attendance. This unfavorable condition is due to the lack of funds from the island resources for school purposes.

The preceding figures apply to the public schools only. The department of education for the island was able this year to collect statistics of the private schools for the first time. From these it appears that nearly 5,000 children, or less than one-twelfth the enrollment of the public schools (61,168), attended the private schools. The government of the island is therefore left "face to face," in the words of the report, "with the problem of four-fifths of the children of Porto Rico (66,160 in school out of a school population of 393,786 children) growing up without the opportunities of a common school education."

The visit of 540 Porto Rican teachers to the United States in the summer of 1904 to attend summer schools at Harvard and Cornell was an interesting episode in the educational history of the island. The idea of such pedagogical excursions originated with Mr. Alexis E. Frye, while superintendent of education in Cuba, who conducted a body of Cuban teachers to the United States for study and observation. In the case of the Porto Rican teachers the War Department provided transportation to and from the island, not including subsistence, while the remaining expenses were defrayed by contributions from the teachers themselves, who taxed themselves cheerfully for the purpose at the cost of much personal sacrifice, and from subscriptions raised in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The party visited the principal large eastern cities, and was divided into two sections for study, one attending the summer courses at Harvard and the other at Cornell.

The University of Porto Rico was established by an act of the island legislature in March, 1903, which granted a charter and provided for a board of trustees, of which the governor was made honorary president and the commissioner of education president. The commissioner was also made chancellor of the university. The act turned over to the trustees the insular normal school and several buildings, including one for an agricultural station, and the normal school thus became a department of the university. The university therefore may be called a State institution. It was hoped that professional departments of law and medicine might be opened by external aid, to offer facilities to Porto Rican students to study those branches at home instead of being compelled, as they now are, to undertake the expense of a professional education in Europe or the United States. The idea is also advanced

that a university established in Porto Rico might become a center of higher education for all the Central and South American States. Since the passage of the insular university law of March, 1903, an act providing for the extension of the Morrill and Hatch acts to Porto Rico, by which the university will receive from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year from the Federal Treasury, for the development of its agricultural department, has been introduced into both Houses of Congress and has met with little or no opposition.

The commissioner concludes his summary with a brief historical review of the condition of public education in the island, and, returning to the lamentable deficiency of insular funds to meet the expenses demanded for the schools—the best which can be done being to give school advantages to only one-fifth of the children—he declares that there is only one solution of the difficulty, viz, national aid from the Treasury of the United States for the public schools of Porto Rico.

Speaking of American teachers, Commissioner Lindsay says that they are engaged usually after considerable correspondence and upon filling up satisfactorily application blanks which require very detailed statements as to the character, attainments, and experience of the applicant. Fifty-seven of the corps the past year were graduates of colleges or universities, and the rest had received a normal or high school training. The majority of them are employed as teachers of English, the others in teaching high-school subjects, or in industrial schools, and in teaching music and drawing.

Twenty-five young Porto Ricans are studying in the United States and are maintained by funds appropriated by the insular government. They are distributed among a number of universities and colleges and at certain law, medical, and technological schools. Besides these students, 20 young men and women are awarded scholarships with the understanding that they are to be sent to a technical or industrial school. Under this provision 13 are at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., 3 are at Tongaloo University, Tongaloo, Miss., and 1 at Jasper, N. Y.

The past year witnessed the inauguration of the regular teachers' institute, and meetings were held in 18 places, at which addresses were made by the commissioner and visitors from the United States, besides the well-known Spanish-American writer on educational subjects, Señor Fernandez Juncos, of San Juan, P. R.

One item in the report, which should not be passed unnoticed, is the acknowledgment which Commissioner Lindsay makes for contribution of clothing to the children of Porto Rico who were unable to attend school on account of poverty. This clothing was made in the sewing classes of several schools in Philadelphia. It appears that 278 children were able to attend school by this aid who would otherwise have been deprived of that privilege.

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1104), the President was authorized to appoint, at an annual compensation of \$2,000 each, a mine inspector in each organized and unorganized Territory of the United States wherein were located coal mines the aggregate annual output of which would be in excess of 1,000 tons per annum. Appropriation is now made annually by Congress for two such inspectors, one of the Indian Territory and the other of the Territory of New Mexico.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—William Cameron, the mine inspector, reports that the production of coal in the Indian Territory is steadily increasing and new mines are constantly being opened.

During the year the inspector has made careful and thorough inspection of the several mines operated within the Territory. He states, however, that owing to the large number of mines now being operated, as well as to the frequent calls upon him to make special inspections, and the necessity of his investigating into the cause of accidents, it is not possible for him to make as many inspections as he should desire of the various mines in the Territory. He has endeavored, however, to visit each mine in the Territory at least once during the year; he has carefully investigated every accident which occurred, and has responded with reasonable promptness to every special call made upon him to inspect a particular mine. Most of the requests for special inspections came from representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, and in every case such requests were complied with, and where the result of the inspection showed defects in the conditions of the mine such defects were called to the attention of the operators with the demand that they be speedily remedied. As a general rule the inspector says the mine operators promptly complied with his requirements. In this connection the inspector calls attention to the necessity of cooperation with his efforts on the part of both the miners and the operators in order to secure the best results.

With regard to the providing of additional escape ways for the men, as required by law, there have been several applications by the operators to be allowed a specified time in which to make these escape ways, which applications have in general been granted by the Department.

On July 27, 1903, the inspector forwarded the application of the Coalgate Company for twelve months' time in which to sink an air shaft and to complete an escape way for the miners in their shaft No. 5, at Coalgate, Ind. T. On August 25, 1903, the application was granted by the Department, and on February 26, 1904, the inspector reported that said company had completed the necessary escapement and ventilating shaft, and that the same met the requirements of the act of March 3, 1891.

On April 9, 1904, the inspector forwarded, with favorable recommendation, an application from the superintendent of the Le Bosquet Coal Mining Company for three months, time in which to complete an escape way to their mine at Hughes, Ind. T. On April 14, 1904, the application in question was granted, and on July 22, 1904, the inspector reported that the work had been completed, and that the same met the requirements of law.

On May 20, 1904, the inspector forwarded an application of the Southwestern Development Company for eight months' time in which to make a connection between the slope of its new No. 4 mine and the bottom of the shaft of its No. 12 mine, near Coalgate, Ind. T. This application was granted May 25, 1904. On June 9, 1904, the inspector called attention to the fact that the above connection would furnish a second escapeway to No. 4 mine, as well as to mine No. 12; and since it would not be practicable to construct an additional opening for No. 4 mine prior to the completion of the above named connection, he recommended that the company be allowed eight months from May 25, 1904, in which to provide the additional escapeway required by law for No. 4 mine. On June 9, 1904, this application was granted.

On July 8, 1904, the Department granted the application of the Rock Island Coal Company for an extension for four months of the time in which to complete the escapeway in their shaft No. 7.

The mines in the Territory are generally well constructed and provided with proper machinery. The inspector states that in most instances he has also found that an adequate amount of ventilation has been furnished. Very few furnaces are used for ventilating purposes, and these are only in the small mines at early stage of their operation. He has found at times, however, that through oversight or carelessness, the abundant ventilation furnished has not been properly distributed to the working faces. In such cases he has called the attention of the mining company to the matter, and has secured the adoption of an improved system of ventilation, without the necessity of a formal demand from the Department being served upon the mine operators. The inspector believes that these improvements have lessened the number of accidents in the mines. In the few cases in which furnaces are used for ventilation the inspector says that the shafts are not in any manner used as escapeways, all escapeways required by law being either already completed or now being under construction.

Metal speaking tubes or telephones are in use in the mines from top to bottom of shafts. Speaking tubes have been found practically worthless where slopes have been driven considerable distances, and in such cases telephones have been substituted and found to work admirably.

Approved safety catches and sufficient cover overhead are provided on all cages used in lowering or hoisting persons in shafts. The

inspector states that he inspects the machinery, ropes, etc., on each visit. Several times he has had occasion to call attention to defects in these appliances, and such defects were then remedied.

The engineers and mechanics operating engines, hoisting apparatus, and other machinery, the inspector believes, are an exceptionally good class of men, competent and sober.

Shot firers in mines wherein 20 or more miners are at work have been duly provided. The sprinkling of entries and passageways as required by law has generally been provided for, but in some instances the inspector has had occasion to call attention to a neglect of this duty.

The number of accidents which occurred during the year was 99, of which 30 were fatal. For the preceding year the number of accidents was 116, of which 33 were fatal. Embraced in the inspector's report is a statement showing the number of accidents resulting from each of the various causes during the year. The greatest decrease in the number of accidents from any one cause during the year was in those resulting from gas explosions, there being 53 of these during the year 1902-3, of which 13 were fatal, and only 9 during the current year, of which 2 were fatal. The inspector expresses his belief that the reduction of the number of accidents resulting from the ignition of gas is due to the fact that the disasters of previous years have taught both operators and miners the absolute necessity of strictly complying with the law in regard to ventilation, and of taking every possible precaution to prevent accidents of this character.

The number of accidents occurring in the operation of pit cars, and of those resulting from the falling of roofs, show an increase during the year. The number of accidents due to falling roofs was 32, of which 8 were fatal. The inspector states that the greater part of these could have been prevented by the exercise of care; but that familiarity with danger makes the expert miner careless, so that he will sometimes linger under a dangerous piece of rock, neglect to set up a needed prop, or otherwise fail to take necessary precautions. The number of accidents occurring in the running of pit cars was 26, of which 4 were fatal. The inspector states that while the cages in all hoisting shafts were furnished with safety catches, the pit cars running on steep slopes are not always provided with drags, and occasionally when drags are furnished they are thrown away as an encumbrance, so that runaway cars sometimes result. Other accidents were due to unauthorized persons jumping on or off while the cars were in motion.

The only other serious causes of accidents during the year were the firing of badly prepared shots and the use and storage of blasting powder in the mines. With a view to reducing as far as possible the number of accidents due to these causes the inspector made an effort

during the year to have the operators and the miners appoint a joint committee for the purpose of formulating rules regulating the use of shots and powder in the mines; but while a meeting was held at which he gave his views upon the subject, he has so far not been able to induce the parties in interest to take any concerted action in the matter. A detailed report of all the accidents occurring during the year will be found in the inspector's report.

The total number of men and boys employed in the mines of Indian Territory for the current year was as follows:

Average number of men and boys over 16, underground.....	7,009
Average number of boys under 16, underground.....	185
Average number of men and boys over 16, above ground.....	1,033
Average number of boys under 16, above ground.....	33
Total.....	8,260

The average number of men and boys employed during the preceding year was 6,091, thus showing an increase of 2,169 for the present year. The inspector states that no child under 12 years of age is employed in the underground workings of any mine. No serious labor troubles of any kind occurred during the year. At meetings held in the summer and fall of 1903 a scale of prices was agreed upon between the operators and the miners, various details were arranged for, and a working day of eight hours was adopted. A meeting for the purpose of adopting a new scale has recently been held at Pittsburg, Kans., but the result is not known at this time.

The production of coal for the year ended June 30, 1904, was 3,320,057 tons, an increase over the preceding year of 76,355 tons. The average selling price of the coal was \$1.923, making the total estimated value of the product \$6,375,453, thus showing an increase in value for the year of \$1,004,307.

The inspector states that the increased capacity of the mines in the Territory raised the expectation that the production of coal for the present year would show a much larger increase than was actually the case. The output for the first half of the fiscal year was 424,752 tons greater than for the second half. The inspector accounts for the failure of the output to come up to expectations by the falling off of the cotton crop in the Southwest and the resulting smaller demand for steam coal for cotton gins and for railroad purposes; the mild winter in the section of the country supplied with coal by these mines, and the occurrence of violent rains in June, 1904, which flooded several of the mines. The principal cause of the falling off, however, is to be found in the adoption of the eight-hour day, by which the working time of the men was reduced 20 per cent.

Ten new mines were opened during the year, and 6 mines were abandoned. At the end of the year there were 116 mines in active operation.

The production of coke for the year was 50,210 tons, a decrease from the preceding year of 2,415 tons. The inspector finds this decrease somewhat difficult to explain, owing to the excellent coking qualities of the coal produced in the Territory.

The inspector states that the coal fields in the Creek Nation will probably be an important factor in the future production of coal in the Territory. Coal in that nation has heretofore been developed to a small extent on the outcrop in the neighborhood of Dawson and Henryetta; but recently much prospecting has been done on the Henryetta vein, and some shafts have been sunk. This coal crops out east of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, with a slight pitch to the southwest, the pitch averaging less than half a degree. The coal at the crop averages 3 feet in thickness, and the roof and bottom, so far as known, are good. The coal is softer than that in the Choctaw Nation and is not so good. The inspector believes, however, that the fields will prove to be extensive, and that the coal can be produced very cheaply.

Appended to the report is a detailed description of the various mines now in operation in the Territory. There are also printed with the report copies of the act of March 3, 1891, for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, and the act of July 1, 1902, amendatory thereof, together with decisions of the Department construing the said acts.

NEW MEXICO.—Jo E. Sheridan, the mine inspector, reports that the requirements of the acts of Congress providing for the protection of the lives of miners have been strictly enforced, and that the principal operators have rendered prompt assistance in carrying out the provisions of the law.

The inspector states that the coal-mining industry has been very prosperous during the past year, and the demand during the year continued to exceed the supply, in spite of the increased production, and of the fact that the railroads of the West and Southwest, which are among the largest consumers, have substituted oil from the wells of California and Texas as fuel upon 2,000 miles of railroad. Although the inspector estimates that this substitution of oil for coal as fuel on the railroads, and also in California, lessened the demand for New Mexico coal about 480,000 tons per annum, he does not consider that the prospects of the coal industry of the Territory will be affected by the temporary falling off in the demand which resulted from such change. In the first place, the flow of oil in the wells of both the California and the Texas fields has diminished to such an extent that the price per barrel has increased from 100 to 200 per cent, thus allowing successful competition with oil by New Mexican coal. Then the rapid settlement of Arizona, New Mexico, and the surrounding country, and the development of the resources of this section, will furnish a perma-

ment and constantly growing market for this coal. The inspector also believes that the construction of the Panama Canal will furnish a large and profitable market for the output of these mines, as the large number of vessels which will doubtless use the harbors of California in connection with this traffic will find their nearest available coal supply at these mines.

The net production of coal during the year was 1,594,584 tons, thus showing an increase of 267,781 tons, or 20.18 per cent, over the production of the preceding year. The estimated value at the mines of the net product during the year was \$2,185,779.47, an increase over the preceding year of \$390,571.47.

Three new mines were opened during the year, and several new prospect shafts were opened which only need development to become good producers. No mines were abandoned.

The inspector estimates the area of the New Mexican coal fields at 1,493,480 acres, and the total available tonnage at 8,813,840,000. The thickness of the coal seams runs from 40 inches to 6 feet.

The coal fields of the Territory are attracting more attention than ever before, and plans are being made for the investment of considerable capital in their development. A company has been incorporated for the purpose of building a railroad to connect the coal fields of San Juan County with the mines, smelters, and railroads of Arizona and Mexico, and when this done there will be a considerable increase in the demand for the coal mined in this section.

There were 1,888 men and 84 boys employed at the mines during the year, as against 2,232 men and 109 boys employed during the preceding year, a decrease of 15.8 per cent in the number of men, and of 22.9 per cent in the number of boys. The increased production with a smaller number of employees was due to the fact that in the preceding year many men were employed in development work in the mines; the production from such development or "narrow" work, as it is called, being small compared with the production obtained by work in rooms, for which the development work prepares the mine.

There were comparatively few labor troubles during the year in the mines of the Territory. A strike was called in district No. 15, and the resulting suspension of operations at some of the mines in the northern part of the Territory lessened the production some 75,000 tons. No lawlessness occurred in connection with the strike, however, and the mines were soon operating with their usual force of men and with a normal output.

The inspector reports that he has maintained a close and constant supervision of all coal mines in continuous operation within the Territory. The air entering and traveling through the mines has been carefully measured and followed to the several working faces to see that it was properly distributed and traveling with sufficient velocity

and volume. Old gobs which might give vent to noxious gases have been carefully examined, and, where necessary, stoppings built to cut off connection with the portions of the mine in active operation. Particular care and attention has been given to try to obviate the dangers from explosions due to coal dust, and appropriate instructions were frequently issued to the mine officials.

Safety lamps in use at gaseous mines were carefully examined, and all machinery, cars, cables, etc., regularly inspected. Inquiry was made as to the habits of miners and other employees in and about the mines, and every care taken to see that they might not be injured by their own negligence or the carelessness of fellow-employees. The report of the inspector contains a detailed statement of all inspections made by him, and of the various suggestions and orders which he found it necessary to make.

There were 101 accidents reported to the inspector during the year. Fifteen fatal accidents occurred, the causes of which the inspector gives as follows:

By fall of rock	10
Suffocated by smoke in mine fire	3
Struck by flying coal from shot.....	1
Went back to examine unexploded shot	1
Total.....	15

This is an average of one life lost for every 109,202 tons of coal mined as against one life for each 79,972 tons mined during the preceding year.

The inspector again calls attention to the necessity of adopting measures to eliminate the probability of coal-dust explosions, which are now of such frequent occurrence in all of the central, southern, and western coal-producing States, as well as in the mines of the Territory. He suggests that the danger is so great that the adoption of effective measures to counteract it is well worthy the attention of the Federal Government. He recommends that a commission of experts in the manufacture of explosives be appointed, for the purpose of experimenting with a view to producing a flameless explosive for use in coal mines—some explosive which would prove safe and convenient in use, and which could be manufactured at reasonable cost. With the same end in view, he recommends that restrictions be placed upon miners in regard to “shooting off the solid,” or shooting coal without any preparatory coal cutting or undermining, whereby the force of the explosion is projected in the direction of the mouth of the drill hole, thus frequently producing a blown-out shot, to which cause a majority of the dust explosions can be attributed.

The inspector again directs attention to the desirability of having made a geological survey of the Territory for the purpose of identify-

ing more accurately the coal-bearing areas, and states that such survey would also be of great utility to the operators in metalliferous mining.

He also renews his recommendation that section 10 of the act of March 3, 1891, which provides that a metal speaking tube shall be provided in all shafts or slopes, be so amended as to permit the operators at their option to provide telephonic communication instead. In this way, he states, the real purpose of the section will be carried out with more certainty than at present.

In the inspector's report will be found a general description of the New Mexican coal fields, together with a detailed description of the various active mines in the Territory, with a statement of the methods of working the same, the power used, the ventilation, etc. An analysis of the coal produced at various mines in the Territory is also published in the report, as well as other interesting data relative to the mining of coal in New Mexico.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 32), is located in the States of Montana and Wyoming and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The average altitude is about 8,000 feet.

Maj. John Pitcher, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army, acting superintendent, reports that the entire boundary line of the park has now been surveyed and the line marked in such a way that it can be easily followed, but it is not so marked that a person who is unfamiliar with the country could not cross it without being aware of the fact. He considers it of the greatest importance that the boundary should be so plainly marked as to render it impossible for anyone to cross it without knowing that he has entered the reservation, and recommends that a wide swath be cut through the forest along the entire boundary line wherever timber exists and that additional monuments be set up wherever the country is open. As it is not practicable to do this work with the troops under his command, he recommends an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose.

The fence which was constructed for a distance of about 4 miles along the northern border of the park, in the vicinity of Gardiner, has been of great use in keeping all kinds of stock off the reservation, and during the coming winter the antelope will find a supply of winter feed on the hills near Gardiner, such as they have not had for many years.

With a view to improving the appearance of things at the northern entrance to the park near Gardiner, and also to insure an ample supply

of winter feed for the antelope, the entire flat in front of the town of Gardiner has been planted with alfalfa, and the flat which in the past has been a barren and unsightly waste is now a beautiful green field, and presents a pleasing picture to the tourists as they enter the park. The hay, when cut, will be stacked so that it may be fed to the animals when necessary. There has also been planted a line of trees along both sides of the road for a distance of about half a mile from the arch or gateway, and when these have grown to a considerable height they will add much to the attractiveness of this entrance to the park.

The recent opening of the eastern entrance to the park and the establishment of a station near the Sylvan Pass on the eastern boundary, it is stated, make it necessary that a telephone line be constructed connecting that point with the Lake station, a distance of about 28 miles. It is also recommended that a line be constructed connecting Fort Yellowstone with the station at Soda Butte, near the northeastern corner of the park, a distance of 35 miles. At present nearly all telegraphic or telephonic communication is had through the wires of the Yellowstone Park Association, and it is said that it would be much better if the Government could own its own line.

During the past summer the United States Fish Commission has constructed a small frame building at the West Thumb of the Yellowstone Lake for the purpose of eyeing the eggs of the black spotted trout. This station has heretofore been in charge of the superintendent of the hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak., but the acting superintendent suggests that it would be more convenient to place it under the care of the superintendent at Bozeman, Mont. It was the intention to plant a large number of eastern brook and Loch Leven trout in the park during the spring, but owing to a flood at the Spearfish station the superintendent thereof was able to ship only about 21,000 brook trout, which were planted in Willow Creek.

The past winter was an exceedingly favorable one for all game in the park, except the wild herd of buffalo, which number approximately 21. There is danger that this herd, which is located on the head of Pelican Creek, may become extinct in the course of time, and the new herd, it is stated, was started none too soon. The Pelican Creek range is a very unfavorable country for the wild herd to winter in, for in that section the snowfall is very heavy, and the only way they can keep alive is by grazing on the few places kept open by the hot springs. It is believed that it would be dangerous to attempt to drive the herd out of that locality, as many animals would be killed in the attempt. Men are sent out each spring, however, to capture the young calves, which are brought to the post, raised by a domestic cow, and then turned out in the inclosure with the tame herd. Last summer a lot of hay was cut and stacked up in convenient places for these wild buffalo, but

when the scouts went out there in the spring the stacks were so deeply covered with snow that they could not be found. If the herd should abandon the range on Pelican Creek and move down to the lower country, the acting superintendent believes their chances of survival would be greatly improved, and they might become the progenitors of a considerable wild herd.

The increase in the new herd of buffalo during the past season has been very encouraging; it now consists of 39 animals, and they are all in fine condition. Twelve calves were born during the spring, and one calf was captured from the wild herd in the park. Including the herd of 21 wild buffalo there are now approximately 60 buffalo or bison in the reservation.

The herd of antelope which winters near the town of Gardiner is doing exceedingly well and seems to be increasing in numbers. About 1,150 were seen and counted last winter. The new alfalfa field will be a great boon to these animals.

The blacktail or mule deer are also undoubtedly increasing in numbers and are becoming more tame and fearless each year. One hundred and twenty were counted on the parade ground one day last winter.

The band of mountain sheep which winters on Mount Evarts was fed quite liberally the spring of 1903, and therefore passed through the winter in good shape. A new band of about 100 was seen last winter near the northwestern corner of the park, and it is hoped that they have taken up their permanent residence within the limits of the park.

The bears in the park can always be seen about the various hotels, where they are a source of much amusement to the tourists. There are, on a rough estimate, about 150 bears in the park, of which about 50 are grizzly, 60 black, and 40 brown.

With the increase of horned game in the park, a corresponding increase has taken place in the carnivora. Mountain lions or panthers, formerly not abundant, are now quite common, though rarely seen. They prey chiefly, perhaps, upon the elk, but are destructive also to deer and mountain sheep. A pack of hounds has been procured, which last winter enabled the game warden and scouts to kill 15 of these animals.

The coyotes, while much more numerous than the lions, are not nearly so destructive. During the long winter months they act as scavengers for the lions, and prey upon the carcasses of animals killed by the latter. In summer they delight in watching the mother deer, elk, antelope, or mountain sheep until she calls her little ones out from hiding to feed, when they quickly devour the young one. It requires much skill and labor to exterminate these animals without destroying others, such as fox and marten, of which there is a considerable

number in the park. The foxes are mostly red, but there are a good many cross-breeds, and occasionally a silver-gray or black fox will be seen.

The advisability has been discussed very fully in previous reports of extending the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park so as to include portions of the forests reservations on the east and south of the park, as the best means of affording protection to the large game therein, particularly during the winter season. The importance of this subject is such that I deem it my duty to again direct attention to the matter, and to urge the early enactment by Congress of the necessary legislation. The steps heretofore taken looking to legislative action in the matter are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, wherein, among other things, it is stated:

Under date of February 1, 1898, there was transmitted to Congress a report made on the 12th of January, 1898, by Col. S. B. M. Young, Third U. S. Cavalry, then acting superintendent of the park, recommending the extension of the limits of the park, and submitting a draft of a bill with a view to carrying the same into effect.

The boundaries as suggested in said bill, which are indicated on a map accompanying the same, would extend the limits of the park so as to embrace the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, which lies on the east and south boundaries of the park, and comprises about 1,914 square miles; all that portion of the Teton Forest Reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton Range and comprising about 1,050 square miles, and adjoining the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve on the south, together with an unreserved area of about 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park, in Idaho, and an unreserved area of about 260 square miles at the northwest corner, in Montana.

In the forest reserves are fine bodies of timber which it is important should be preserved from fires because of its value as timber, as well as the protection to watersheds and against fires running into the park.

It is reported that during the winter months the large game from the National Park herd roam to a very considerable extent in the areas proposed to be included within the park, and they should have all protection possible from destruction by marauders, who are constantly on the watch for game as it roams out of the park limits. The State game laws are applicable to the forest reserves, and for this reason it is impracticable to prevent the killing of game in the reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as it is prohibited in the park. The superior discipline of regular troops makes a more effective patrol than the civil forest officers, and cavalry can cover a greater extent of territory with more expedition and is better able to cope with trespassers than are forest rangers.

In view of the importance of protecting this country, which has an international reputation on account of its scenic beauties, and to throw additional safeguards about the big game whose natural home is in the National Park, and to protect more effectually the timber embraced in the forest reserves adjoining the park, I think it a wise policy that the additional areas herein described be embraced in and placed under the laws and management relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

On March 18, 1902, I transmitted to Congress (H. R. Doc. 500, 57th Cong., 1st Sess.) papers tending to show that the large game—moose, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, etc.,—which have their summer range within the Yellowstone National Park, drift out of that reserva-

tion in the fall, seeking a winter range for food, into the forest reservations abutting the park on the south and east, and that while in that country the animals are ruthlessly killed in large numbers by pot hunters and others for their heads, teeth, pelts, and meat, and transmitted a form of bill providing for the extension of the limits of the Yellowstone National Park, so as to include the above-mentioned forest reservations.

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, bringing tourists from the northern entrance of the park, has further increased its plant as to coaches and horses, and the service rendered has been very satisfactory. The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, bringing tourists from the western entrance to the reservation, has also improved its equipment, and has rendered satisfactory service.

The services rendered by W. W. Wylie, who is licensed to conduct camping parties through the park and to maintain permanent camps, have been entirely satisfactory to his patrons.

The Yellowstone Park Association, which under contract maintains the hotels in the park, has greatly improved its accommodations. The new hotel at the Upper-Geyser Basin, known as "Old Faithful Inn," is a handsome and comfortable establishment. The hotel at the lake outlet has been rebuilt and is now the largest hotel in the park.

The total number of visitors to the park during the season was 13,727. The aggregate number carried over the regular route by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company was 6,044; by the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 2,241; others at hotels, 203; carried by W. W. Wylie and accommodated at his camps, 1,285; camping parties carried by other licensees, 441; camping parties carried by private transportation, 3,513.

During the season 3,826 tourists took the trip across the Yellowstone Lake with the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number, 2,141 entered the park with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, 476 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 1,092 with W. W. Wylie, and the balance, 117 people, were campers.

The acting superintendent strongly recommends that the post of Fort Yellowstone should be enlarged. He states that he would urge that the garrison be increased to a four-troop post but for the fact that there would be no quarters for their accommodation. The post is seen by many distinguished visitors from all over the world, and for this reason, if for no other, it should be a model post in every way. He states that if the post could be increased in size as suggested, it would not only be beneficial to the interests of the park, but to the interests of the service as well. He suggests that it would then be practicable to carry on considerable military instruction in and about the post, which would be of benefit to the men, and also give the many visitors an idea of what is being done in the Army in the way of drill

and instruction. During the greater part of last summer the garrison was so much reduced by the necessary detached service that it was not practicable to keep the post properly policed.

Embodied in the report is a letter from Capt. H. M. Chittenden, U. S. Engineers, in charge of roads and improvements in the park, which shows the work accomplished under his direction during the year, as follows:

NORTH ENTRANCE.—A considerable amount of work was done at the north entrance to the park in fixing up the grounds and enlarging the road across the Gardiner flat. A good deal of shrubbery was planted in the little park near the station and around the entrance arch. The storm water from the hills having proven to be a drawback of serious importance to the maintenance of the grounds at the entrance, a large intercepting ditch was built to carry these waters around beyond the station, letting them down into the valley below.

This work was done in connection with the development of the Gardiner flat as an alfalfa field. The necessity for some provision for winter feed for game in the vicinity of Gardiner having developed, and the flat in that vicinity offering an excellent opportunity to raise alfalfa hay, it was decided to put it in cultivation during the present season, and this Department cooperated with the superintendent to that end, expending in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Authorities upon the subject of alfalfa growth state that the stand is an excellent one for the first year, and that it will develop, under proper care, into a first-class field. In connection with this work, the ditch built last year to bring water from the Gardiner River was materially enlarged, and there is now an ample supply for all needs in that vicinity.

ROAD FROM GARDINER TO SPRINGS.—This road was entirely resurfaced during the past spring. The material for the lower half of the road was taken from the bluff half a mile above Gardiner, which is composed entirely of boulders and good road gravel. The excavation of so much material resulted in widening the road to an average of about 40 feet along the bluff.

GROUND AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.—The grounds in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs were thoroughly irrigated throughout the season and the growth of turf was very satisfactory. Some extra shrubbery was planted, and that planted last season has, most of it, attained a good hold and will eventually develop into a substantial growth. Probably in two years more the turf will have attained so firm a hold as to become quite permanent without the use of so much water as at present.

BUNSEN PEAK ROAD.—This road was materially widened on the steep grade up the side of the mountain during the past spring and was maintained in good condition throughout the season.

ALIGNMENT, COMPLETION, AND SURFACING OF ROADS ON THE MAIN SYSTEM.—A large amount of work was done throughout the park during the past season in the matter of correcting alignments in grades, surfacing and ballasting the roads. The heavier work began at about the eleventh milepost from this place and covered the road from that point to the Upper Geyser Basin, except in some places that were surfaced last season. Portions of this work were of a quite heavy character, consisting of ballasting the road with rock to a depth of about 1 foot and covering this with good road gravel. It is believed that nearly all the places which have been boggy and miry in the spring of the year will now sustain heavy travel without giving way. The more important places where this class of work was done are Brickyard Hill and that vicinity, Elk Park, and Gibbon Meadows, although there are many other places which were treated in the same way.

At Nez Percé Creek about half a mile of new road was built to form connection with the new bridge over that stream.

From the bridge over the Firehole River, near Excelsior Geyser, to the old bridge

over the same stream, about three-fourths of a mile above, a new road was built to connect with the new bridge which replaces the last one above mentioned.

A large amount of work was done between Excelsior Geyser and Upper Geyser Basin in the matter of cutting down grades and ballasting and surfacing the road.

On the road between Norris and the canyon the grade was corrected in many places so as to cut down the small elevations, which characterize that stretch of road, and give it a more even and correct alignment. In particular, a new alignment was made down the hill near the 1-milepost from the Canyon Junction, and it is hoped that that troublesome piece of road has been placed in permanently good condition.

Along the Yellowstone River in the vicinity of the rapids and for about 2 miles above a large amount of work was done in the spring. This road is always excessively bad in the spring of the year owing to the ground being composed almost entirely of clay. It has been materially widened and ballasted with rock and covered with good gravel over the greater portion of this distance.

At Trout and Antelope creeks entirely new crossings have been built in order to cut out unnecessary curves of the road and particularly to avoid a situation where the snow drifts excessively. These drifts have been a great source of annoyance every spring and the new cut-off, it is believed, will eliminate them entirely.

The Natural Bridge road has been widened and completed throughout its entire length, and a swath has been cut through the timber to give more ready access to the sun during the period of snow melting.

Along the lake shore, between the first and second mileposts from the Thumb station, the road has been rebuilt and the existing irregularities in alignment corrected.

On the East road a large amount of work was done widening the narrow places below Sylvan Pass and also in general repairs over the entire length of road.

The existing road on the Yancey Hill from the northern end of Crescent Hill Canyon to the foot of the hill has been extensively widened, enlarged, and surfaced.

The road from the Middle Gardiner bridge to the top of the hill near the East Gardiner Falls has also been widened up to full width and practically rebuilt.

GENERAL REPAIRS.—The general repairs to the roads have extended over the entire system, and have been continued during the summer largely by the aid of grading machines.

The roads were opened as early as the conditions of the season would permit. The season was late, and a large amount of snow shoveling had to be done.

NEW ROADS.—From the steel concrete arch bridge over the rapids of the Yellowstone to Artist Point, a distance of about 2 miles, a road was opened during the month of June and was used the remainder of the season.

On Mount Washburn about 9 miles of new road was opened. This road has proven exceptionally difficult in construction. The difficulties were not simply those which would ordinarily be foreseen, such as the character of the excavation, but it was found more difficult than it had been anticipated to conduct work at that altitude. There was no way to get near the top of the mountain to establish camps until the road was open, and the lack of water made it difficult to camp there anyway. The late melting of the snow in the spring and the early arrival of snow in the autumn left barely two months in each season to work there. The work itself has been of a very heavy character all the way, so that on the whole, the difficulties of constructing this line of road have considerably exceeded what was expected. The road itself will undoubtedly be the most attractive of any in the park, and the drive over Mount Washburn to Tower Falls will form a feature of interest second only to the Grand Canyon.

From the summit of Crescent Hill divide above Yancey's to East Gardiner Falls an entirely new road has been opened for a distance of about 8 miles. This road has been very carefully laid out and is believed to utilize every advantage which the topography of the country affords. It will be one of the best driving roads in the park.

Unless positively prevented by the weather, about 9 miles of new road will be opened along the valley of the Lamar River before the close of the season. This road will not be of the complete character of that on the main system, but a single-track wagon road mainly for the purpose of accommodating traffic to Cooke city. This will make a total of about 30 miles of road opened during the season.

BRIDGES.—Five steel bridges and five wooden bridges have been erected during the season, with a total length of span of about 800 feet. The largest of these bridges is that over the Middle Gardiner, near Mammoth Hot Springs, which is a 5-span steel arch structure with a total length of 410 feet.

The other steel bridges are one across the Middle Gardiner, at the seventh milepost south of Mammoth Hot Springs; another across Nez Percé Creek; another across the Firehole, above Excelsior Geyser, and another over Tower Creek above the falls.

The wooden bridges are over Antelope and Trout creeks, the Little and Big Black Tail, and over the Lamar River.

CULVERTS.—A great number of wooden culverts on all parts of the system have been replaced by vitrified clay pipe during the season. This improvement has already afforded much relief in the maintenance of the park roads by removing the annoyance that was constantly arising from broken wooden culverts.

SPRINKLING.—The sprinkling system has been extended to embrace about 85 miles of the road system. As this work develops it is becoming much more effective than at first. There has been a great deal to learn about it in the matter of securing water at the proper places and in proper quantities, and in learning the best ways of distributing it upon the roads. The work of the past season seems to have given general satisfaction, and it is believed that this system will combine admirably with annual repairs in keeping the roads in good order and free from dust. It is hoped to extend the system next year to cover 110 miles.

STATION HOUSES.—Two new station houses were erected during the season, one at the Thumb of the Lake and the other east of Sylvan Pass. Unless prevented by the weather a third will be built near Cooke City by the close of the season. In addition to these station houses eleven small buildings for officers' quarters have been erected at the various stations.

PAINTING.—All the mileposts on the road system have been repainted, some of them corrected in numbering, and new mileposts placed along the line from Mammoth Hot Springs by way of Tower Falls to the Grand Canyon. The various signs pertaining to the road work have also been repainted. Signs have been posted marking the points of interest connected with General Howard's campaign after the Nez Percés in 1877.

DITCH AND RESERVOIR.—The large reservoir has been twice cleaned during the present season, and the ditch has been thoroughly repaired, and will be covered with ties nearly its entire length to prevent snow from falling in it and damming it up.

ESTIMATES.—Following is the substance of my annual report for the past fiscal year so far as it relates to estimates for the fiscal year 1905-6:

The essential features of the project upon which the appropriation of June 28, 1902, was based will have been carried out at the close of this season, but in a few instances it has not been possible to accomplish all that has been expected. This is due (1) to an increase in the cost of hire and materials over that when the estimate was made; (2) to the necessity of doing certain work that was not foreseen at the time of the estimate, and (3) to the very heavy character of certain portions of the work, notably on Mount Washburn and on the East road near Sylvan Pass.

The contracts for 1900 and 1901 for team hire, upon which the estimates were based, were at the rate of \$1.60 and \$1.95 per day per team respectively, but the lowest bid obtainable under the continuing appropriation was \$2.57, an increase of over 44 per cent on the mean of the rates for 1900 and 1901. The total increase of cost under this heading amounts to nearly \$20,000. There has also been a general rise in the cost of materials, but this is not very important.

In the year 1902, after the appropriation had been made, the Northern Pacific extended its park branch from Cinnabar, the former terminus, to the boundary of the park. This necessitated certain changes in the road system, and it was thought advisable to make a suitable entrance at this most important approach to the park. The Northern Pacific contributed largely to this cost by granting half freight on their lines for one year on all material used in the park work. This contribution amounted to about \$5,500. The cost to the Government was about \$9,000.

The extensive building carried on by the hotel association, and the largely increased work under the Engineer Department, caused such a great increase in the amount of freight between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs, that the radical enlargement of that road became a necessity. The work amounted practically to reconstruction and was a heavy item of cost.

Reference has already been made to the expenditure of about \$2,000 for an alfalfa field on the Gardiner Flat.

The development of the grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs, which has been such a relief from the conditions that prevailed there three years ago, has cost more than was anticipated owing to the growth of business and the necessity for work which was not foreseen.

The exceptionally heavy character of the work over Mount Washburn has already been referred to. The same experience was encountered on that portion of the East road which lies directly east of Sylvan Pass.

The foregoing conditions have caused a deficiency in the estimates and a portion of the work over Mount Washburn has been left in a state of partial completion. While there is a good road all the way across the mountain, it is still too narrow in places, considering the precipitous character of the ground over which it passes, to be considered safe for four-horse vehicles. It should be widened in many places and strong guard walls should be erected on the outer edge of the road to give an appearance of security in all dangerous places. Some work should be done on the summit of the mountain in the matter of erecting a wind wall to shelter tourists during the high gales that sometimes prevail there. As already stated, this road will be the finest for scenery in the park and one of the finest in the world, and it is urgently recommended that it be not left in an incomplete condition.

Following is an explanation of each item in the estimate asked for:

GENERAL REPAIRS.—A minimum of \$35,000 is necessary for the thorough annual repair of the roads on the main system, including the northern and western approaches.

SPRINKLING.—The sprinkling system should be extended next year so as to embrace the following roads:

	Miles.
Northern approach	5
Belt line Mammoth Hot Springs to 10-mile post in Gibbon Canyon; Firehole River at 15-mile post from Norris to De Lacey Creek; 10 miles in vicinity of Thumb; Natural Bridge to Grand Canyon; 8 miles on Norris Canyon road, and other small portions—say	95
Western approach	10
Total	110
<hr/>	
This will require the purchase of 5 new sprinklers, at about	\$2,000
The installation of tanks, pipes, etc., for filling same	2,000
Operating 26 sprinklers for one season, at about \$1,000 each	26,000
Total for next season	30,000
Grounds: Maintenance of grounds at Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs and care of alfalfa field	4,000
Bridges: Five new bridges to replace those nearly worn out	10,000
Plant: New sawmill	3,000

MOUNT WASHBURN ROAD.—From the Grand Canyon, over Mount Washburn and via Tower Falls, to Mammoth Hot Springs, \$50,000.

EAST ROAD.—This road was commenced in 1890, under an appropriation of \$20,000. It was opened to travel July 10, 1903, and since that time a considerable amount of money has been expended upon it. There still remains an important piece of work on the eastern slope of Sylvan Pass, involving a loop and a high trestle, to reduce the grade. A bridge over Grinnell Creek is required and considerable widening below Sylvan Pass. It is estimated that these three items will cost \$20,000. There should also be expended about \$5,000 in regular annual repairs. This makes an estimate of \$25,000 for the next year.

The opinion of the officer in charge of the work is that this road will be mainly used by camping parties from the Bighorn Basin, and that therefore a good single-track wagon road will answer every requirement until the railroad is considerably nearer the park. With the exception of the improvements asked for above, such a road now exists, and an annual outlay after next year of \$5,000 ought to keep it in good repair.

The observations just made in regard to the East road apply also to the South road. Until a railroad is built into Jackson Hole, this approach will be used in the main only by camping parties, and the present road will answer that purpose with such improvements as can be made under the head of annual repairs. The sum of \$5,000 is recommended as sufficient.

Several applications have come to me during the past year to construct a road from Jackson Hole across the Teton Pass to give access to the park from the southwest. Such a road is very desirable, but as it has never been considered a part of the park road system I do not feel authorized to submit an estimate for it unless called upon officially to do so.

Office, etc.: Office and miscellaneous expenses..... \$6,000

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.

General repairs	35,000
Sprinkling	30,000
Grounds	4,000
Bridges on main system	10,000
Plant	3,000
Mount Washburn road	50,000
East road	25,000
South road	5,000
Office, etc.	6,000
Total	168,000

It is urgently recommended that the above amount be appropriated for the next fiscal year. In the work of the past three years the utmost effort has been made to exercise the strictest economy in expenditures and to make the appropriation cover as much work as possible, but for the reasons above stated there remains some work to do which should not be neglected.

During the tourist season of 1904 licenses were granted to 11 persons to conduct camping parties through the park, the total number of wagons used for the purpose being 38, and the amount of license fees paid, at \$5 per wagon, being \$190.

Estimates for the park for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress for appropriations, as follows:

For the administration and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, construction of building for registration purposes, construction

of 75 miles of telephone line, for marking surveyed boundary lines of park, and for forage for game, \$16,180.

For purchase of additional buffalo, fences for summer pasture therefor, purchase of necessary feed for buffalo, and salaries of game warden and assistant, all to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, \$16,700.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

This park is situated in Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono counties, Cal., and covers an area of about 1,512 square miles, being 36 miles wide and about 42 miles long. The lands embraced therein were set aside by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), and were placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

Maj. John Bigelow, jr., Ninth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was designated as acting superintendent, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on May 23, 1904, having under his command Troops C and D, Ninth Cavalry. From the close of the season of 1903, until the arrival of Major Bigelow, the reservation was in charge of Forest Rangers Britten, Leidig, and Leonard. On account of his retirement from active service, Major Bigelow was relieved from duty as acting superintendent of the park to take effect September 15, 1904, and Capt. W. H. McCornack, Ninth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was thereupon designated as acting superintendent, and served as such until the troops were withdrawn from the park on October 15, 1904.

The main camp was established on the site used for this purpose during preceding seasons, situated about one mile west of Wawona, on the southern edge of the park. While for some purposes a more central position in the park would have been preferable, this was found to afford the best means of communication with the patrol posts on the one side and Raymond, the shipping point, on the other. Subsequently, eight patrol posts were established, each consisting of an officer or non-commissioned officer, and a detachment of enlisted men. These posts were located at Crockers Station, Hog Ranch, Return Canyon, Soda Spring, Reds Meadow, Little Jackass, Chiquita Lake, and Jerseystale. The patrol posts were divided into two sections, each commanded by an officer. The commander of the eastern section was located at Soda Spring, and the commander of the western section at Camp A. E. Wood. The troops or "reservation guards" at the several posts were directed to patrol the intervals between patrol posts, and on every Thursday at noon the patrols of adjoining patrol posts met and exchanged mail and messages. A complete circuit of patrols in the park was thus established.

Standing orders for the government of the "reservation guards" were issued, giving detailed instructions for making patrols and reconnaissances, preventing trespassing by sheep, cattle, and other live stock,

extinguishing forest fires, preventing the unlawful killing of game or other depredations by tourists and camping parties, as well as by persons living upon patented lands within the park, and examining and sealing firearms. These orders were not issued until the season was somewhat advanced, and so were not subjected to the test of a whole season's trial, but in most respects they were found to work satisfactorily and the superintendent believes that they may prove of some assistance to the troops detailed to the park at the beginning of next season, especially if these should be without experience as reservation guards.

Persons entering the park were required to give up their firearms, or when they desired to leave the reservation by another road the arms were sealed and delivered to the owners with a permit to carry the sealed weapons through the park. The report shows that 200 arms were sealed, and 18 taken up, during the season. Seventeen permits to carry arms were issued. Among the troops noncommissioned officers were allowed to carry carbines and revolvers, while privates were armed only with revolvers. No complaint was made during the season relative to the killing or catching of game by the troops. Particular orders were issued to the troops not to injure any tree or mark or deface any natural object.

Only two considerable forest fires occurred in the park during the season, both being in timber lands. The first fire broke out on June 30, 1904, in the vicinity of Pinoche Peak, and was extinguished on July 6, about 2 square miles having been burned. One officer and 25 men fought this fire, although there was not at the time an adequate supply of fire-fighting implements on hand.

The second fire broke out on August 13, in the vicinity of the south side of the Middle Fork of the Tuolumne River. From the 13th to the 17th this fire was fought by the patrol posts at Hog Ranch and Crocker's Station, with the assistance of half a dozen citizens. On the 17th a detachment of 25 men and 1 officer from the camp arrived on the scene, and the fire was then got under control. It was finally extinguished on the 23d, the burned area being about 3½ miles. A few minor fires also occurred, which were promptly extinguished. An adequate supply of fire-fighting implements was purchased during the season.

The acting superintendent suggests, as a means of preventing devastating forest fires, the regular and systematical burning of the underbrush, dead leaves, and other débris of the forest. While such preventive firing would, of course, be attended with some danger, he expresses the opinion that it would be less destructive than the accidental and incendiary fires now of frequent occurrence. He recommends that the question be submitted to a commission of experts in forestry for determination.

As usual, considerable difficulty was found in dealing with trespassing live stock—cattle and sheep—the number of trespassing sheep found during the season having been very large. The acting superintendent reports that, in accordance with Department instructions, he conferred during the year with Forest Supervisor Charles H. Shinn, of the Sierra Forest Reserve, with the result that cooperation was secured between the troops in the park and the rangers in the Forest Reservation in dealing with trespassing sheep and cattle owners. The number of cattle, horses, etc., found trespassing by the reservation guards was in excess of 164, while the number of trespassing sheep found by the patrols exceeded 50,000. Even with this enormous total, however, the acting superintendent expresses the belief that the number of sheep ejected from the park during the season was equaled by the number which were trespassing but evaded discovery. Upon this point he concurs in the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard, the acting superintendent for the previous year, expressed in the following language:

Every acting superintendent of the park has felt the necessity for and recommended the enactment of laws prescribing penalties for violations of the rules and regulations. In our country, where no man can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it is plainly impossible for an officer to properly punish anyone for breaking the rules and regulations that have not the sanction of law. Even when the laws are ignored there is no way provided for bringing offenders to trial, there being, I believe, no United States commissioner or district court within 100 miles. I strongly recommend that the park be made a United States court district, and a resident commissioner appointed. The rangers could easily serve as deputy marshals without interfering with their other duties.

During the latter part of the season it was found advisable to employ more stringent measures in dealing with the owners and herders of trespassing sheep, particularly as most of these persons appeared to be old and willful offenders. Accordingly, under Department instructions, the following order was issued on September 9, 1904:

When sheep are caught trespassing on the reservation, and are accompanied by herders, the sheep will be expelled in one direction, the herders in another, and their outfits in another. Sheep driven into a forest reserve must be driven out of it. Ordinarily the sheep will be driven out of the park on its east side, and the herders and outfits, if practicable, on the northern and southern sides.

The strict enforcement of this order had a beneficial effect, and a similar one will be issued early in the season next year.

The acting superintendent urges the necessity of a careful and thorough consideration of the following measures, some of which are now pending in Congress: First, the acquisition by the United States of the Yosemite Valley Grant, now owned by the State of California; second, the purchase by the Government of the toll roads in the park leading to the valley; third, the acquisition by the Government of

certain patented lands scattered through the park, aggregating perhaps 100 square miles in extent; fourth, the withdrawal of eight townships from the Yosemite National Park.

Regarding the acquisition of the Yosemite Valley grant, it is stated that the valley would be rendered more attractive and would be better policed if placed under the supervision of the National Government, and it is said that the idea that the United States should own the valley, as well as the park surrounding it, is gradually gaining favor with the people of the State, the anomaly of divided ownership and divided responsibility being self-evident.

The existence of private toll roads within the park is said to be very objectionable. Some of the roads are in bad condition, the corporations owning and operating them making only enough repairs to prevent forfeiture of their charters. A number of instances of vandalism occurred along the lines of these toll roads during the season, such as the cutting and "girdling" of trees, painting of objectionable advertisements, etc. Some of this could not be prevented, owing to the fact that the acts were committed within the right of way of the toll road.

The purchase by the Government of the patented lands within the park, it is stated, would greatly simplify the work of administration in the reservation. The men patrolling the park are frequently in doubt as to whether they are on Government or private land, and vigorous action is not to be expected from them under these circumstances. Moreover, the private ownership of lands within the park causes considerable injury to the park itself on account of the felling of trees, the starting of forest fires, the depredations of live stock, sheep, etc., and the killing of game by persons living on the patented lands. The acting superintendent states that the essential purposes of the park, considered as a tract of reserved forest land, are as follows:

First. To afford protection for a certain rainfall, and so preserve the water supply of an extensive region.

Second. To provide a great museum of nature for the general public free of cost. This was doubtless the object had in mind when the name "park" was given.

Both these objects would be better subserved if the Government should acquire all the patented lands situated within the park.

In discussing what is known as the "Gillette bill," now pending in Congress, for withdrawing certain lands from the park, the acting superintendent repeats the language of his predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard: "I do not recommend the cutting off of one acre of the park." Most of the area proposed to be eliminated lies in the western part. In the southwestern corner of the park (owing to the comparative warmth of this section) is the principal retreat of deer and small game in the winter. The opening of this country to hunters, it is

stated, would accelerate the lamentable destruction of game now going on in the reservation. In the northwestern section is the Hetch Hetchy Valley, thought by some people to equal the Yosemite in scenic beauty and interest. The cutting off of the adjoining sections of land would render this valley more difficult to police; and perhaps the next step would be to take it, also, out of the park.

By the act of Congress approved February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant rights of way in the national parks and reservations for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for water conduits, reservoirs for irrigation, mining or quarrying, manufacturing, or other purposes. No applications for privileges in Yosemite National Park under this statute were presented during the year. The policy of the Department regarding cases arising in these parks, as stated in my last annual report (p. 157), is to refuse the application in all cases where, in my judgment, the facts did not warrant a finding, as required by the act, "that the same is not incompatible with the public interest," and also where the proposed enterprise necessarily involved the appropriation of private property in the park (the owner or owners not having consented thereto), or the violation of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), creating the park, especially the provision which directs the Secretary of the Interior to make regulations "for the retention in their natural condition of all * * * natural curiosities or wonders within said reservation."

The principal improvements authorized during the year from the appropriation of \$5,400 for protection and improvement of the Park were repairing trail from Rodgers Lake to Smoky Jack Meadow, about 30 miles; constructing trail from Lamberts Soda Spring to Palmer trail, 5 miles; repairing parts of trail from Hog Ranch to Hetch Hetchy Valley; constructing trail from Hopkins place to Merced Lake, about 8 miles; repairing trail from Crescent Lake to Johnson Lake, 1 mile; repairing trail from Chilnualna Falls to junction with trail from target range, 5 miles; repairing suspension bridges over Merced River and Wet Gulch; constructing a foot bridge over the South Fork of the Merced River near Camp A. E. Wood; constructing a corral for impounding cattle at Camp A. E. Wood; construction of an office building, with furniture and office fixtures therefor; purchase of guide posts and labels, etc.

Most of these improvements were completed during the season, but on account of the snowstorms which come early in the fall in this region, it was necessary to postpone the final completion of the corral and one or two of the trails until next spring. The office building has been found to be a great convenience and will permit the storage of the various files and records in the park during the winter months.

The projected road from Glacier Point to Mono Meadow was constructed by the labor of troops, without expense to the Government. A corral was also constructed by the labor of troops at Big Oak Flat, on the South Fork of the Merced River, to be used as a pound for trespassing cattle.

With the aid of military transportation some 95,000 trout from the State fish hatchery in the park were planted in July, and it is said that the streams and lakes in the park are generally well stocked with trout.

During the season the acting superintendent established in the park an arboretum and botanical garden, under the name of "The Arboretum." Some improvements were made by putting up signposts and seats, trimming trees, and removal of dead wood and other débris. First Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, of the Army Medical Corps, acted as officer in charge. The arboretum is situated near Camp A. E. Wood, on the South Fork of the Merced River, adjoining the Wawona Hotel. Its area as at present laid out is about 100 acres. The land selected is generally wooded, and has a fair slope toward the river. Running through the grounds is a creek known as "Big Creek." So far, only a fair beginning has been accomplished with the arboretum, but it is hoped in time to make it one of the most interesting features of the park, and to have in it, properly placed and labeled, an example of every plant to be found within the limits of the park. It is to be remembered that some of the rarest and most interesting specimens of North American flora obtainable are to be found in the vicinity of the park.

The acting superintendent recommends that in future the troops detailed to the park should arrive not later than the 1st of May. He states that, if practicable, part of a troop of cavalry should be stationed at Bridgeport and another detachment at Sonora to watch the bands of sheep as they come up from the south with a view to trespassing in the eastern and northern sections of the reservation. The troops could then follow the sheep into the park, if they did not intercept them on the border. During the past season, although detachments went out from camp before the snow had sufficiently melted in the mountains to admit of their crossing the ridge, the troops found when they got across it that sheep had been trespassing in the park on the north side of the mountains for weeks.

It is also recommended that the officer to be detailed for service in the park next season be sent there, with one enlisted man as clerk, about a month before the troops arrive. This will enable him to examine the records, maps, reports, etc., converse with the rangers, travel over accessible parts of the park, and get in touch with his work before the troops arrive. It is believed that this recommendation is an impor-

tant one; and until it becomes practicable to secure the assignment of an officer as acting superintendent to continue on duty for several years, and the establishment of permanent quarters for troops within the park, so that they may remain in the reservation throughout the year, as has been heretofore recommended, the Department will endeavor to secure the cooperation of the War Department in having the officer detailed as acting superintendent sent to the park early in the spring of each year.

CHANGING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARK.—At the last session of Congress H. R. bill 9310, to exclude certain lands therein described from the Yosemite National Park, was introduced and referred to this Department for report. After careful investigation of the matter, under date of April 13, 1904, an adverse report was made upon said bill, and in lieu thereof a substitute was suggested, copy of which is hereto appended page 320, Exhibit L. Subsequently the House Committee on Public Lands, after consideration of Department letter of April 13, above mentioned, reported H. R. bill 15191, hereto appended pages 321-323, Exhibit M, as a substitute for H. R. bill 9310. This substitute bill was still pending and undisposed of. And to the fact, in all likelihood, that Congress desired further practical information in regard to the character of the lands proposed to be excluded from the park before finally acting upon said bill, was due the enactment of the legislation embraced in the sundry civil act approved April 28, 1904, appropriating \$3,000, to be immediately available, for the purpose of causing an examination to be made of certain lands in the Yosemite National Park and the selection of a site for a substantial road to be built within the reservation. The paragraph referred to is in terms as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to examine into the conditions and situations in the United States Yosemite Park in the State of California for the purpose of ascertaining what portions of said park are not necessary for park purposes but can be returned to the public domain, and also at what place a good and substantial road can be built from the boundary of said park to the Yosemite Valley grant, including the length and cost of the same; and for the purposes of said examination the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

Believing that the provisions of the statute could be better effectuated by having a personal examination made of the park lands by competent persons, I accordingly, under date of June 14, 1904, commissioned Maj. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army; Mr. Robert B. Marshall, topographer of the Geological Survey, on duty in California, and Mr. Frank Bond, chief of the drafting division of the General Land Office, as members of a commission to examine into the conditions and situation in the United States Yosemite Park in the State of California. On the 24th of June, 1904, the

commission reached the Yosemite Park, at once effected an organization, and entered actively upon the execution of the work intrusted to them.

The very full and comprehensive report of this commission, dated August 31, 1904, embodying the results of their work in the field and their conclusions upon the various subjects presented in connection with the investigation, will be transmitted to Congress for its consideration immediately upon the convening thereof. The recommendations of this commission may be briefly summarized under the following general heads:

READJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES.—The natural desire of private owners of lands and improvements within the park to develop and exploit their properties has made administration of park affairs by the Government difficult and unsatisfactory. For the purpose of removing this condition, three plans were considered by the commission. First, the exclusion of all private holdings; second, the purchase of all private holdings; and, third, the exclusion of some and the purchase of the remainder. The first and second plans were rejected because they involved, respectively, the destruction of the integrity of the park and a prohibitive cost.

The commission recommends the exclusion of all private claims that may be spared without serious detriment to the park and the purchase of the remainder. The location and character of the patented lands are indicated upon a map accompanying the report. Said map also shows the proposed new boundaries, which exclude 542.88 square miles of the present park and add 113.62 square miles, making an actual reduction in area of 429.26 square miles. These boundaries exclude about 40,000 acres of private holdings, mostly timber land, and retain about 22,347 acres, also chiefly timber. They also exclude the mineral lands within the park. They include the valuable water resources, but contain nothing that should jeopardize the integrity or mar the natural beauty of the reservation in the future. They follow surveyed lines on the west side, because of the private claims, but on the north, east, and south follow natural lines—either divides between great watersheds or the channels of large streams. It is recommended that the new boundaries be surveyed and properly marked.

PRIVATE LANDS.—The patented lands within the park, embracing about 60,000 acres, are located chiefly between the Merced and Tuolumne rivers, and are mostly timber claims. The largest body surrounds the Merced and Tuolumne groves of Sequoia, which are on public land. These timber lands were sold at \$2.50 per acre, but the original price has been increased by taxes and other expenses to about \$10 per acre. They are being purchased and consolidated in one ownership, at prices ranging between \$12 and \$18 per acre, but it is probable that about \$30 per acre would be necessary to buy or condemn

them. The values of the 22,347 acres remaining within the boundaries herein recommended vary greatly. The Commission recommends exchange and purchase to extinguish all private titles thereto, condemnation proceedings to be resorted to where necessary, and an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to begin the work.

ROUTE FOR PROPOSED GOVERNMENT WAGON ROAD.—But one approach or route to the valley is recommended. This is up the Merced River, is of an even and easy grade, with no mountains to cross, and rises from an altitude of 1,350 feet to 3,500 feet in the 20 miles of its course. It is a practicable all-winter route and may be sprinkled cheaply. No other routes can compare with this, except in the one item of cost of construction. All existing roads have heavy grades, rising and falling 2,000 to 3,000 feet; scarcity of water makes sprinkling impossible, and all are unnecessarily long and blocked by snow the greater part of every winter. Being entirely of earth construction, the dust upon these roads renders the discomforts of ordinary stage travel extreme. The recommendations made by the commission in regard to the Merced River route are contingent upon the action taken by Congress in the matter of change of boundaries.

Assuming the new boundaries will be adopted, the commission recommends the construction of a macadamized highway, 20 feet wide, from the new western boundary to the Yosemite Valley grant, a distance of 6.65 miles, at an estimated cost of \$20,000 per mile, or \$138,000 in all, and the construction of a wagon road 12 feet wide from the end of the macadamized highway to the present western boundary, a distance of about 14 miles. The total cost of the dirt wagon road is estimated at \$43,000. These roads are on the north or right bank of the Merced River. The authorization of an electric road from the new boundary and terminus of the macadamized highway to the present western boundary of the park, chiefly along the south or left bank of the Merced River, is also recommended. Plan and profile, with estimate of engineer for construction of roads, are submitted with and form a part of the report.

In connection with the selection of a route for a wagon road across the National Park to the Yosemite Valley grant, the commission recommends a comprehensive road system within the park, which, it is stated, is greatly needed in order that objects of interest may be reached. An outline for same is shown upon the map.

PATROL SYSTEM.—Under present conditions, the patrol system can not be made satisfactory. The headquarters should be centrally located, and, with patrol stations at all points where roads cross the park boundary, should be made permanent and be continuously occupied. All stations should be connected with the central post by telephone. An arrangement for an effective patrol system is indicated upon the map filed. The present inefficiency is due to inability of

troops to familiarize themselves with their duties and the country to be patrolled. A longer detail for this work is recommended.

TOLL ROAD CONDITIONS.—There are four toll roads within the Yosemite National Park, three of which have toll gates and charge toll regularly. Of these three, two enter the National Park from the west and one from the south, at Wawona, and all continue to the Valley Grant, the Wawona road having also a branch line from Chinquapin to Glacier Point. The fourth toll road crosses the National Park from west to east, but does not enter the Yosemite Valley Grant.

Table of toll-road data.

Name of road.	Total length.	Length within park.	Cost of construction.	Cost per mile.	Value given by the commission of 1899.	Elevation reached.	Toll collected.	Franchise expires.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>				<i>Feet.</i>		
Big Oak Flat....	30	19	\$40,000	\$1,000	\$30,000	7,250	<i>a</i> \$36,000	Jan. 20, 1901.
Coulterville.....	34	24	85,000	1,500	50,000	6,050	<i>b</i> 34,000	About 1920.
Wawona	60	19	77,000	1,680	70,750	6,390	<i>c</i> 220,000	Nov. 16, 1921.
Tioga	56	51	62,000	1,000	58,000	9,941	(<i>d</i>)	Jan. 8, 1934.
<i>a</i> Estimated.			<i>b</i> Including 1899.		<i>c</i> Incomplete.		<i>d</i> Collected 2 years only.	

The commission emphatically dissents from the view taken by the representatives of the toll roads, that the Government should buy these roads before constructing a free road, either at the price named by the owners or a price based upon original cost or earning value. A price based upon present actual cost of construction for such portions of the toll roads as can be utilized in a well considered road system for the park is deserving of careful consideration, but thorough preliminary surveys should first be made in all cases. If any price is paid for those portions of the toll roads within the park which will be of no use to the Government, it should be nominal and for the purpose of quieting title only. It is probable that 3 or 4 miles of the Big Oak Flat road could be utilized by the Government, none of the Coulterville road, and 19 miles of the Wawona road for patrol purposes, if obtained at actual cost of making an equally good road. A better road might possibly be built to Wawona from Glacier Point, via Bridal Veil meadows and Chilnualna Falls. Of the Tioga road, the Government might use certain portions to advantage, but it is not worth more than the cost of repair.

The following estimates of appropriations for this reservation for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress, through the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law:

For the construction of a road from the western boundary of the Yosemite National Park, through the reservation, to the western boundary of the Yosemite Valley Grant, the latter reservation being within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park, \$181,000.

For the extinguishment of private holdings within Yosemite National Park, in accordance with the recommendations embodied in the report, dated August 31, 1904, of the Commission appointed pursuant to act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, to investigate conditions and situations in the Yosemite National Park, Cal., \$100,000.

For the improvement of the Yosemite National Park, management, protection, and construction of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads, other than toll roads, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to be immediately available, \$8,000.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Sequoia Park is located in Tulare County, Cal., and has an area of about 250 square miles. It was set aside by act of Congress approved September 25, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 478), and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Capt. George F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry, U. S. Army, detailed May 11, 1904, to command the troops in these parks and designated acting superintendent, reports that with Troops A and B, Ninth Cavalry, he arrived at Three Rivers, Cal., on May 26, 1904. Instructions from the Department were awaiting him at the post-office, and the forest rangers in the reservations at once reported for duty. On June 4 the command started for Sequoia Park, and on June 5 established a permanent headquarters camp at Sequoia Creek, near the Giant Forest. The troops remained in the parks until October 15, when, by an order received from the Department of California, they were relieved from duty.

Commencing June 2 outposts were established and detachments sent to the following stations: Cloughs Cave, Atwell's Mill, Mineral King road at Cold Spring, Old Colony Mill road at Cedar Creek, Hocketts Meadow, Alta Meadow, northern boundary at Clover Creek, northern boundary at Stonycreek, most northerly crossing of Tar Gap trail and eastern boundary, and on August 9 the detachment at Hocketts Meadow was moved to Quinns Horse Camp. A small detachment was maintained at Threerivers all summer to guard the supplies kept there. The distribution of these detachments covered all the usually traveled routes to and from the park; each detachment remained at its outpost fifteen days, patrolling as much of the park in the vicinity of its station as practicable. The troops alternated in furnishing men for each detachment. Typewritten instructions in regard to the duties to be performed, accompanied by a map, were furnished each outpost.

To prevent any claim being made that the soldiers on duty were killing game in the park, their carbines were boxed up and kept so while troops were in the reservation. Each soldier, upon going to an outpost, was issued 10 pistol ball cartridges, which he was required to account for upon return to camp.

Permits to drive cattle across the park were issued to parties furnishing the beef for tourists and soldiers. Cattle owners were careful to keep their animals out of the park and no sheep are known to have been within the limits of the reservation.

One forest fire started outside of the park in the vicinity of the improvements being made by the Mount Whitney Power Company, and extended into the reservation; no serious damage, however, resulted. One other fire, caused by lightning, on Homers Nose Mountain, was quickly extinguished by one of the rangers and a soldier; no injury occurred.

Game of all kinds is increasing in the park. Lions and coyotes are numerous and a menace to the game.

Regarding fishing in the reservation, the acting superintendent states:

There is little good fishing in these parks. The streams of the Sequoia Park should be stocked with trout early in the season, and then fishing should be prohibited within the limits of the park until the young fish have attained a weight of one-fourth pound or over. Horse Creek, in the southern part of the park, has been stocked, and I have prohibited fishing there during this season. Prohibitory notices are posted along the stream.

The Old Colony Mill road has been repaired and widened in the most dangerous places, so far as funds permitted, the object being to make more turn-outs for teams and thus add to the convenience and safety of travel. The road from the park line to the Old Colony Mill should eventually have turn-outs at very frequent intervals. A new trail has been constructed from the saddle northeast of Panther Peak around to Alta Meadows, which cuts out the climb over a portion of Alta Peak, the worst piece of trail in the park. Some work has also been done on a new trail from the Sierra Camp to Panther Peak. The superintendent suggests that a new trail on better grade should be run up the South Fork of the Kaweah River on the south side and a trail opened into the "Black Oak country," in the northwest corner of the park. This region is now quite inaccessible, and if a fire should start there it would be very difficult to put men in to fight it.

The appropriation for repairs to roads and trails should be made immediately available by Congress so that repairs can begin in the spring as soon as the snow melts and work can be commenced. Early in the season the earth is wet and soft and easily handled, but later it becomes dry and hard and repair work is more difficult and expensive.

A tool house has been constructed at Rocky Gulch, near the lower end of the road, and another one is to be constructed near the upper end of the road in Giant Forest.

The acting superintendent recommends that townships 15, 16, and 17, contiguous on the east and forming a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve, be made a part of the park, as they contain high scenic mountains are a breeding ground for game and much frequented

by it in summer. As these townships contain good hunting grounds on the edge of the park, it is likely that hunters will cross into equally good grounds just within the limits of the park.

The superintendent recommends that the Government acquire the patented lands within the park, and also that part of the county road known as the Mineral King road within the limits of the Sequoia Park. He states that satisfactory results can not be obtained in the protection of this park as long as a foot of patented land exists. Questions are continually arising as to the rights of private owners of these lands. A group of about 20 particularly fine Sequoia trees are on patented land in Giant Forest near the Sierra camp which should be acquired without delay.

The acreage of the patented lands in the Sequoia Park is stated to be 3,716.96, having an approximate aggregate value of \$70,734, and in the General Grant National Park 160 acres, valued at \$1,600. The desirability of the extinguishment of the private holdings in these reservations has heretofore been brought to the attention of Congress in prior annual reports, and I again recommend that early action be taken looking to the acquirement of these patented lands, or that, as recommended in the case of the patented lands in the Yosemite National Park, there be extended to the parks under consideration so much of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, as permits the relinquishment by the owners of tracts of land in the several forest reservations and the selection in lieu thereof of vacant lands in other localities which are open to settlement. Appended hereto, page 319, Exhibit K, is a form of bill which, if enacted, would carry into effect my recommendations in the premises.

By the act of Congress approved February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant rights of way in these parks for telephone, telegraph purposes, and for water conduits, reservoirs for irrigation, mining or quarrying, manufacturing, or other purposes. One application for privileges in the park under this statute was presented, but was not granted. The policy of the Department regarding cases arising in these parks under the act above mentioned is set forth under the title of Yosemite National Park, page 191 of this report.

In discussing the administrative needs of the park, the superintendent states, among other things, that—

I believe the present system of administration and guarding to be entirely wrong and quite unsatisfactory in its workings. The parks should be entirely under civil control, with a permanent superintendent, and six to ten rangers carefully selected, one being a head ranger. Soldiers should not be sent here. The system which I propose would give a more fixed policy of administration, and would secure the continual presence of a superintendent. The parks would be much better and more efficiently patrolled and protected by this ranger force than by soldiers. During the short time that soldiers are on duty here the officers and men can not

become familiar with the geography of the park and the location of trails. They are, under the present system, placed in detachments at important points about the park, and patrol from these stations as far and as often as practicable, but can not patrol and investigate nearly so well and efficiently as rangers could. It takes some time for soldiers to become familiar with their duties here. They can not be expected to take the interest in the park and in the enforcement of all the regulations which rangers would take. The soldiers sent here are not, for the time being, available for military duties; they have no drill; they are performing the duties of civil guards. The entire expense of maintaining two troops of cavalry here, including the cost of supplying them, is properly chargeable to the guarding of the parks, and is borne by the War Department, whereas it should be borne by the Department of the Interior.

Some forage and property and supplies to the amount of about 335,100 pounds have been transported from Exeter and Three Rivers to the headquarters camp in the Giant Forest, at an expense of about \$2,500. The greater part of the forage was purchased under contract at a still further cost. Upon the withdrawal of the troops all the property and the remaining supplies had to be transported back to Three Rivers, and there will be some property and supplies to be sent back to the presidio of Monterey via Exeter. The contract rate is more than it was last year and is high, being about \$1.35 per 100 pounds from Three Rivers to headquarters camp; about \$1.75 from Exeter through to headquarters camp. Altogether the present system of guarding the parks entails hard work upon officers and men, great expense to the Government, and is very unsatisfactory in its results.

The rangers' cabins should be connected with each other and with Mineral King and with Three Rivers by telephone. There should also be a telephone in the Giant Forest, preferably at the Sierra Camp. This system would be most convenient and would be of the greatest value as a means of spreading the alarm in case of a forest fire. I am told that the people of this vicinity who have a private line will run their wire to the park line if the Government will put telephones in the park. This private line connects with the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company's line, so that extensive telephonic communications would be possible.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.—This park is situated one half in Tulare County and the other half in Fresno County, Cal., and is about 2 miles square, the attraction therein being two groves of Sequoia trees, one of which contains a very large tree known as the "General Grant."

The wagon roads in the park have been repaired and placed in excellent condition; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new road were completed during the season to the north line of the park to connect with a proposed county road into Kings River Canyon; a quarter of a mile of old road was cleared and widened; 8 acres of land were cleared of logs and underbrush on both sides of the road leading from the Big Trees to the quarters occupied by the forest ranger on duty in the reservation.

All camping places have been properly patrolled and no fire occurred. During the season there were approximately 1,000 visitors to the park. Game is plentiful. The work of transplanting young Sequoia seedlings has progressed satisfactorily; on a tract of one acre and a half of land there are over 15,000 young seedlings. The most thrifty of these will be transplanted to other places in the park and also in Sequoia Park.

The superintendent recommends that the removal of underbrush be completed as a safeguard against fire, and that a road be constructed to the "Summit," a slightly point within the park.

Estimates for these parks for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the Sequoia Park and \$2,500 for the General Grant Park, to be immediately available and used in the management, protection, and improvement of these reservations.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 993), certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in the State of Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit: "Beginning at a point three miles east of the northeast corner of township numbered seventeen north, of range six east, of the Willamette meridian; thence south through the central parts of townships numbered seventeen, sixteen, and fifteen north, of range seven east of the Willamette meridian, eighteen miles, more or less, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets, to a point three miles east of the northeast corner of township numbered fourteen north, of range six east of the Willamette meridian; thence east on the township line between townships numbered fourteen and fifteen north, eighteen miles, more or less, to a point three miles west of the northeast corner of township fourteen north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian; thence northerly, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets, eighteen miles, more or less, to a point three miles west of the northeast corner of township numbered seventeen north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian (but in locating said easterly boundary, wherever the summit of the Cascade Mountains is sharply and well defined, the said line shall follow the said summit, where the said summit line bears west of the easterly line as herein determined); thence westerly along the township line between said townships numbered seventeen and eighteen to the place of beginning, the same being a portion of the lands which were reserved from entry or settlement and set aside as a public reservation by proclamation of the President on the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth," has been dedicated and set aside as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known as the Mount Rainier National Park. The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural curiosities or wonders within the

park, the protection of all timber and mineral deposits from injury or spoliation, the preservation of game and fish, and the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders.

The act setting aside these lands for park purposes differs from the acts of Congress creating other national parks in that it provided, among other things, "that the mineral-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the land lying within said reservation and said park." It is not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the right to use the park lands without restriction, and in the regulations for the government of this park, promulgated August 1, 1903, it is specifically provided that prospectors or miners will not be permitted to injure or destroy or interfere with the retention in their natural condition of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within the park *outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims* duly located and held under the mining laws.

In previous annual reports, in discussing the status of this national park, attention was directed to the advisability of repealing, for administrative reasons, section 5 of the act of March 2, 1899, above mentioned, as well as the making of appropriations for the protection of the reservation; no legislation, however, on the subject has been enacted by Congress. It has, therefore, been necessary to continue the forest supervisor of the State of Washington as acting superintendent of the park during the past year.

The forest supervisor in charge states that the season of pleasure travel in the park is practically confined to the months of July and August and the first two weeks of September. From November until June the greater part of the reservation is inaccessible on account of the depth of the snow. There is very little travel at any time except along the wagon road in the Nesqually Valley, in the high alpine regions on the south side of Mount Rainier, from the Cowlitz Glacier to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, and in the northwestern slopes about Spray Park and Crater Lake.

A very small portion of the area included in the park is frequented by tourists. This portion, however, is peculiarly attractive. The mountainous and broken nature of the country, its high altitude, and the absence of trails prevent the other parts from being visited by tourists. The trail from the wagon road up the Rainier Fork to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground should be repaired and cleared out; this would make a very interesting and beautiful region accessible, but would necessitate a ranger on duty in this place, particularly as it still contains some large game. A trail from Paradise Valley to Reflection Lake would be very much appreciated by the many people who desire to go to that place without a guide.

Nearly all tourists reach the park by the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad, a small local line which extends from Tacoma to Ashford, Wash. To this last point it was completed about July 1, 1904. From Ashford to the west boundary of the forest reserve is about 2 miles. It is 3 miles farther to the boundary of the National Park. A wagon road extends from Ashford up the valley of the Nesqually to Longmire's Springs, in the National Park, and in the summer time a daily stage affords transportation. From Longmire's to Reese's Hotel, in Paradise Valley, passengers and their baggage are transported by saddle and pack animals. Many tourists go as far as Longmire's Springs by private conveyance.

The summer of 1903 was damp, and there were no forest fires in the park from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904. August is the month in which fires commonly occur, when there is constant danger of a fire which might in a few hours become beyond control and result in a destruction of timber which would be a great and irreparable loss to the natural attractions of the park, and leave blackened stubs in place of the beautiful groves of alpine fir which are now scattered at intervals through the open parks.

There has been no destruction or mutilation of the green trees.

At least 17 mining claims have been actually located. As several claims have been located near the unsurveyed boundaries of the park, the exact number actually within its limits can not be determined. A number of mineral claims were located in the park, but doubt is expressed as to their actual value. About 73 prospectors have been in the park.

No stock has been transported through the reservation, and no permits have been issued for that purpose. There has been no grazing except where the few head of pack and saddle animals brought in by prospectors and tourists and by one or two milk cattle kept at the hotel in Paradise Valley.

There are several summer boarding houses near the borders of the park in the Nesqually Valley and two hotels in the park itself, one at Longmire's Springs, on patented land, and the other in Paradise Valley, conducted under a permit from the Secretary of the Interior. There is nothing objectionable in the management of these places, and the proprietors are men of excellent character who have rendered material assistance to the forest officers in charge of the park. It is not believed, however, that the accommodations provided will meet the requirements of the summer of 1905.

There were 563 visitors known to enter the park, and it is probable that the actual number was considerably greater.

Public sentiment very strongly indorses the regulation which prohibits carrying firearms within the limits of the park except by writ-

ten permit issued by the acting superintendent. This regulation has been thoroughly enforced by the forest rangers without any special difficulty.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, one forest ranger was detailed to the southern part of the park to patrol the Longmire wagon road, Paradise Valley, and Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, while another was assigned to the region about Spray Park and the Carbon Glacier.

Owing to the completion of the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad the travel to the park in the summer of 1904 has greatly exceeded that of previous seasons. It will probably be still greater in the summer of 1905.

The officer in charge of the park states that during the season of summer travel the danger of fire throughout the forest reserve and grazing matters on the eastern slope of the Cascades requires personal attention and he can not at that time properly inspect the park. He further states that, in his judgment, the two rangers now employed, if assisted by another competent man and relieved from duty on the forest reserve, could attend to matters in the field and the general supervision could, under existing conditions, be in charge of the forest supervisor.

The sundry civil act of March 3, 1903, authorizes the Secretary of War to expend the sum of \$10,000 for survey and construction of a wagon road into the park. In the sundry civil act of April 28, 1904, provision was made for continuing the road construction in the following terms:

For continuing the construction of the wagon road into said park heretofore surveyed and commenced under the direction of the Secretary of War, thirty thousand dollars, of which sum six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used by the Secretary of War in surveying and estimating the cost of a wagon road along the most practicable route from the eastern boundary of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve into said park.

The following excerpt from the report of Maj. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, shows the progress of the work under his supervision. He states, among other things, that—

The work of making the survey, etc., was placed in local charge of Eugene Ricksecker, assistant engineer, stationed at Tacoma, in connection with harbor and other work in that locality.

The law did not define where the proposed road or roads were to be located, and notices were therefore placed in the local papers and were addressed to several individuals acquainted with the locality, or presumably interested in the subject, inviting views and suggestions relative to the location for the road. As the result of these inquiries, it was decided that the best results would be secured by a road that, in connection with existing means of communication, would afford access to the mountain from Tacoma, the nearest large city, via Longmire Springs, the Nesqually glacier, and Narada Falls, to Paradise Valley and the Camp of the Clouds. From the latter the

summit of the mountain can be reached by mountain climbers, at an elevation of 14,526 feet.

The survey was made accordingly by Mr. O. A. Piper, inspector, under immediate direction of Mr. Ricksecker.

* * * * *

A preliminary report on the survey was printed in House Document No. 631, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, and is appended hereto.

* * * * *

On September 26, 1903, bids were invited for beginning the clearing and grading, but, owing to some misunderstanding by bidders and resulting confusion, as well as to the advanced season, it was decided to reject all bids and not attempt any construction work till the following year.

By direction of the Chief of Engineers a project for the application of the new appropriation and the remaining balance of the former one was submitted on June 18, 1904.

Bids were invited on June 18, 1904, for clearing and grubbing, but all the bids were deemed too high and all were rejected. Meanwhile detailed specifications for road construction under formal contract were prepared and at the close of the year all preparations had been made for advertising the work as soon as approval of the project submitted June 18 should be received. Preliminary preparations had also been made for repairs to existing roads by a small hired force, and for the survey for a road into the park from the eastward, as provided for in the last appropriation act.

Mount Rainier, sometimes known as Mount Tacoma, is an extinct volcano, the top of which is covered with perpetual snow. It has an elevation of 14,526 feet above sea level, and from certain points of view has a remarkably symmetrical outline. It is detached from the main range of the Cascades, being several miles west of that range. It is plainly in sight as a very conspicuous feature of the landscape from sea level at Tacoma, only 45 miles distant, and is, of course, visible from all directions to much greater distances. On account of its height, its symmetry, and its visibility from sea level from a large city and seaport, it is the most remarkable mountain peak in United States territory, and one of the remarkable features of its kind on the earth's surface.

Besides the mountain itself and its immense crater, which is still warm, the national park and forest reserve in which it is located contain many features of great scenic and scientific interest, including living glaciers, waterfalls, lakes, canyons, interesting rock formations, and vegetation of great variety and beauty. All these will be rendered accessible to tourists and the general public by the construction of the roads now in progress.

Money statement.

July 1, 1903, balance unexpended	\$10,000. 00
Amount appropriated by sundry civil act of April 28, 1904	30,000. 00
	40,000. 00
June 30, 1904, amount expended during fiscal year for survey	5,115. 69
July 1, 1904, balance unexpended	34,884. 31
July 1, 1904, outstanding liabilities	266. 14
July 1, 1904, balance available	34,618. 17
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project	155,000. 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 (in addition to the balance unexpended July 1, 1904, for works of improvement)	100,000. 00

On the 16th of March, 1901, the governor of the State of Washington approved an act of the legislature of the State in relation to Mount Rainier National Park. The act in question is as follows:

SECTION 1. Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in that tract of land in the State of Washington set aside for the purposes of a national park and known as Rainier National Park, saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park: *Provided, however,* That jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States, through the proper officer, notifies the governor of this State that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

No appropriation having been made by Congress for the protection and administration of this park, the notice required by the provision of the above-mentioned act has never been given by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of the State of Washington.

Estimates for this park for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$2,600 for the management, protection, and improvement and construction of roads, trails, etc., in this reservation.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

By the act of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 202), the tract of land bounded north by the parallel $43^{\circ} 4'$ north latitude, south by $42^{\circ} 48'$ north latitude, east by the meridian $122^{\circ} 16'$ west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles in the State of Oregon, and including Crater Lake, has been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

The act setting aside these lands for park purposes differed from the acts of Congress creating other national parks in that it provided among other things that the reservation should be open "to the location of mining claims and the working of the same." It was not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the mining laws to the reservation without limitation, but only to authorize the location and working of mining claims thereon in such manner as not to interfere with or prejudicially affect the general purpose for which the reservation was established. The regulations for the government of the park clearly define the conditions under which this privilege is to be exercised.

The superintendent, W. F. Arant, reports that after the submission of his last annual report on October 14, 1903, he continued to main-

tain a patrol in the park for the protection of the property and the enforcement of the rules and regulations for the government thereof until November 18, 1903, at which date the snow became so deep that any kind of travel or existence in the reservation was entirely impracticable. Thereafter occasional trips were made to and in the vicinity of the park during the winter months, and up to June 1, 1904, at which time, the snow being solid enough to walk upon, he made a trip from the south line to the central portion of the park and found the snow in the park at that date to be from 4 to 12 feet deep along the roads and approximately 15 to 18 feet at Crater Lake and on the highlands. By July 6, 1904, the snow having so far receded from the lowlands in the park as to admit of approach to the usual first camping place at Bridge Creek Springs, on the south slope of the mountain, a camp was established at that point and work was commenced on the improvement of the road from the south line of the park, at the head of Anna Creek. This road is now in good repair, and necessary improvements have been made in the road at White Horse, on the route from western Oregon to Crater Lake.

On August 15, 1904, work was commenced on the new road leading to the lake and was continued up to the 22d of September, 1904, when stress of weather necessitated a stoppage. Four miles in all of the new road were constructed, bringing it within 1 mile of Crater Lake. On this road ten bridges were built, ranging from 16 to 104 feet in length, over streams coming down from the springs that rise at the base of Crater Lake Mountain. Should the weather prove favorable in all likelihood the road will be extended to the lake this fall.

Approximately 1,500 tourists, or perhaps more, visited the park during the season. Parties are arriving daily and camping, while others are breaking camp and departing. Lack of funds has prevented the supplying of a register, so that the number of tourists who visited the park during the season is not definitely known.

No applications for permits have been granted for transporting stock over the park lands during the season, and no cattle have been found trespassing except one small herd, which was immediately removed. The season was very dry, and several threatening forest fires were started; they were discovered, however, and extinguished before any damage had been done to the timber or the grass.

The superintendent calls attention to the very limited appropriations made by Congress for the care of the reservation, and the impracticability of making any extended improvements therewith. He states that:

Referring again to my last annual report of October 14, 1903, and the estimated cost of the necessary improvements for the fiscal year of 1905, and which estimate was in the aggregate \$6,695, only \$3,000 was appropriated, which amount was entirely inadequate to a good administration of the affairs of the park, and entirely insufficient for making anything like the necessary improvements during one season.

The list of necessary improvements contained only what was really needed for a creditable administration, and the estimated cost was reasonable for the work specified.

Many more improvements than were enumerated in that list and much more money than was estimated could and should be used in the improvement of the park, but the season for work being short in this high altitude, I made estimates for only what work could be handled to good advantage during the time in which we would have to do it.

The facilities for building first-class roads in these mountains are good; but with an annual appropriation of only \$3,000, and after deducting salary of superintendent and allowance for horse, leaving only \$1,635 available for improvements, and after the necessary repairs are made in the spring, only a little new construction work can be done.

During this season, after making the necessary repairs on the road from the south line of the park to the head of Anna Creek, at a cost of \$300, and at Whitehorse, at a cost of \$150, not more than 3 miles of new road can be built, 2 miles of which are now completed, at a cost to this time of \$350, and that will require further work to put it in proper condition, and this being the only new improvement made during the year, and notwithstanding a goodly amount of work has been done for the amount of money expended at this rate, a proper development and improvement of the park will be slow indeed.

The altitudes in the camping places in the park, where it is necessary for the superintendent to reside, are from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The atmosphere, it is stated, is light and cold and storms are frequent, making it unpleasant and not conducive to good health to live in tents, besides occasioning great inconvenience in the office work necessary in the conduct of the affairs of the park. A suitable office building made to withstand the deep snows in the reservation should be provided for the superintendent. Suitable accommodations should also be provided for the horses used by the superintendent in connection with the work in the reservation, as after September 1, it is stated, cold rains and snows are liable to come, and frequently do come, rendering it very uncomfortable and dangerous to horses not properly sheltered.

The superintendent again calls attention to the fact that during the summer months his entire time is taken up in supervising the improvements and other affairs of the park. Dangerous fires frequently break out in the summer time, and there is more or less trespassing in grazing stock on the park lands, as well as on the part of the people in cutting green timber. To fight fires and to enforce the regulations as to grazing and depredations on timber it is absolutely necessary that at least two patrolmen be provided in the park from June 15 to October 15, and these employees can not be provided with the present limited appropriation. Increased estimates for the protection of the reservation during the next year have therefore been submitted.

Although the act establishing the park provides for "the location of mining claims and the working of the same," and the regulations for the government of the park define the conditions under which this

privilege may be exercised, no claim is reported as having been filed during the past year.

The superintendent submits estimates of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as follows: Residence with office, \$1,200; barn and stable, \$400; tool house, \$100; fence inclosing buildings, \$240; improvement of road from south line to head of Anna Creek, \$400; change of road from Whitehorse to new road now being built, \$1,500; completion of road now in course of construction, \$800; improvement of swampy road at Whitehorse, \$250; improvement of trail inside of crater, \$500; iron railing on Victor rock, \$150; register and supplies and house for same, \$150; lumber and transportation for same, \$208; spikes, bolts, and other hardware for bridges, \$75; purchase of tools, \$100; salaries, superintendent and two patrolmen, with allowance for horse, \$1,845; aggregating, \$7,918.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved January 9, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 765), a tract of land in the State of South Dakota "beginning at the southeast corner of section thirteen, township six south, range five east, Black Hills meridian, South Dakota; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, said township; thence northerly along the quarter-section lines to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section four, said township; thence easterly to the southwest corner of section thirty-four, township five south, range five east; thence northerly to the northwest corner of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of section thirty-one, township five south, range six east; thence southerly along the section lines to the southeast corner of section seven, township six south, range six east; thence westerly to the southwest corner of said section; thence southerly to the southeast corner of section thirteen, township six south, range five east, to the place of beginning," has been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, and other disposal and set apart as a public park, to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

The entrance to the cave is about 12 miles southeast of the town of Custer and 12 miles east of the town of Black Hills, S. Dak., and is in a deep ravine, with the hills sloping back to an elevation of from 60 to 120 feet, with an old log cabin over the same. A story and a half frame building located on land secured under the homestead act and afterwards abandoned is used as headquarters by the superintendent of the park. The land within the limits of the park is of little value for grazing purposes and can be cultivated only in small patches.

The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to

prescribe rules and regulations and establish such service as may be deemed necessary for the care and management of the same; in the exercise of his discretion to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, the cavern underlying the above-described lands and also pieces or parcels of ground within said park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors. All funds arising from such rentals or leases shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, to be expended in the care and improvement of the park.

The act setting aside the above-described lands for park purposes provided that in cases in which a tract covered by an unperfected bona fide claim is included within the limits of the park the settler or owner may, if he desires to do so, relinquish the tract to the Government and secure other land outside the park in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the subject of such relinquishment of lands in the various forest reserves in the State of South Dakota, but no selections have as yet been reported.

At the time of the creation of the park there were 10 entries, covering 1,519.15 acres, 4 of which, covering 639.76 acres, have been canceled, and 1 entry of 160 acres has been suspended and will probably be canceled; 2 entries, covering 239.39 acres, appear to be bona fide and valid, and 3 entries, covering 480 acres, have been found proper in all respects and patents issued therefor.

The superintendent, under instructions from the Department, has constructed a barbed-wire fence, one-half mile square, around Wind Cave, for the better protection of the same from vandalism, built a cistern to supply water, and also four bridges at various places in the park which were found to be necessary. Considerable work has also been done on the roads in the park by day labor, under the supervision of the superintendent. He reports that no permits have been granted to campers, nor for driving stock through the park, and that no forest fires have occurred in that section during the past year, and he recommends that the entire park be fenced with a good barbed-wire fence as soon as practicable. In the sundry civil act of April 28, 1904, an appropriation of \$2,500 was made for the management and improvement of the park. On May 28, 1904, Forest Supervisor Seth Bullock was directed to assume charge of the park and have the superintendent confer with him as to the administration of the same and submit his reports as to conditions in the park from time to time to the Department through him, as it was believed that the best interests of the park would be subserved by such action, and the superintendent would be benefited by the advice and experience of Mr. Bullock. No rules and regulations have yet been promulgated for its government, and none will be formulated until a representative of the Department can visit

the park with a view to determining what is essential and necessary for the government and protection of the same.

The superintendent reports that a recent survey made shows that water can be brought from Beaver Creek to the Wind Cave, a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by gravity.

There were 2,900 visitors to the park during the past fiscal year.

Estimates for the park for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$3,500 for the protection and improvement of and construction of trails, etc., in this reservation.

SULLY'S HILL PARK.

By act of Congress approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319), entitled "An act to modify and amend an agreement with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation in North Dakota, to accept and ratify the same as amended and make appropriation and provision for carrying the same into effect," it is provided, among other things, that—

The President is also authorized to reserve a tract embracing Sully's Hill in the northeastern portion of the abandoned military reservation, about nine hundred and sixty acres, as a public park.

Pursuant to such authority, the President, by proclamation dated June 2, 1904, in opening the said reservation, described the park by metes and bounds in the following terms:

And saving and excepting lots 4, 5, 6, and 7 of sec. 10, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 5 and 6 of sec. 15, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 9, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 3, 4, and 5 of sec. 16, T. 152 N., R. 65 W., of the fifth principal meridian, which are hereby reserved for public use as a park to be known as Sully's Hill Park.

This park lies on the south shore of Devils Lake, having about 2 miles of shore line, with its western boundary 1 mile east of the Indian school conducted in the old Fort Totten military establishment, and known as the Fort Totten Indian School. On the western boundary lies what is known as Sully's Hill, from which the park is named. The remainder of the park is for the most part covered with rugged hills. In the southwestern part of the park is a small body of water known as Sweet Water Lake, west of which the surface is generally level and the soil good.

The lower portion of the park and the hillsides are covered with timber or shrubs, and there is also an abundance of small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, plums, high-bush cranberries, junberries, etc. The timber includes almost every variety found in the north, such as oak, elm, poplar, ash, box elder, balm of Gilead, willow, etc. There are also a number of very fine springs of fresh water, but they empty into small lakes or bogs, and form no running streams. The park is not known to contain any mineral of value, and the timber is

of little commercial value; the stone found is in granite and limestone boulders.

It is reported that there are a number of prehistoric mounds on the hilly portion of the park, which have been explored, and portions of human skeletons, stone, copper, and ivory trinkets taken therefrom.

Sully's Hill and Sweet Water Lake are much frequented by the people of North Dakota during July and August for rest and recuperation, after weeks or months of toil on the farms or of close confinement in offices and stores, as the State of North Dakota has very few wooded tracts for such purposes.

It has been held by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department that the Indian title to the lands embraced within the park are absolutely extinguished by the cession made to the Government by the Indians.

The post-office address of the park is Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1 mile west, and the railroad and telegraph address is Devils Lake, N. Dak., 12 miles northeast, on the Great Northern Railroad. The park can also be reached by team from Oberon, 12 miles west, on the Northern Pacific. A telephone line is projected from Devils Lake to Fort Totten and will be completed at an early date. A boat plies from near Devils Lake to Fort Totten most of the time during the open season.

On September 13, 1904, Mr. Charles L. Davis, in charge of the Devils Lake Indian Agency, N. Dak., was designated as acting superintendent of the park, as Mr. Davis, whose headquarters are near by, can for the present exercise the required control and supervision over the park until other provision can be made for the protection of the same. He recommends that the park be fenced on all exposed boundaries, and that a small dock be placed on the lake shore to accommodate visitors coming by boat on the north side, and that the roads be put in proper condition; also, that it may be necessary to build one or two bridges and make fills across boggy road crossings. He further recommends that several of the springs be properly excavated and walled up, and the undergrowth in the park in several places cleared away, with the view to making suitable camping grounds.

No estimate has been submitted to Congress for the protection and improvement of the park, although the acting superintendent has recommended the expenditure of \$6,000 during the coming fiscal year for such purpose, as it is not entirely clear whether it was intended by Congress in setting aside this reservation as a public park, to place it on the same footing with the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The report of Martin A. Eisele, superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., indicates that the total number of visitors during

the year was 101,000, showing a gain of 100 per cent in the patronage of the resort during the past five years. This excellent record demonstrates the faith which the public has in the healing powers of the waters, and their confidence in the careful management of the springs and baths by the Government.

The city of Hot Springs adjoining the reservation now contains a resident population of about 15,000, and has all the appurtenances of a metropolitan city. With its delightful climate, beautiful scenery, and the attractions of the town itself, to say nothing of the baths; the city of Hot Springs is one of the most interesting resorts in the country.

The original reservation of the springs by the United States was made by the act of April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 505). Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 377), the Hot Springs Commission established the boundaries of the reservation, laid out, surveyed, and platted the city of Hot Springs into convenient squares, blocks, lots, avenues, and streets. Most of this land not permanently reserved by the United States has already been sold to individuals. The streets, courts, and alleys have been ceded to the municipality. The permanent reservation as it exists to-day embraces 911.63 acres, which includes the ground covered by the various hot springs and also the four mountain reservations dedicated to public use. The Department has exercised supervision over the reservation since 1878, since which time many improvements have been made, both in the reservation itself and in the system of its operation.

There are 49 hot springs, from which flow approximately about 1,000,000 gallons of water daily, the temperature of the springs varying from 100° to 150° F. That these waters contain some wonderful curative quality can no longer be doubted, and the Department has adopted all reasonable suggestions which have been brought to its attention with reference to ascertaining the nature of this healing principle. A complete chemical analysis of the various springs was made in 1902, which, while valuable as a scientific reference table, does not indicate the presence of anything remarkable which could be regarded as the active curative agent residing in the waters.

With a view to determining whether the waters of the Hot Springs contained any radioactive properties, the Department during the year authorized Dr. Bertram B. Boltwood, of New Haven, Conn., to examine into the radioactivity of the waters, and his report upon the subject has just been received. In the introduction to his report Doctor Boltwood gives a lucid and interesting account of the present state of our knowledge concerning the radioactivity of matter, and a brief résumé of the history of discoveries relating to this phenomenon. He states that the phenomenon of radioactivity exhibited by certain substances consists in the spontaneous emission of radiant energy. Three

elements are known to possess this phenomenon to a marked degree—thorium, actinium, and radium. Some ordinary substances are also very slightly radioactive; but this is perhaps due to the presence of minute traces of the strongly radioactive elements. The rays sent out by radioactive substances are known as “Becquerel rays,” and are complex in character, those from radium consisting of three different types, varying in the readiness with which they are absorbed by matter, and the extent to which they are deflected in a magnetic field.

When solutions of radium salts are allowed to stand in a closed vessel it is found that an extremely minute quantity of a highly radioactive gas gradually accumulates. This gas is known as the “radium emanation,” and its radioactive existence is of relatively short duration. The walls of a vessel which has contained this radium emanation also become radioactive by what is called “induced” or “excited” activity, and the theory is that by the radioactive disintegration of the radium emanation a solid has been deposited on the surface of the wall which is itself radioactive. This solid is called “emanation X,” and its rate of decay is very rapid. The emanation contained in any solid salt of radium can be entirely removed by dissolving the salt in water and boiling the solution. If the solution is evaporated to dryness, the solid salt will again be formed. This freshly prepared salt is found to be only 25 per cent as radioactive as the same salt before the removal of the gas emanation. Its radioactivity, however, will gradually increase on standing, due to the production of fresh quantities of emanation within it. The occurrence of radioactive properties in natural waters has been observed by various investigators; an examination by Curie and Laborde of the gases produced by the waters of various European mineral springs having recently shown the radioactivity of those waters.

In making an examination of the waters of the Hot Springs Reservation the samples were collected at the springs by Dr. J. Hyde Pratt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., and under his supervision were placed in sealed glass receptacles. Doctor Pratt also collected, wherever possible, the gases which rise from the springs. He also obtained samples of the tufa deposit formed by some of the springs on issuing from the ground. The various samples so collected were shipped to New Haven, Conn., where the tests were conducted. The method of examination of the waters used by Doctor Boltwood was to separate the gases and emanations contained in the waters by boiling the waters in an apparatus which is a modification of that described by Reichhardt, after which the emanation was measured by an electroscope similar to that used by Wilson. In expressing the results of his experiments, Doctor Boltwood found it necessary to devise a new system of standardization, which will permit the direct comparison of the results obtained with different waters and by different experi-

menters. The standard used by Curie requires the use of a small quantity of pure radium bromide, which it is impossible for most investigators to procure.

The plan used by other investigators of expressing the result in the number of ions produced involves a standard which is uncertain and difficult to determine. The standard originated by Doctor Boltwood, and for which he is entitled to great credit, is the quantity of radium emanation set free when a known weight of uranium contained in a natural mineral is dissolved in a suitable reagent. The mineral used by Doctor Boltwood was pure uraninite from Sprucepine, N. C.

Doctor Boltwood describes in detail the methods pursued by him in his investigations, which were very exhaustive and covered a period of several months. The results of the electroscopic tests of the gases obtained by boiling the waters were very satisfactory, as they showed that the waters at Hot Springs are radio-active to a marked degree; and from other tests, taken to determine the properties of the emanation from the waters, it was found that the properties of these radio active gases were identical with those of the radium emanation.

On the other hand, when water from which the gas had once been taken was boiled a second time, after being allowed to stand, no radio-activity was detected in the gas obtained from the second boiling, and it was therefore concluded that little or no radium salts existed in the waters. This conclusion was strengthened by the fact that a test of the residue of the waters which had been left by evaporation also failed to disclose any sign of radio-activity of this solid substance. A sample from the tufa deposit, formed by some of the springs on issuing from the ground, was also tested, and it was found that the amount of radium contained in 100 grams of the tufa was less than one one-millionth of the quantity of radium, associated with an equal weight of uranium in pitchblende. Samples of the gas which arose from the springs were also tested, and its radio-activity was found to be less than that of an equal volume of gas obtained by boiling the waters from the springs. The following conclusions are reached by Doctor Boltwood as to the result of his investigations:

(1) The waters of the springs on the Hot Springs Reservation are all radio-active to a marked degree.

(2) The radio-activity of the waters is due to dissolved radium emanation (a gas), and not to the presence of salts of radium or other radio-active solids.

(3) The tufa deposited by the springs does not contain appreciable quantities of radium compounds.

The theory as to the source of the heat which is now generally accepted is that advanced by the United States Geological Survey, viz, that the heat comes from a great body of still heated, igneous rocks intruded in the earth's crust by volcanic agencies and underlying a

large part of central Arkansas. Deep-seated waters converted into vapors by contact with this "batholith" of hot rock probably ascend through fissures toward the surface, where they probably meet cold spring waters which are heated by the vapors, or these vapors are condensed and flow to the surface as hot water.

The principal diseases cured or benefited by the use of the waters, both internally and externally, through the medium of baths, are rheumatism in various forms, blood disorders of a chronic character, gout, stiff joints, sciatica, paralysis, spinal diseases; eczema, psoriasis, acne, and various other forms of skin diseases; female diseases, especially sterility and leucorrhea; malaria, alcoholism, excesses from tobacco habit, and nervous affections. From the experience of resident physicians of standing, however, the superintendent states, many diseases which have heretofore been regarded as not affected by the use of the baths (and even some in which it has been thought that the baths were contraindicated) have recently been to some extent relieved by the use of the waters.

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 842), rules and regulations have been formulated by the Department from time to time for the government of the Hot Springs Reservation, the management of the bath houses, and the protection of persons taking the baths. Among other objects sought to be accomplished by the regulations adopted June 6, 1903 was the suppression of the nefarious and demoralizing practice of drumming by physicians, which has flourished at Hot Springs for many years. A vigorous crusade had been begun against this evil by the various local societies, assisted by the doctors of standing in the community, and a new State law was passed regulating the practice of medicine, which had for one of its objects the suppression of the "drumming" evil. With a view to assisting in wiping out this practice, and in order to afford to persons taking the baths some protection against fraud and quackery, the Department adopted a regulation prohibiting persons under medical treatment from taking the baths unless such persons were the patients of physicians duly registered in the office of the superintendent; and by another regulation provision was made for a medical board to pass upon the character and qualifications of physicians desiring to prescribe the waters. It was expressly provided that registration should be refused to any physician known to engage in drumming for custom. Subsequently, a Board of Medical Commissioners was appointed, which received and considered the applications of a number of physicians, and as a result of its recommendation the names of seventy-seven physicians were placed upon the register. Certain of the rejected physicians thereupon obtained an injunction in the United States district court against the superintendent, restraining him from interfering with their patients, upon the ground that

the act of 1891, above mentioned, did not authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adopt regulations relative to the qualifications of physicians prescribing the baths.

Subsequently to this decision the act approved April 20, 1904, was passed, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States commissioner over offenses committed in a portion of the permanent Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, Arkansas." By section 4 of this act ample powers are conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the registration of qualified physicians. Drumming for custom by such physicians is prohibited, and it is made a misdemeanor for any physician not registered to issue a prescription to a patient authorizing him to take the baths. New regulations embodying the provisions of the foregoing act were promulgated October 31, 1904, and a new medical board was appointed, consisting of William H. Barry, M. D., chairman, Capt. Samuel L. Steer, U. S. Army, and Charles D. Greaves, of Hot Springs, Ark. As a result of this action it is believed that the long fight against the drumming evil, which has done so much injury to Hot Springs and its visitors, is now practically won. A copy of the new regulations is hereto appended, page 323, Exhibit N.

There are 25 leases providing for the use of hot water from the reservation, the total number of tubs operated being 551. One new lease was granted during the year to Jodd & Aldrich for a bath house of 12 tubs, known as the "Crystal Bath House," for the exclusive use of colored people. One lease expired by limitation during the year and was abandoned by the parties in interest.

The total number of paid baths during the year was 602,540; total number of complimentary baths, 11,168. The total amount received by lessees for baths was \$188,387.05.

The following table shows the several individuals, firms, and corporations now holding leases for hot water from the Government reservations, together with the date of each lease and the time of its expiration:

Name of bath house.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expiration of lease.
Alhambra	Alhambra Bath House Co.	24	Feb. 28, 1894	Feb. 28, 1914
Arlington	Arlington Hotel Co.	40	Mar. 3, 1892	Mar. 2, 1912
Majestic	Avenue Hotel Co.	20	Jan. 1, 1903	Dec. 31, 1912
Ozark Sanatorium	Butterick Publishing Co.	8	Sept. 16, 1898	Sept. 16, 1905
Eastman	New York Hotel Co.	40	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912
Great Northern	Fannie G. Williamson	19	May 25, 1897	May 15, 1912
Hale	Roots & Eastman	26	Jan. 1, 1893	Dec. 31, 1907
Horse Shoe	D. Fellows Platt	30	Jan. 1, 1895	Dec. 31, 1909
Hot Springs	C. H. V. & G. M. Smith	16	Jan. 1, 1903	Dec. 31, 1912
No House	Hot Springs Medical Co.	4	(a)	July 24, 1904
Imperial	Fred N. Rix and Mary E. Barnes	25	Jan. 1, 1902	Dec. 31, 1906
Lamar	M. C. Tomble and D. C. Buckstaff	40	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1916
Magnesia	Chas. B. Platt	30	Jan. 1 1895	Dec. 31, 1909

a Lease expired.

Name of bath house.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expiration of lease.
Maurice	Maurice, Convers & Maurice	24	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1916
Ozark	F. B. Latta and F. P. Sorrells	26	Jan. 1, 1904	Jan. 1, 1914
Palace	Samuel W. Fordyce	23	Jan. 12, 1893	Dec. 31, 1906
Park	Park Hotel Co.	40	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912
Rector	Henry M. Rector	12	(a)	Apr. 16, 1904
Rockafellow	Mahala J. Rockafellow	18	July 1, 1901	June 30, 1916
St. Joseph's Infirmary	Sister Scholastica	10	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1914
Superior	Robert Proctor and Chas. N. Rix	16	Sept. 15, 1896	Sept. 14, 1906
Waverly	New Waverly Hotel Co	20	Mar. 24, 1893	Mar. 24, 1913
Rammelsberg	Jeanette Hogaboom, Aaron H. and Milo R. Buckstaff.	18	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1909
Moody	Nicholas M. Moody	10	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1910
Crystal	M. H. Jodd and A. P. Aldrich	12	Aug. 1, 1903	Aug. 1, 1913

^a Lease expired.

The following table of rates for a course of 21 baths and for single baths shows the rates at present in force:

Name of bath house.	Course of 21 baths.	Single bath.	Name of bath house.	Course of 21 baths.	Single bath.
Arlington	\$10.00	\$0.50	Ozark	\$4.00	\$0.25
Alhambra	5.00	.30	Ozark Sanitorium	6.00	.35
Majestic	7.00	.40	Park	10.00	.50
Eastman	10.00	.50	Palace	7.00	.40
Great Northern	7.00	.40	Rockafellow	6.00	.35
Hale	7.00	.40	Rammelsberg	3.00	.20
Horse Shoe	5.30	.30	Superior	6.00	.35
Hot Springs	7.00	.40	St. Joseph's Infirmary	6.00	.35
Imperial	8.00	.45	Waverly	6.00	.35
Lamar	7.00	.40	Moody	8.00	.45
Magnesia	5.00	.30	Crystal (colored)	5.00	.30
Maurice	7.00	.40			

The above rates are fixed by the Department. The Department also fixes the rate charged by the attendants, which is \$3 per course of 21 baths or 15 cents for a single bath in all bath houses, regardless of the rate of the bath house. The rates of the bath houses are adjusted on the basis of the accommodations and furnishings of the several houses. The superintendent has recommended, however, that the rates be readjusted along equitable lines, so as to meet conditions which have arisen since the adoption of the present schedule, and the matter will receive the early consideration of the Department.

The total receipts by the Government from the reservation for the year were \$18,430. The total disbursements for the same period, including all amounts paid on account of salaries, incidental expenses, improvements, and regular and fixed charges, were \$16,502.92. This amount covers only the regular and fixed expenses of maintaining the reservation, and does not apply to amounts expended under appropriations.

The improvements completed during the year embrace the new United States free bath house, which has been constructed under an appropriation contained in the sundry civil act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 456); the completion of West Mountain road; the construction of additional storage reservoirs for hot water, and the construction and repair of walks and footpaths over the mountains.

The new free bath house contains individual tubs and has been enlarged and equipped in a manner which gives to the indigent bathers all the conveniences enjoyed by bathers at private bath houses, including heat, light, and ventilation, as well as private lockers for clothes. The new bath house was completed in January, 1904, and when it was opened to the public the superintendent states that an enormous number of applications for baths began to come in, so that to meet the demands required the exercise of great patience and hard work on the part of the management. The fame of the new free bath house has become so widespread that the superintendent believes the applications for baths will far exceed the capacity of the house.

West Mountain road has been extended from Canyon street to Brook street on the north and from Hawthorne street to a junction with Prospect avenue on the south. The total length of this driveway, including approaches, loops, and switchbacks, is a trifle over 4 miles. It has easy grades, not exceeding 4 per cent at any point; has safe width and turns, and is located so as to give the most picturesque view of the city from north to south. The mileage of the Government roads is now approximately 10 miles, divided as follows: Hot Springs Mountain, 4 miles; North Mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; West Mountain, 4 miles.

By the completion of the new storage reservoirs provision has been made for bathing the people against a possible shortage of water. The storage capacity heretofore existing was not adequate to supply the demand much longer at the present rate of expansion of business. The storage capacity now amounts to approximately 550,000 gallons daily, and includes considerable water which formerly ran to waste. Almost all the water is now collected and utilized and sent out through the general distributing system.

Walks and footpaths have been constructed from Canyon, Mountain, and Court street entrances to West Mountain and taken to the summit of the mountain. Approaches and extreme elevations have been overcome by stone steps and stairways. These footpaths abound in romantic and picturesque situations and add a measure of comfort and convenience to pedestrians who enjoy mountain climbing.

Recent inspection of the arch which extends from Whittington avenue on the north to Malvern avenue on the south shows it to be apparently in good condition and that no repairs are necessary at this time. This work was completed in 1884. It is 17 feet wide and 10 feet high at crown of arch, and covers a distance of 3,500 linear feet.

The superintendent recommends that the lakes now in Whittington Reserve Park be filled in and converted into part of the park proper. These lakes are considered a menace to the healthfulness of that part of the city, and have been condemned by the board of health. He recommends an appropriation of \$6,000 for this purpose.

The superintendent also recommends that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made for cutting out undergrowth and cleaning up the mountain parks by removing stone, deadwood, vines, and undergrowth, trimming up trees, etc., in order to extend the park features of these mountains.

He also recommends the condemnation and sale of the old boilers and pumps, and other appurtenances of the original pumping and distributing plant, as the same can be of no further use in connection with the work of the reservation.

The superintendent also renews his recommendation for the sale of the remaining unsold Government lots. This recommendation has been made for several years past, and the superintendent states that a more opportune time for the disposal of the lots than the present could hardly be selected. There are 154 lots scattered through the city, mostly in the suburbs, and in many instances they act as a barrier to municipal improvements. A board of appraisers, consisting of the register and receiver of the Little Rock land office and the superintendent of the reservation, was recently appointed for the purpose of making an appraisal of these lots. The appraisal has been made and the report thereof submitted to the Department, the value of the lots as appraised being \$82,025. The superintendent recommends that an early sale of these lots at public auction be made; that the lot lines be established by corners with white wood posts, and that signboards be put up showing the number of the lot and block, the dimensions, and the appraisal, so as to give the public definite information as to location, size, and value. The matter of the sale of these lots will be taken up by the Department for consideration at as early a date as practicable.

By an act of Congress approved April 12, 1904, the law authorizing the Department to grant water privileges to bath houses was amended so as to permit the Secretary of the Interior to also grant to any hotels having bath houses attached the privilege of erecting tubs and using the water in the private rooms of such hotel, as well as in the bath house adjoining. Under this act the Department has granted two hotels the privilege of erecting bath tubs and receiving hot water in connection with private rooms of the hotels, as follows: Arlington, 10 tubs; Eastman, 9 tubs.

By an act of Congress approved March 22, 1904, entitled "An act to authorize an exchange of sites for the public buildings of Garland County, Arkansas," the original plat of ground granted to the county

of Garland by the act of March 3, 1877, known as block 114, consisting of 3.62 acres, has been reconveyed to the United States by the county, and in lieu thereof the United States has set apart for the public buildings of the county lots 1, 2, 9, and 10, block 94, of the city of Hot Springs. The act requires that a public building, to cost not less than \$75,000, be erected upon the site within three years by the county of Garland.

The Department, in conjunction with the city of Hot Springs, has made a very creditable exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exhibit has been assigned space in the Government Building, and assumes the general shape of a crystal grotto, composed of natural Hot Springs quartz crystals, tufa deposits, novaculite whetstone, and other natural rock. In the exhibit are characteristic views of the reservation, reproductions of springs, exhibits of water, and other things of interest pertaining to the reservation and city. The exhibit has met with popular favor and is said to be one of the most attractive features of the Government exhibit.

The sundry civil act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1188), provides, among other things, as follows:

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to determine the value of certain condemned buildings formerly located on Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, and on the east side of Valley street, in the city of Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, which buildings were condemned by the Hot Springs Commission, and proof of value taken by said Commission, under authority of law, and which were destroyed by fire on the night of the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, before said Commission had issued certificates for the value thereof, as they were authorized and directed, and did afterwards do for buildings similarly situated, but not burned. That the value of each building condemned and burned shall be determined by the Secretary from the petitions and evidence filed before said Commission by the owners or occupiers thereof, by order of said Commission, and now on file in the Interior Department, or such other evidence as the claimants may file, and after such investigation as he may think proper.

SEC. 5. That a sum of money sufficient to pay for such investigation, and the claims so ascertained and fixed by the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to such person or persons, claimants, their executors, administrators, the sum or sums of money equal to the values so as aforesaid found by him.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior is required to report to Congress the results of his action under the foregoing sections.

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute, I have to report that 32 claims have been presented for compensation under the terms of the act. No claims were allowed during the present fiscal year. The total number of claims allowed to date is 19, and the amount of such claims as allowed aggregates \$48,077. Eleven claims are now being considered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under instructions from the Department. The following table shows the

numbers of the claims now pending, the names of the claimants, and the amount of each claim respectively:

No.	Name.	Estimated value.	No.	Name.	Estimated value.
462	Nancy Davis	\$2,500	712	Lee Greenleaf.....	\$250
569	Dennis Watts.....	150	725	James Blahut.....	390
597	Charles F. Vatterlin.....	300	741	Louisa B. Saddine	175
606	Sarah Hale et al.....	(a)	756	James J. Byrne	1,550
678	Christopher Hagen.....	420	832	Baptist Church	850
679	Christ H. Dawers.....	200		Total.....	6,785+

a Unknown.

Two claims have been rejected for want of proof, as follows: Leo Meyer, No. 484, and Elbridge M. McDonald, No. 563.

The following estimates have been submitted to Congress for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906: Cutting out the undergrowth and cleaning up surface of the mountains on the reservation, \$5,100. Filling up lakes in and otherwise improving Whittington Lake Reserve Park, \$6,000.

CASA GRANDE RUIN.

This reservation, containing about 480 acres, was set aside by Executive order dated June 22, 1892, under the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 961), and is located near Florence, 18 miles northeast of Casa Grande station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Pinal County, Ariz. It embraces the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 5 E., Gila and Salt River meridian.

The building thereon was erected by one of the most advanced races once inhabiting the Southwest, and is a most unique and interesting prehistoric ruin, having been discovered by one Padre Kino in 1694. It was built of a material known as "cajon," i. e., puddled clay, molded into walls and dried in the sun, and is of a perishable character. The building was originally five or six stories high, but the walls have gradually disintegrated, owing to the action of the elements. It covers a space 59 feet by 43 feet 3 inches square, with an outer door on every side, and contains five rooms or compartments on the ground floor.

During the past fiscal year \$2,000 were expended for the erection of a painted corrugated iron roof over the ruin for the better protection of the same from the elements.

The custodian, Mr. Frank Pinkley, has resided continuously on the reservation during the past fiscal year, and reports a material increase in the number of visitors to the ruin, and that a widespread interest has been manifested in the same.

An estimate has been submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$3,000 for the scientific excavation of the mounds and ruins on the reservation.

In this connection, attention is invited to the recommendation for such an appropriation contained in my last annual report, which I hereby renew. The value of the ruins would be greatly enhanced if, as a result of the work performed under that appropriation, some weapons, industrial implements, or domestic utensils should be discovered which would throw any light upon the manners and customs of the race formerly inhabiting the ruins.

It is desired that such work be done under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Secretary has advised me that the Institution would gladly take charge of the same, if authorized by Congress, stating in regard to the importance of the subject:

I can not speak too strongly, as under existing conditions nonscientific explorers are fast pillaging the most interesting sights and destroying records which history and science should have forever at their disposal. Furthermore, the agents of foreign museums and associations are rapidly carrying abroad these important traces of our aboriginal inhabitants, which should properly be preserved at our own capital, this being in accordance with the policy of most foreign countries having antiquities worthy of preservation.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

The act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 664), provides, among other things, that said Board of Charities—

shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment shall be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such Board of Charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts or abandoned infants needing immediate care.

The Attorney-General on the 12th of October, 1900, in construing this act, held that the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital, the Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, created by prior laws and placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, came within the terms of said act of June 6, 1900, and that—

with the exception that the Board of Charities is given the general supervision of these institutions and, under the order of the District Commissioners, the power of investigation, with the duty of submitting a report and recommendations to Congress, the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Interior are unchanged by the act of June sixth, nineteen hundred, and remain the same as before its enactment.

In previous annual reports attention has been directed to the fact that a divided supervision or control over the class of institutions enumerated, especially where the lines of division are uncertain and not easily understood, would have a tendency to embarrass the immediate management of each institution and to detract materially from the desired standard of excellence. The recommendation heretofore made in this matter that as to each of said institutions the authority, etc., of the Board of Charities be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, or the authority and responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior be transferred to the Board of Charities, is accordingly renewed.

Considering the character and purpose of each institution, and the extent of the supervisory authority of the Secretary of the Interior over the same prior to the passage of the above-mentioned act, probably the best results could be obtained if the administration of the affairs of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings were placed exclusively under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. A form of bill, which if enacted by Congress will effectuate this recommendation, is hereto appended, page 316, Exhibit G.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The annual report of the board of visitors shows that the number of patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year was 2,369; there were admitted during the year 766 patients, making a total under treatment of 3,135. During the year there were 243 deaths; 235 were discharged recovered, 130 improved, 34 unimproved, and 1 not insane, leaving on the records at the close of the year 2,492. The number of admissions, 766, exceeds any previous year. The number of deaths, 243, was 7.75 per cent of the whole number under treatment.

It is estimated that \$220 per capita is required for the maintenance and care of the patients.

During the year the contract work on the hospital extension, comprising 15 buildings, was completed, representing approximately an outlay of \$1,500,000. The finishing of the contract work upon these structures, however, did not put them in condition for occupancy. They were left without paint, without water, and in many other ways were incomplete. There were no walks nor roadways prepared, so that in wet weather they were almost inaccessible. Special appropriations were made by Congress providing for the fitting of the buildings for occupancy. Contracts were let and much has been accomplished. An 8-inch sewer pipe has been laid from the west side of the grounds to the east side, 1,498 feet. Drainage and sewer connections have been made from the main sewer to 9 buildings, including the power house. A 6-inch water main has been laid from the west to the east side of the

grounds, a length of some 1,200 feet, and water connections made to 12 buildings. The contracts for screen doors and windows and for window guards throughout the new buildings have been completed. Contracts have been completed for making necessary hot and cold water connections in the various buildings of the extension, and the hot-water heaters placed in position therein. Runways have been provided throughout the various attics, so that different parts will be accessible for making repairs, running wires, etc. Kitchen furniture, including ranges, urns, steamers, etc., have been installed in 4 buildings and Toner kitchen, and an ice chest and coal vault built in connection with each.

The interior walls of nine buildings have been painted; rubber stair treads have been laid in six buildings; window shades have been put in five buildings; and a hydraulic freight elevator has been installed in Toner kitchen. Electric-light fixtures have been put in position under contract in the Administration Building, and a contract let for the installation of a complete hydrotherapeutic outfit for two buildings; contracts have been let for furnishing these three buildings and most of the furniture provided for therein is on the grounds. The subway under Nichols avenue has been completed, thus furnishing a ready means of communication between the two portions of the hospital grounds without crossing the public thoroughfare. Four thousand one hundred and sixty linear feet of macadam road, 16 feet wide and 6 inches thick, has been completed from the old road, passing new buildings and connecting the west side of the grounds with the east side of Nichols avenue. Two thousand three hundred and sixty linear feet of cobble gutter has been laid. The central lawn has been plowed and topsoil spread ready for seeding. About 800 linear feet of 10-inch pipe has been laid for caring for surface drainage.

The central power, heating, and lighting plant has been in operation for some time; it furnishes the hospital extension with heat and the entire institution with light.

On the 2d of June, 1904, the first building of the extension was ready for occupancy, and 120 patients were removed from the overcrowded portions of the main building. Three other buildings, including the Nurses' Home, had been completed and occupied August 23.

In addition to the work connected with the placing in commission the buildings of the extension, other improvements have been undertaken during the year. Four railroad tracks were laid over the coal pockets at the new power house, the trestle work of their support being constructed by the hospital force; four additional artesian wells have been bored, making eight in operation, sufficient to furnish the water supply; a pasteurizing apparatus has been installed; plans for

the remodeling of the laundry plant are under way, looking especially toward the introduction of proper apparatus for sterilizing infected clothing and bedding; a solarium has been built in the Atkins group of buildings, and accommodations provided in one of the wards connected therewith for white tubercular males.

Plans have been prepared for having a separate supply of water taken from the river for use at the power house and the laundry, and in the condensing apparatus at the cold-storage warehouse. The river water being contaminated with sewerage is unfit for consumption and should therefore not be pumped through the same pipes as supply the hospital with drinking water. A contract was let for moving the pathological laboratory and plans prepared for remodeling the structure, and the work is well under way; this building will contain an amphitheater for autopsy work, with seating capacity for forty persons.

The work of providing fireproofing and fire escapes, for which a special appropriation of \$33,600 was made last winter, has been progressing as rapidly as circumstances permitted. Outside fire escapes are in process of erection upon the laundry, Atkins Hall, East Lodge, and the east wing of the main building, and two fireproof stairways are being constructed in the Relief Building. With the occupancy of the new buildings, West Lodge, which has been occupied by upwards of 200 male patients, and was very badly overcrowded and sadly in need of repairs, was vacated.

The more recently built portion of this structure was of fireproof construction; the old portion, however, was very much dilapidated; floors were in poor condition, and the joists rotten in many places. This was considered to be the most dangerous place in the institution in respect to the possibility of fire. This entire structure is now being remodeled, fireproof construction replacing throughout the old wooden floors and joists. To further safeguard the hospital from danger of fire the use of oil lanterns throughout the wards by night watches has been completely done away with. In addition to this work a very complete fire-alarm system is being installed by the National Automatic Fire Alarm Company of Washington.

The general health of the hospital has been unusually good. Special attention is directed to the great decrease in the number of cases of malaria and the total absence of typhoid infection during the past year. In 1896, 47 per cent of the entire population of the institution were under treatment for malarial troubles; in 1901, 107 cases were reported; in 1902, 97 cases; in 1903, 44 cases; during the past year only 2 cases are reported, in both of which the æstivo-autumnal form of parasite was found. This remarkable decrease of malaria in the hospital, the board states, is without doubt due to the complete drainage of surface water, absence of cesspools, and the more liberal use of window screens.

In view of the numerous epidemics of typhoid infection which have occurred in this country, and the marked increase in the number of cases in the District of Columbia, it is very gratifying to state that the hospital during the past year has been entirely free from typhoid infection. It will be remembered that there were 29 cases, 3 of which, with fatal results, were given in the last report. These cases were traced to the use of hydrant water from the Potomac River (Eastern Branch), which was contaminated. During the past year the water supply has been taken from the artesian wells, which have been free from infection at all times. The new pasteurizing apparatus will safeguard still further the hospital population from infection.

In a large institution of this character questions of sanitation are always prominently in evidence. In the overcrowded condition in which this hospital has been until the past year a great many problems of this nature remained of necessity unsolved. Attempt now is being made, as the population is being shifted from one building to another, thinning it out in places where it is overcrowded, to attack these problems. Specifically it is intended that, as the new buildings are being occupied, that some of the older buildings which are in need of repairs and improvements will be vacated so that such work as may be necessary can be done. The West Lodge is being renovated; the Toner Building will be vacated in a few days, and previous to reoccupying it the plumbing will be carefully gone over and a considerable portion of it which is of old pattern and inclosed will be replaced by modern, exposed work.

A further advantage which will be gained, and toward which steps have already been definitely taken, is the better classification of the hospital population. The white male epileptics are already being segregated in two adjoining wards of the Relief Building, where they can be looked after to much better advantage than when scattered throughout the hospital. It is expected that this work of classifying patients will be completed during the present year and that an improvement in the general health of the hospital population will result from the segregation of those patients suffering from tuberculosis. To this end, as heretofore stated, a complete pasteurizing outfit has been installed and will be in operation shortly, and constant supervision is maintained over the occurrence of tuberculosis in the hospital herd, from which the greater portion of the milk used is obtained. This herd, originally tested in 1900, was shown to have 65 per cent of animals suffering from tuberculosis. At its last test, in February of 1904, the percentage was only 3½.

During the year in the pathological department 103 post-mortem examinations were made, in most cases including all the organs of the body. In all interesting cases specimens were preserved; those

demanding microscopic study have been hardened and preserved, awaiting the completion of the laboratory for histological investigation. Whenever possible, photographs were taken of valuable specimens in morbid anatomy, and the collection of pictures now reaches several hundred.

Of the cases examined, 32 were of chronic dementia, 20 of senile dementia, 12 of chronic melancholia, 10 of paresis, 7 chronic mania, 4 acute mania, 4 of chronic epileptic dementia, 3 chronic epileptic mania, 3 of post-paralytic dementia, 2 of organic dementia, 1 acute epileptic mania, 1 acute melancholia, 2 primary dementia, 1 of delusional insanity, and 1 of imbecility.

A study of the number of deaths due to tuberculosis during the past twenty years shows that there has been a gradual decline in the percentage of deaths from this disease, and that for the past year the percentage, calculated upon the total number of deaths, is less than for any year since 1885. In commenting on this, the board says:

It is fair to presume that the excellent showing this year is in part due to a more careful supervision of the health of the hospital herd, from which the supply of milk is derived, and in part to the segregation of tubercular patients.

The board of visitors, in discussing the legislative needs of the hospital, state:

More specific legislation, particularly as to the commitment of the insane from the District, is to be desired. This should be along lines already followed out in many of the States and, on general principles, fairly well established. The most crying defect in the method now in vogue is the necessity of trying each case in open court. There is absolutely no reason or necessity for this, and it can only have the effect of humiliating both the patient and the patient's relatives. It is time that in this community, at least, insanity should be appreciated for what it is—a form of illness—and legal requirements that place a sick man on the same level as a common criminal have no place in an enlightened community.

The superintendent suggests, along these same lines, that the name Government Hospital for the Insane have the objectionable word insane left off, and that the institution be called merely the Government Hospital. The official stationery of the hospital goes all over the United States and into thousands of homes, and contains printed thereon reference to the one disease in the whole category of human ailments about which people are most sensitive. It is unnecessary that this should be so, and it could easily be remedied.

For several years back an attempt has been made to have a disbursing officer for the hospital appointed. The bills introduced, however, have provided such an officer who is removed absolutely from the control of the superintendent. The board of visitors and the superintendent have always opposed this arrangement solely from the standpoint of the best interests of the hospital and what they believed to be sound administrative policy. It is not thought wise to create an office which derives its source of authority from without the hospital. This is a step toward creating separate centers of authority which sooner or later must clash. The board and the superintendent think, however, that the increased size to which the institution has grown warrants such an officer to relieve the superintendent of the burdens of the fiscal responsibility. He should be appointed by the superintendent, derive his authority from him, and act under his instructions.

In the past there has been much controversy over acquiring the land immediately adjoining the hospital property on the south, and on the west side of Nichols avenue, together with a further extension of this land known as Wilson Park. Further extension of the hospital, particularly the female portion, would naturally take place in this direction if the land was available, and it is hoped that at the coming session of Congress its desirability will be appreciated so that proper proceedings may be initiated looking toward acquiring it.

In my last annual report I called attention to the necessity for the enactment of a law governing the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and stated at that time that it was my purpose to prepare a draft of a bill upon the subject and transmit it to the proper committees of the Senate and House for consideration. This action was taken (see Exhibit H, on page 316 of Appendix) and bills, Senate 3781 and H. R. 12152, are now pending in Congress. This matter is of much importance in the administration of affairs of the hospital, and I most urgently recommend favorable action in the premises.

The board of visitors, in their report for 1903, in discussing the necessity for the character of legislation above indicated, stated that—

Your attention is also respectfully called to the necessity for amending the law relating to the disposition of pensions of patients who have been admitted to the hospital from the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who have no dependent relatives. The law now provides that in all such cases the pension shall be paid to the superintendent for the support of the patient and be credited to the general support appropriation without regard to the amount. When these pensions are credited to the general fund of the hospital they can not be used for the special benefit of the patient, and as the regular charge for board is \$5 per week, the pension in some instances exceeds this amount. In all cases it is desirable that at least a portion of the pension should be available for special use of the patient for small purchases which the hospital can not ordinarily supply. It is therefore recommended that the law be so amended as to permit all pensions of patients to be paid to the superintendent while the pensioners are inmates of the hospital, and that he be authorized to use the pension, under regulations established by yourself, for the benefit, first, of any dependent relatives under the law, and second, for the patient himself, the regular charge for board alone being credited to the general fund of the hospital in such cases as may be determined to be proper. The law should also authorize the disposition of such funds accruing from this source in case of deceased pensioners which are unclaimed, and of which a considerable amount is now accumulated.

The board is also impressed with the necessity for amendment to the law regulating commitment to the hospital and the discharge of patients therefrom. It is particularly important that authority be given the superintendent to grant trial visits before discharge to such patients as are believed to be in condition to warrant it, and also to discharge to the custody of friends such as can be safely cared for outside of a hospital, and who can not be further benefited by hospital treatment.

In discussing the matter of the change in the law relative to disbursements of money for the Government Hospital for the Insane, I stated in my last annual report that—

After the decease of the former superintendent a committee was appointed to examine his books and accounts as a disbursing agent of the institution. In reporting thereon, after referring to the fact that his accounts were found to be correct,

balanced, and closed, and so reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, they state, referring to the matter of the disbursements of the institution, that—

“Your committee are of the opinion, however, that the best interests of the public service would be subserved if the disbursement of the appropriations for the hospital was taken therefrom and placed under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior on vouchers properly certified by the superintendent of the hospital and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. One of the principal reasons advanced why such a change should be made is that the superintendent of the hospital is now the purchasing officer, the receiving officer, the disbursing officer—three offices in one. The act of March 3, 1855 (sec. 4837, Rev. Stat.), made him a special disbursing agent. Under existing United States Treasury regulations he is required to render his accounts monthly, and no advance of funds is allowed him in any month in excess of his bond. On the contrary, the disbursing officer of the Department is required to render his accounts only quarterly, and is not confined to the limit of his bond in advances from the Treasury, so that money could always be promptly obtained from the Treasury for the payment of the bills of the hospital upon presentation of same. Under the present condition of affairs it has often occurred that persons selling goods and supplies to the hospital, expecting to receive cash when such have been furnished, have been compelled to wait weeks and months for payment. This condition of affairs should not be tolerated by the Department for a moment. Business methods prevail in every other branch of the Department of the Interior, and its creditors are promptly paid their bills on presentation of the same. Such should be the rule with the bills against the Hospital for the Insane. The merchant sells his goods to the hospital at a trifle above cost, expecting to receive promptly cash payment for the same. Failure to so pay him frequently results in serious embarrassment to his business.”

The necessity for the change in the law above recommended in regard to disbursements is further evidenced by the fact that in order to prevent embarrassment in the matter of payments, under contract for the work on the extension, to be made from the appropriation, \$975,000, for the extension of the Government Hospital for the Insane, it became necessary, on the 10th day of August, 1901, to appoint Mr. George W. Evans, the disbursing officer of this Department, a “special disbursing agent for the erection of an extension at the Government Hospital for the Insane.” For the disbursement of these moneys he was required by the Secretary of the Treasury to give an additional bond of \$25,000, which was approved on the 18th day of October, 1901.

Immediately after the passing away of Doctor Richardson, on the 27th of June, 1903, a committee consisting of two competent officers, one from the Treasury Department and one from this Department, was designated to examine his books and accounts as disbursing agent of the hospital. The committee, as a result of its examination, reported that his accounts were found to be correct and all public moneys properly accounted for, and in its report embodied, among other things, the following recommendation:

The superintendent is, under the law, the responsible disbursing agent of the institution for these funds, in addition to his other duties. (Sec. 4839, R. S.) In

addition to the funds for the support of the institution, the superintendent makes disbursements from the appropriations, "Repairs, Government Hospital for the Insane," and "Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane." From a careful inspection and examination of all questions involved in the disbursement of these funds, we are of the opinion that the interests of the service, and particularly of the hospital, would be served should the superintendent be permanently relieved from the responsibility for the disbursement of these funds. Whether they should be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior or by a special disbursing agent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in either case on vouchers properly certified by the superintendent of the hospital and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is a question worthy of careful consideration. However this may be resolved, there can be no doubt that the superintendent should not be continued as the responsible disbursing agent, as well as the purchasing officer and the receiving officer.

Thereafter the first assistant physician, as heretofore stated, was designated as acting superintendent of the hospital, and the Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the question was submitted, having decided that it would be practicable for the disbursing officer of this Department to disburse all funds for the hospital until such time as a superintendent and responsible disbursing officer should be appointed, I directed the disbursing officer of this Department to take charge of all financial matters connected with the Government Hospital for the Insane and to disburse all moneys for that institution. This duty he most satisfactorily performed up to October 1, 1903, when Doctor White qualified under his appointment as superintendent and disbursing officer of the Government Hospital for the Insane, thus clearly demonstrating the entire practicability of the handling and disbursement by the disbursing officer of the Department of all moneys appropriated for the maintenance, improvement, and protection of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

I have therefore to recommend that the following paragraph be inserted in that portion of the sundry civil bill wherein provision is made for the Government Hospital for the Insane, to wit:

And hereafter all appropriations made for or on account of the Government Hospital for the Insane shall be disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior in the same manner and form as all other disbursements made by him of appropriations for the several bureaus and officers of the Department of the Interior on vouchers certified by the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In estimates of appropriations for this institution for the ensuing fiscal year, which have been transmitted to Congress through the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, I have called special attention to this matter and have embodied therein the amendment to existing law suggested above.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Freedmen's Hospital was appropriated for and placed under control of the Secretary of War by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 506), and transferred to the Department of the Interior by act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 223). The supervision and control of expenditure of appropriations was transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 551). The appointive and general administrative power, however, is still vested in the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of the surgeon in chief of the hospital, W. A. Warfield, shows that the demands upon the hospital during the past year have largely increased. A greater number of patients have received treatment in the hospital than in any previous year. The whole number of patients in the hospital during the year was 3,224, of which number 3,106 were admitted, including 199 born in the hospital. One hundred and eighteen were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1903. During the year 3,110 were discharged, leaving 114 in the hospital July 1, 1904.

The number treated in the out-patient department was 6,081, a decrease of 178 as compared with the number treated last year. In this department 8,054 prescriptions were compounded.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital and dispensary attached was 9,305, divided as follows: 333 white males, 80 white females, 4,456 colored males, and 4,326 colored females.

In the surgical department 484 operations were performed. In 352 cases the patients recovered, in 109 improved, and in 7 the patients were not improved. Sixteen deaths occurred in this department. Of this number 11 were due to causes other than for which the patients were operated upon.

There were 1,980 examinations made in the pathological department, and 40 post-mortems were performed.

The number of moribund cases applying for admission continues very high; 35 were received in this condition, of which number 19 died within twenty-four hours and 16 within forty-eight hours after admission. The percentage of mortality for the year was 6.11 per cent of the cases under care, as against 7.38 per cent the previous year. The record of mortality is the lowest for the past ten years.

Of the 3,224 admitted to the hospital, 760 were nonresidents of the District of Columbia, which represents an increase of 352 over last year.

The rules governing admission to the hospital are as follows, to wit:

(1) Indigent residents of the District of Columbia who, being sick or injured and requiring medical or surgical attention, are without the necessary means to pay for the same.

(2) Transient population of said District who, while passing through or temporarily domiciled therein, fall ill or suffer accident or injury and require immediate medical or surgical care and attention, but are destitute of means to pay for the same.

(3) Such other destitute persons residing outside the District of Columbia as the Secretary of the Interior, either for humane reasons or in the interest of medical science, shall cause to be admitted.

(4) All emergency cases, which are defined as cases of sudden illness or injury, where to delay treatment would unduly imperil the life or safety of the patient.

In regard to nonresidents admitted to the hospital, the surgeon in chief states:

They are not the aged and infirm, chronics and incurables, seeking an asylum to remain until death, but they constitute those who suffer from some acute and curable disease, and when discharged from the hospital, in most instances, return to the communities from which they came. They come here because of a lack of hospital privileges for colored people in many of the towns throughout the country. They feel further encouraged to seek the benefits of this institution, knowing that no distinction is made between patients of different races—that equal privileges are extended to all who are received for treatment. Moreover, this hospital is generally known throughout the country as national in character, which also serves as an inducement for many a nonresident to apply for treatment.

The training school for nurses has made some advance over the previous year. The school alumnae was admitted to full membership in the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States. The training school was registered in the State of New York under the laws regulating the State educational department, so that nurses holding diplomas from this school can register and practice their profession in the State of New York without the necessity of an examination. One hundred and fifty-four applications were received during the year for admission to the school; 16 were accepted; 12 nurses graduated in May, 1904. The appendix contains interesting information regarding the requirements exacted of the candidates desiring to enter the course of training and the work accomplished.

In the sundry civil act, approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stats. L., 1113), appropriation was made for the construction of a new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories, and the trustees of Howard University were required to supply all medical and surgical service at the hospital without cost to the United States or the District of Columbia. In the sundry civil act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 488), provision was made for the erection of the new hospital building on the square north of the present hospital site. This tract contains about 11 acres, with a gradually sloping hill studded with magnificent oak, and is a most desirable site for an institution of this character. The great care and strenuous efforts, the surgeon in chief states, required to keep the present buildings in a habitable condition seem less laborious now that the new hospital is an assured fact. In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 977-8), making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, during

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the sum of \$54,000 was appropriated for the management of this hospital, one half of which, under existing laws, is payable from the funds of the District of Columbia, the other half being paid by the United States.

The dual control of this hospital still continues, the supervision of the expenditure of moneys appropriated by Congress for its management being under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the appointive and chief administrative supervision of the institution being vested in the Secretary of the Interior. As heretofore indicated, more satisfactory administrative results would be secured by unification of the supervisory authority over the hospital, both fiscal and administrative.

In discussing the future needs of the hospital and the necessity for legislation more fully defining its status, the surgeon in chief states:

There is no denying the fact that, as national, this hospital stands for more good and usefulness than it would if limited to the care of local patients exclusively. I am firmly of the opinion that it should stand for both. It should stand for the relief of human suffering from any part of the country, thus meeting the demands of a class of people whose presence in great numbers is not desired in other hospitals. This would logically place it, both fiscal and administrative, under the management of the General Government, as urged in my last annual report. Another year of divided jurisdiction only adds to the urgency then expressed. To relieve this situation it is hoped that Congress will amend existing law in accord with the recommendation contained in your last annual report, to wit, "that the whole maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital be borne by the United States, and that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be authorized to enter into a contract with the Secretary of the Interior for the care, at such rate per capita as may be determined upon, of all persons from the District admitted to the hospital for treatment."

I renew the recommendations regarding this institution made in prior annual reports, and have to urge the early and favorable consideration by Congress of House bill 11284 and Senate bill 3193 relative to this hospital, now pending, which if enacted will effectuate such recommendations.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Howard University was established by the act of March 2, 1867, "for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." It is managed by a board of trustees, on which Congress is represented by one Senator and two Representatives, and is supported in part by funds from benevolent societies and in part from appropriations by Congress. No tuition is required, except in the medical department, where the rate is \$80 a year, and in the law department there is a matriculation fee of \$10. There being no appropriation therefor, students in all departments have to provide their own text-books.

The report of the president, Rev. John Gordon, D. D., states that having been elected president of the university at the annual meeting

of the board of trustees of the university on May 27, 1903, he entered upon his duties the 15th of September of that year.

The number of students in attendance during the year aggregated 831, and were from 40 States and Territories, from Porto Rico, and from the following foreign countries: Africa; Barbados, British West Indies; Bermuda, British West Indies; British Guiana; Cuba; Demerara, British West Indies; England; Jamaica, British West Indies; Japan; Liberia; Macedonia; Natal, South Africa; St. Kitts, British West Indies; Trinidad, British West Indies; and West Central Africa. Of these, 137 graduated from the several departments.

There are seven practical working departments connected with the university: The college of arts and sciences, where the students are classified as in other American colleges, in which 47 students were entered during the year; the teachers' college, for the study of educational science and the training of teachers, 90 students; the commercial department, which is designed to fit students for intelligent citizenship and practical business, 60 students.

In the medical department, which includes dental and pharmaceutical courses, 235 students were enrolled during the year. During the last Congress appropriation was made for a hospital of 200 beds for this department.

In the theological department, which receives no aid from Congress, 79 students were entered. The attendance has been larger than ever before. Various denominations are represented among the students and teachers and all work in harmony.

In the law department, where the branches taught are the same as in other law schools in the city of Washington, 89 students were entered during the year.

The preparatory department, which fits students for college, is divided into four classes, each representing one year's study. There were 230 students in attendance in this department during the year.

There has been organized a summer school for teachers, the first session to be from July 1 to 29 of this year. The correspondence developed, and applications for enrollment received, indicates great interest in the school, and that it will be helpful to teachers of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In discussing the needs of the institution, the president of the university states:

Additional money is urgently needed to enlarge the teaching force and to adequately compensate teachers of experience and of proved merit. With better facilities Howard University can do a far greater work for the colored people of our land than even that already accomplished, which has given it wide renown and earned merited public confidence. The heating and lighting arrangements of the various buildings are inadequate and have been condemned by the building inspector of the District of Columbia. He has recommended that a central steam-heating and

electric-lighting plant be erected. In the interests of economy of administration and security to life and property, the university is in the most urgent need of such a plant, and it is respectfully requested that Congress be recommended to make provision, at its coming session, for the erection of a steam-heating and electric-lighting plant for the university.

In the bill making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1903, provision is made, under the head of the Department of the Interior, for Freedmen's Hospital, in the following terms, to wit:

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: For the construction of a new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories on the ground now occupied by the Freedmen's Hospital, fifty thousand dollars, said buildings to be constructed upon plans to be approved by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, and sufficient when completed to provide for not less than two hundred patients; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of said buildings at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, which sum, including the amount herein appropriated, shall be paid one-half out of the Treasury of the United States and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That before any portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended the proper authorities owning the ground upon which said buildings are to be erected shall lease the same to the Government of the United States at an annual rental of one dollar per annum during the period of their occupation of the same: *Provided further*, That the trustees of Howard University shall be required to supply all medical and surgical service without cost to the United States or the District of Columbia.

Howard University having formally accepted the provisions of the foregoing statute, a survey was made of the land in the vicinity of Freedmen's Hospital owned by the university, with a view to the selection of such portion thereof as would be suitable as a site on which to construct a hospital building. As a result thereof it was determined that it would be necessary to use the entire tract of land then leased from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for purposes of the hospital, but as the Howard University was unable to convey a perfect title to the entire parcel of land desired, no lease thereof was made and, as set forth in my last annual report, the circumstances of the case were called to the attention of Congress with a view to the selection of another site on which to construct a hospital. Accordingly, in the sundry civil appropriation bill approved April 28, 1904, provision was made for the leasing of a new site on which to construct the new hospital for freedmen in the following terms:

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars made by the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four is hereby continued for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, That the tract of land lying and being between Sixth and Fourth streets and between Pomeroy and College streets, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, containing approximately eleven acres of ground, be, and the same is hereby, retroceded to Howard

University upon the condition that the said Howard University shall make and execute to the United States a perpetual lease for the nominal rental of one dollar per annum, and that upon the execution of such lease to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, said Secretary shall cause to be erected on the ground so retroceded and leased the new hospital for freedmen provided for by the act above referred to.

Under date of June 7, 1904, the Howard University, a corporation organized pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia," by an instrument in writing entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and the proper officers of that institution, leased the tract of land described in the act of April 28, 1904, *supra*, forever. A copy of this contract is hereto appended, pages 317-319, Exhibit I.

Upon consideration of the matter the conclusion was reached that it would be to the interest of the service to secure plans for the new hospital building through the medium of an architectural competition, and on the 30th of August, 1904, a circular letter was addressed to twenty-five architects located in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., inviting them, under stated conditions, to submit plans for the new hospital buildings to provide for not less than 200 patients, such plans to be delivered at the Department not later than 2 p. m., Thursday, December 1, 1904. The total amount to be expended in the construction of the new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories was fixed at \$275,000, which amount is to include architect fees and all necessary machinery and equipment for heating, lighting, water supply, and sewerage for the building.

The competitive plans, when received, will be judged by a committee consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, or his duly authorized representative, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, one member of the board of trustees of Howard University, one member of the board of visitors of Freedmen's Hospital, the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The report of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made pursuant to the requirements of the act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 161), shows that the pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1903, numbered 107; admitted during the year, 52; since admitted, 40; total, 198. Of these, 127 have been in the college department, representing 34 States, the District of

Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 71 in the primary department. Of these, 50 were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia, and 91 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900.

General good health has prevailed among the students and pupils during the year.

The courses of study in the several departments of the institution are continued as heretofore, some additional prominence being given to technical instruction in the college. Promising young men are encouraged to pursue scientific courses. Three young men graduated in the scientific course last June, one of whom has secured a position as assistant chemist in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Another young man who graduated two years ago as a bachelor of science in engineering is now employed in surveying Government lands in Utah.

In addition to the courses already offered, a new course in technical work consisting of instruction in graphical methods and general engineering will be given to the men of the present senior class. Courses of lectures will be given on the various kinds of engines and motors and on the general applications of electricity. The engineering features of some of the greatest national and international projects now in operation or in process of construction will also be considered.

The fortieth public anniversary of the college was held in May. Among the interesting features of the programme were the presentation of the Samuel Porter memorial, an historical address by the president of the college, the conferring of honorary degrees on a number of graduates of the college who have attained prominence in science and in letters, and the address of the orator of the day, President Gilman, of the Carnegie Institution.

Sixteen young men and women were graduated in June with the bachelor's degree, having pursued the regular courses leading thereto in art, science, and philosophy. Three other young men were awarded the degree of master of arts, having studied in course therefor. There were four graduates from the normal class.

The total receipts of the institution from all sources amounted to \$108,694.41, of which \$73,500 was appropriated by Congress for general support and special repairs and \$30,000 for additional buildings, and \$5,194.41 was received for board, tuition, etc.

The expenditures were \$75,558.13 for current expenses, \$3,000 for special repairs, and \$27,289.32 for new buildings.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, \$3,000.

For additions to the buildings of the institution, to furnish additional accommodations for pupils, and to provide for the heating of the buildings from a central plant and for lighting the buildings by electricity, \$30,000.

An estimate of \$2,500 is also submitted as a deficiency for the current fiscal year, this having arisen in consequence of the severity of the past winter and the increased cost of provisions.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Under section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 294), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to place for instruction in an institution for the blind, in the State of Maryland or some other State, the indigent blind children of teachable age who are children of persons actually engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and under section 4869 of the Revised Statutes the indigent blind children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

The report of Dr. F. D. Morrison, superintendent of the institution, shows that in pursuance of this authority there were at the close of the fiscal year 1903, 29 blind children under instruction in the Maryland School for the Blind at Baltimore, Md. Since that time 4 pupils have been admitted, 2 have withdrawn, and 1 is absent on account of ill health, leaving 31 beneficiaries in the institution on the 30th of June, 1904. The pupils under instruction are making satisfactory progress. A number of them are above the average, and several deserve special mention.

The branches taught embrace all the studies of the public schools from the kindergarten to and including the grammar school grade, and in addition thorough instruction in music (instrumental, theory, and voice culture), piano-tuning, broom and mattress making, sewing (plain and machine), knitting, crocheting, and various kinds of fancy work. Special attention is paid to the physical development of the pupils.

The school is furnished with all that is necessary for the proper training of blind children: Books, apparatus, musical instruments, typewriters, sewing machines, comfortable buildings, ample grounds, and experienced and competent teachers. The course of training is designed to give the pupils a practical English education.

The total amount expended during the year for the care and maintenance of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia was \$9,068.75, half of which amount is paid from the revenues of the Dis-

trict of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1101). The total amount expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was \$8,237.49.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

The act of April 22, 1870 (10 Stat. L., 92), placed this institution under the care of a corporation, to carry into effect that provision in the last will and testament of Joshua Pierce, devising to certain trustees 14 parcels of land in the city of Washington, D. C., to be held as a site for a hospital for the reception and care of destitute and friendless children. It is specifically provided by the act that foundlings received by this hospital shall be deemed and considered wholly under the guardianship, care, and control of said institution, to be educated, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the directors of said hospital may, in their judgment, deem for the best interests of said children, until they shall attain the age of 18 years, when said care and control shall cease. The institution is managed by a board of directors, who are required to report annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and is maintained in part by contributions from benevolent persons and societies and in part by Federal appropriations.

The report of the board of directors shows that 97 children were provided for during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, of which number 46 were remaining in the institution from the previous year.

There were 18 adoptions during the year and 36 deaths recorded. Of the latter, 29 were under 6 months of age, 5 were under 9 months, 1 under 1 year, and 1 over 1 year, leaving 43 remaining at the hospital at the end of the fiscal year 1904.

Including a balance of \$306.18 from last year, the total receipts from all sources were \$11,093.51, of which amount \$10,733.62 was expended in the operations of the institution, leaving a cash balance on June 30, 1904, of \$359.89.

The daily average of children is about 40. Since the hospital was opened in 1887 there have been 229 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This is considered the best and most satisfactory work of the institution.

Owing to lack of funds the board is again compelled to ask a continuance of the annual appropriation of \$6,000 in order to carry on the work of the institution.

I most heartily approve of this charity and recommend that Congress appropriate the funds desired, that the work of the hospital may be properly continued.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, in his annual report of the operations of his office, sets forth the important repairs and improvements made in the Capitol building and grounds, together with details relating to other work under his supervision.

The very liberal appropriations for the work of repairs to the Capitol building and grounds provided in the sundry civil bill approved March 3, 1903, which were made immediately available, enabled the Superintendent to at once take up and prosecute a number of needed improvements in the interior of the building prior to the usual time in July of 1903, which have been prosecuted to completion during the past year. In addition a large number of permanent minor repairs were made, many of which are usually called for during the session of Congress and pertain to the domestic life of the building.

The total number of items of repairs, which are enumerated in detail in an appendix attached to the report, was 1,453, of which 251 were important and 1,202 repairs of a minor character. The total area covered by painting was, approximately, 75,000 square yards, including nearly every corridor in the building, the painting and decorating of 29 rooms, the completion and decoration of the Senate and the House lobbies. The ironwork between the outer and inner shell of the Dome, as well as of the exposed surface of the ironwork on the skirt of the Dome and the old building wall supporting it, has been thoroughly painted, and new marble floors laid in the Senate and House lobbies. An extensive system of shelving was installed for the House library and its storage rooms in the basement. High-grade steel shelf and file-case work was also provided in the Senate library under the central roof.

A circular stairway was erected as a continuation of the old stairway located in the southeast corner of the old library space for access to the House Document Room and two committee rooms, one for the Senate and the other for the House, were provided in the third story of the old library space. The fireproofing of the roof lanterns at the north and south of the Dome was fully completed, and the Senate barber shop on the basement floor was completely reconstructed and provided with new fixtures, plumbing, bathing, etc. The mechanical equipment of the building has been augmented by the installation of five forged steel water-tube boilers, aggregating 1,160 horsepower in capacity. The conduct of the heating, lighting, and ventilating plant during the year has been satisfactory, both as to the personnel em-

ployed in its operation and the results obtained. Referring to experiences incident to the fire and explosion of 1898, important steps have been taken toward the prevention of fires in the building.

In relation to the preventing of accidents in the elevator service of the building, the superintendent states that—

In general, accidents to elevators will happen notwithstanding the best precautions taken, and I would like to make it a matter of record in behalf of the employees under the direction of this office that the inspection of our elevator service is very complete. For this purpose a card system has been in operation during the past year, something after the following fashion: On each morning two accredited engineers of each wing of the Capitol make a thorough inspection of the machinery. One of these engineers takes up a position at the overhead machinery, and while the operator slowly moves the car up and down the engineer passes the cables through his hands. By this means he is able to detect even a single strand of broken wire, and if such is found that elevator is immediately thrown out of service and remains so until a new cable is put in place. It would seem, therefore, that if an accident to any one of the elevators should happen it would occur despite our every precaution. This inspection is made on every elevator and its machinery daily during the session of Congress and once a week during recess and includes the inspection of the cleanliness of car and machinery and competency of the safety devices installed on the car. After the inspection the person making the same writes his report on the card, signs his name to it, passes it through the hands of the chief engineer, who, if he has no recommendations to make, forwards the card approved to this office, where it is placed on record.

The condition of the Capitol grounds for the past year is reported as exceptionally good, owing to the preliminary treatment given to the lawns during the past two or three years; the large lawn east of the building has been completely overhauled and replanted, and during the past season has shown a sturdy growth of new grass. The usual repairs to paving, walks, and drives have been made, trees and shrubbery planted where needed, or pruned in the proper season; the lamp-posts and shelter houses in the grounds painted, coping walls around the grounds pointed up and when necessary restored, and all required repairs made to hydrants, water pipes, and fountains.

Through special arrangements with the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the public gardens now supply trees, plants, and shrubbery for the ornamentation of the Capitol and Library grounds. Extensive improvements have been made to Engine House No. 3, near the Capitol grounds, and special repairs have been made to the Senate and House stables. At the United States Botanic Gardens necessary additions and repairs have been made to the main conservatory, the plant houses, the packing room, and the office building on Maryland avenue. At the United States court-house many important changes and repairs have been made, adding much to the appearance of the building and to the comfort of those occupying the same.

A supplemental report will be made by the Superintendent in rela-

tion to the construction of a building for the House of Representatives upon square 690, bounded as follows: On the east by First street SE., on the south by C street SE., on the west by New Jersey avenue SE., and on the north by B street SE., for the acquirement of which site provision was made in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1113), and to which very full reference was made in my last annual report.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were as follows: Annual repairs of the Capitol, \$295,950;* lighting the Capitol grounds, etc., \$42,500; improving the Capitol grounds, \$25,000; repairs to engine house, Senate and House stables, \$2,250; repairs to the court-house of District of Columbia, \$5,000; flags for central Capitol building, \$100.

By the sundry civil act of April 28, 1904, a commission was appointed with a view to the acquirement of a site for and to direct and supervise the construction of an office building for the United States Senate in the following terms, to wit:

To acquire a site for and toward the construction of a fireproof building for committee rooms, folding rooms, and other offices for the United States Senate and for necessary office rooms for Senators, to be erected on square numbered six hundred and eighty-six, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, bounded by B street northeast, First street northeast, C street northeast, and Delaware avenue northeast, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and said site shall be acquired and said building constructed under the direction and supervision of a commission, which is hereby created, to be composed of three Senators, namely: Honorable Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Honorable Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; and Honorable Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and said building shall be constructed in accordance with architectural plans to be secured by said commission in such way as they may deem advisable. The cost of said building, exclusive of site, shall not exceed two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the construction thereof and letting of contracts therefor, including employment of skilled and other services, shall be under the control of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, subject to the direction and supervision of said commission. The said commission may acquire said site or any portion thereof by direct purchase, if the prices are reasonable; such portion of said site as can not be so purchased shall be acquired by condemnation, as follows: The said commission shall notify the Secretary of the Interior in writing of such failure, whereupon the said Secretary of the Interior shall, within thirty days after the receipt of said notice, proceed to acquire such portion of said site in the manner prescribed for providing a site for an addition to the Government Printing Office in so much of the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as is set forth on pages six hundred and forty-eight and six hundred and forty-nine of volume thirty of the Statutes at Large, and for the purpose of such acquisition the Secretary of the Interior shall have and exercise all powers conferred upon the Public Printer in said act.

The appropriations herein and hereafter made for said site and building may be used for the payment of necessary expenses not compensation or salaries of the commission hereinafter provided for, and shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Any vacancy occurring by resignation or otherwise in the membership of the said commission shall be filled by the presiding officer of the Senate.

On May 24, 1904, Hon. S. M. Cullom and Hon. F. M. Cockrell, a majority of the commission created by said act, advised the Department that, pursuant to the provisions of the statute, they had endeavored to acquire said site by direct purchase from the owners thereof but had been unable to secure the same or any part thereof at reasonable prices, and requested the Secretary of the Interior to proceed without delay to acquire said site, namely, square 686, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, bounded by B street, NE., First street, NE., C street, NE., and Delaware avenue, NE., by condemnation proceedings as provided in the act of April 28, 1904, *supra*. Accordingly, on May 26, 1904, the Honorable the Attorney General was advised of the action taken by the commission designated in the act of April 28, 1904, and requested to cause application to be made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia pursuant to the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, which was provided for in said act of April 28, 1904, for the institution of proceedings looking to the condemnation of the above-described square, 686, in the city of Washington.

Subsequently proceedings for such purpose were instituted by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia by action No. 624 in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in special term as a district court of the United States for condemnation of the site in question, and a commission, consisting of Messrs. Robert I. Fleming, James F. Oyster, and H. Rozier Dulany, were thereupon appointed by the court to hear testimony concerning the value of the different lots on said square and the improvements thereon, who afterwards submitted their report to the court, awarding \$746,111 in payment for the land damages. On October 20, 1904, the Department was advised of the result of the inquiry on the part of the commissioners appointed by the court, together with a copy of their report, and subsequently upon the request of the Department it was furnished with the testimony and plats of the lots in square 686 used by said officers in arriving at their conclusion. The Honorable Attorney-General under date of November 22, 1904, was advised that the values of the several pieces or parcels of land in said square, as determined by the commissioners appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, were reasonable, and inclosed therewith, for presentment to such court, the following statement:

I, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, having examined the report of the commissioners appointed in the above-entitled cause to appraise the values of the several pieces or parcels of land, and the improvements thereon, to be acquired under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 481), as a site for the construction of a fireproof building for committee rooms, folding rooms, and other offices of the United States Senate and for necessary office rooms for Senators, and the appraisalment of said values as returned by said commissioners to the court, do certify that, in my judgment, said appraisalment is reasonable.

The commission designated in the act of April 28, 1904, to select a site for and supervise the construction of a building for the United States Senate, appointed Mr. John M. Carrere, of New York City, N. Y., as consulting architect in connection with the construction of said Senate building, and on the 12th of May, 1904, contract was entered into with him for the rendition, upon the terms therein set forth, of services as consulting architect.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Section 3 of an act entitled "An act supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof," approved January 23, 1904, provides:

SEC. 3. That power is hereby given to the board of trustees of said university to change the name of said university at any regular meeting by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the board, as prescribed by the charter, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education. That upon said action being taken a certificate, under the seal of the university, stating the name adopted and the date when the name shall go into effect not less than thirty days nor more than six months from the date of its adoption, together with the fact that said name has been adopted as herein prescribed, shall be filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and thereupon, upon the date specified for the name to go into effect, the university shall be known and designated by the name adopted, and by said new name the said university shall be vested with and convey its real estate, hold, control, and administer endowments and gifts of money and property heretofore and hereafter made for the maintenance of its educational work and do and perform all acts which it now has the power to do under its said charter. Such change of name shall not in any other way change, affect, or modify in any degree the rights, privileges, obligations, and powers of the said university under the charter of February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and the amendatory acts thereto.

Pursuant to the provisions of the above-cited act, on June 9, 1904, the president of the Columbian University made application for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education of the action of the board of trustees in changing the name of that institution to the George Washington University, and subsequently upon request there was filed a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting of the board of trustees.

A protest against the approval of the action of the board of trustees was received, but after a careful consideration of all the circumstances as presented, the conclusion was reached that such protest was without merit, and thereafter, on June 20, 1904, the following certificate in words and figures, signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, was issued:

Whereas by act of Congress approved January 23, 1904, the Columbian University was authorized to change its name, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education;

And whereas it has been made satisfactorily to appear to us that, at the regular meeting of the board of trustees of said university, held on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1904, at which meeting there were present more than two-thirds of the total number of members of said board, it was unanimously resolved to change the name of said university to that of The George Washington University, the same to go into effect on the first day of September, A. D. 1904:

Now, therefore, this is to witness that, pursuant to said act of Congress, we do hereby, this twentieth day of June, A. D. 1904, approve said change of name.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

By section 3 of an act approved May 17, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 389), entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company," it is provided that said railway company shall lay upon the the line of its road rails of the most approved pattern, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Pursuant to the requirements of the statute said company has from time to time submitted samples of rails proposed to be used by it, and such samples have been examined and approved by the Department. By the act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 700), authorizing the Rock Creek Railway Company (now the Capital Traction Company) to lease or purchase connecting and intersecting lines of street railway in the District of Columbia, it was expressly provided that no railway company taking advantage of the act should be thereby released from any obligation or restriction imposed by its original charter, or any law of Congress subsequently enacted.

Inasmuch as the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, or its successor, the Capital Traction Company, has no connection whatever with this Department other than as stated above, I have the honor to recommend that so much of the law as requires the Secretary of the Interior to approve the form of rails proposed to be laid upon the line of road of said Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company be repealed, or that the act in question be so amended as to require the submission of such rails to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, instead of to this Department, for approval.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Section 16 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company of the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 136), provides:

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place, under such conditions, and upon such notice as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe, and said directors shall annually make a report in writing of their doings to Congress, or to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the stockholders in general meeting.

The vice-president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company reports that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 270), entitled "An act relating to certain railway corporations owning and operating street railways in the District of Columbia," the Columbia Railway Company, by a deed on the 4th day of February, 1902, transferred all its property, rights, and franchises to the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and that the said Washington Railway and Electric Company has since that time operated the lines at one time owned and operated by the Columbia Railway Company; that the property of said company is operated jointly with other lines owned by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and a report was submitted to Congress January 30, 1904 (H. Doc. 495), by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, which includes a report of the operation and management of the Columbia Railway Company for the calendar year ended December 31, 1903.

The vice-president further states that in making such report it is believed that the requirements of the statute under which the Columbia Railway Company was incorporated are complied with, and that in his opinion the Columbia Railway Company exists as a corporation to-day for the purpose of taking, if need be, the necessary steps to extinguish a bonded indebtedness which was on its property when conveyed to the Washington Railway and Electric Company. In view of this merger of interests, in connection with the fact that the Washington Railway and Electric Company reports directly to Congress as to the operation of all the lines owned and controlled by it, I have the honor to recommend that so much of the act of May 24, 1870, incorporating the Columbia Railway Company, as requires it to submit an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior be repealed.

THE WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act regulating gas works" (18 Stat. L., 277), after providing the rate to be paid for gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company in the District of Columbia, contains a clause as follows (sec. 11):

Provided, That when the price of gas coals delivered at the works of the Washington Gaslight Company shall advance to eight dollars and fifty cents per ton the price of gas to consumers may be advanced ten cents per thousand cubic feet and an additional ten cents per thousand feet for each additional dollar per ton that gas coals may advance in price, and in like manner a reduction of ten cents per thousand feet shall be made for each and every dollar per ton that gas coals may fall in price below seven dollars per ton. And for that purpose the Washington Gaslight Company shall in the month of May in each year furnish the Secretary of the Interior with a statement of all their coal contracts or purchases for the ensuing year excepting the Ritchie mineral and the Richmond coal, the cost of which shall not enter into any

calculation in making an average, which statement shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace by their engineer and secretary, and the advance or reduction of price shall take place on the first of July ensuing.

Pursuant to the provisions of the statute, John R. McLean, president of the Washington Gaslight Company, has submitted a statement giving the prices of the several kinds of coal at the works of the company, as follows: Gas coal alongside wharf West Station, Twenty-sixth and G streets NW., 30,000 tons at \$3.20, 15 cents per ton discharging and handling. Barging from Eastern Branch, price not yet settled. Gas coal at East Station, Twelfth and M streets NE., 15,000 tons at \$3.20, 15 cents per ton discharging and handling. Fifteen thousand tons hard white ash broken coal, delivered at West Station, at \$4.70; discharging, etc., 15 cents per ton. The same coal delivered at East Station, 8,000 tons, at \$4.85 per ton.

Section 2 of the act of June 23, 1874, *supra*, provided for the appointment of an inspector of gas and meters in the District of Columbia, at an annual salary of \$2,000; and the first incumbent of that office was commissioned by the President February 27, 1875, such commission being upon the records of the Department of the Interior. Up to and including September 30, 1879, the inspector submitted to this Department annual reports showing the results of inspections made by him; but since that date it is understood that the inspector has reported to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia" (20 Stat. L., 102), while it does not expressly transfer jurisdiction over this officer from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, seems to have been regarded as having had that effect; and in the sundry civil appropriation act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 209), it was provided as follows:

All expenses heretofore incurred by the General Government for the board of health, for the metropolitan police, and for gas inspection, shall hereafter be a charge upon the government of the District of Columbia.

Prior to 1878 the appropriations for the salary of the inspector were made under the Treasury Department; since that date, however, they have been made under the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 959), there is a clause as follows:

Hereafter the inspector of gas and meters and assistant inspector of gas and meters of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Inasmuch as the inspector is now appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and as the Washington Gas-Light Company has no connection whatever with this Department other than to render

the report required by the section of the act above referred to, it is believed that the company should hereafter be required to report either direct to Congress, or to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, instead of to this Department, and accordingly I have the honor to recommend the enactment of legislation having this end in view.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1440), provides for celebrating the "one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri."

Of the appropriation for the Government exhibit \$69,000 was allotted to this Department. The chief clerk of the Department, Edward M. Dawson, is the representative of the Secretary of the Interior on the board of management of the Government exhibit. Eleven thousand two hundred and seventeen square feet were assigned in the Government building for the use of this Department, its bureaus, and offices, and the exhibit installed and maintained therein was dignified and comprehensive and fully representative of the operations of the different bureaus and other branches of the Department and the administrative and other results attained.

An abstract of the report of the Department representative is hereto appended, pages 325-330, Exhibit O.

Special appropriations for independent exhibits at the fair were made as follows: Sixty-five thousand dollars for an Indian school exhibit, illustrating the progress of the Indians along educational lines; \$25,000, an equal amount to be collected by the citizens of the Indian Territory, for the installation and maintenance of exhibits of industries of the Indian Territory, and \$50,000 for the construction of a building and maintenance therein of an exhibit of industries of the District of Alaska.

The general supervision of the collection and installation of exhibits for the District of Alaska and the Indian Territory was assigned to Hon. Thomas Ryan, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Governor John G. Brady was commissioned as executive commissioner for the Alaska exhibit, F. C. Hubbard for the Indian Territory exhibit, and S. M. McCowan, superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma, was designated as superintendent of the Indian exhibit, who, respectively, have had active charge of the exhibit work.

THE ALASKA EXHIBIT was displayed in a building erected for the purpose in accordance with plans and specifications prepared in Washington under the direction of the Department. The dimensions of the main building are 50 by 100 feet; it is two stories high,

designed after the colonial style of architecture, using the Greek Ionic motive for all details. On the east and the west of the building, connected therewith by slightly and suitable passageways, are two buildings constructed in the native style of architecture, patterned after the homes of the Hydah Indians, the material for the construction of which was obtained from buildings of this character in Alaska. Surrounding the entrance of each of the native buildings are a number of totem poles, twenty in all, which were gathered in various portions of Alaska through the efforts of the executive commissioner with the cooperation of the Revenue-Cutter Service. These grotesque relics of aboriginal superstition, now outgrown in Alaska, have proved of interest to ethnologists and likewise awakened great popular interest, attracting many people to the Alaska building who would not otherwise have visited it and inspected its exhibits.

The lower floor of the main building was devoted to the various interests and industries of the district, these being illustrated, among other things, by specimens of grasses, grains, and vegetables grown in the district, arranged in an attractive manner; the exhibit of the salmon packing industry also showed salmon eggs in the different stages of hatching; specimens of exceptionally fine marbles hitherto unknown in the American markets; tin ores mined in the vicinity of Cape Prince of Wales; copper ores from different sections of the district; coal, iron, and gold ores from various sections; a large collection of gold nuggets; samples of almost pure copper and specimens of graphite and jade; an excellent display of guano and fish oil, crude petroleum, refined oil and its by-products; a large collection of Alaskan furs, including those of the Polar bear, black and brown bears, red and silver foxes, seals, otter, and others; an ethnological exhibit showing many articles and curios illustrative of the manner of living and needs of the natives, together with specimens of their skill in carving ivory and in making baskets; a number of stuffed animals and birds from the district are displayed, and from time to time there are added to the exhibit varieties of fresh vegetables, berries, and flowers grown principally in southeastern Alaska equaling in quality those grown in the most fertile region.

The excellent growth of these products, it is stated, is due to the Japan currents, which modify the temperature of southeast Alaska, rendering it more mild than other regions in the same latitude. Occupying a prominent position in the building is a large relief map of Alaska, which has been eagerly scanned by visitors. It shows, among other things, the ocean bottoms, as well as the land areas, distinction being made between the tundras and barren lands, lightly and heavily wooded lands, areas covered with perpetual snow and ice, rivers, valleys, and the distribution of metals and minerals throughout the district. The main stairway of the building was constructed of Alaskan

cedar, and in the large windows at the head of the staircase are fixed fine-colored transparencies of scenes in the district. These, together with 24 black-and-white transparencies displayed in the passageways connecting the main building with the native buildings, are greatly admired and form a valuable feature of the exhibit.

Upon the second floor of the building were located the art and public school exhibits, the latter being mainly from the cities of Sitka, Juneau, and Skagway. In the parlors and reception hall, which were commodious and artistically furnished, there were displayed a large number of paintings and photographs of Alaskan scenery of particular interest to Alaskans.

A very significant exhibit is one loaned by the Treadwell Mining Company of Alaska, consisting of a gilded cube equal in value to the sum paid for Alaska by the United States, and beside it a gilded pyramid showing the output of that mine, which amounts to three times the purchase price of the Territory.

The executive commissioner is of opinion that the Alaska exhibit is accomplishing all that Congress contemplated in making provision therefor, that its educational influence will be far reaching and permanent, contributing to the more rapid development of Alaska in the near future. The merit of the exhibits is further attested by the awarding of 38 prizes by the jury of awards for the exhibits shown in the Alaska building.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY EXHIBIT was provided for in a building constructed under specially prepared plans; the work was fully completed and the exhibit installed on the opening of the exposition, April 1, 1904. The building, which was located on a most eligible site in the Plateau of States, near the southeast entrance to the grounds, was a two-story colonial structure, 109 by 72 feet. The first floor contains, besides the large lobby, two exhibit rooms; in one of these was displayed the art and educational exhibit; in the other the photographic exhibit. These two exhibits—one setting forth the artistic, the other the commercial development of the residents of the Indian Territory—went far toward dispelling the somewhat prevalent idea that the Indian Territory is a “wilderness,” where progress and civilization are unknown.

In the art and educational room were displayed many beautiful paintings, studies, laces, fine needle and bead work, and industrial work—all the product of Indian Territory students and residents. In the photographic room were arranged 500 large photographs, suitably framed and mounted, taken from all parts of the Territory and representing the actual status and present commercial conditions in the Indian Territory.

In the main lobby, on the first floor, was displayed the painting of Thomas Jefferson and his family, the work of Mrs. Narcissa Owen, a

Cherokee woman, a member of the Cherokee Nation, as well as tapestries by the same artist. There were also shown 100 wild flowers of the Territory, mounted and framed, together with a valuable collection of old Indian pottery, etc.; many of the latter articles being more than one hundred years old and representing the highest type of work of the old Indians.

The second floor of the building contained a large reception hall, ladies' parlors and resting rooms, and the offices of the executive commissioner. An especially attractive feature about the Territory pavilion was the spacious stair landing and the five large windows containing two transparencies in each representing typical scenes from the Territory.

The Indian Territory was also represented in three of the exhibit palaces of the exposition, maintaining booths in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, the Palace of Horticulture, and the Palace of Agriculture.

The coal fields of the Indian Territory, especially in the Choctaw Nation, have for years been operated successfully, and within the past two years the development of the coal industry has been immense. Petroleum is also found in many parts of the Indian Territory. This industry, though new, is developing into gigantic proportions. Hundreds of wells are going down in both the Bartlesville and Muskogee fields, and the majority of those already brought in are good producers. In the Indian Territory booth in the Mines and Metallurgy Building were shown many samples of coals and oils found in the Territory. Besides the four large cubes of the four separate grades of bituminous coal there were displayed cases of the finest samples of egg coal, nut coal, and pea coal, and pyramids of coal and coke. Samples of the oil from twenty-seven flowing wells, together with samples of the oil sands, were arranged in glass and formed the background of the booth. Cubes of the Chickasaw granite and the Cherokee marble and many blocks of building stone, filtering rock, oolite, etc., were shown in this booth. A large relief map of the Choctaw coal fields and many pictures and plates of the top works of coal mines, oil wells, and asphaltum works were attractively placed in this booth.

A comprehensive display of the corn and cotton products of the Territory was made in the two booths maintained in the Palace of Agriculture. The Indian Territory is particularly a cotton country. The executive commissioner states that no finer staple is sold on the Liverpool market than that which grows in the bottoms along the Arkansas, Verdigris, Canadian, Washita, and Red rivers. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, and in fact all grains and produce that flourish in such States as Kansas, Iowa, Illinois do equally well in Indian Territory. With practically an unvarying temperature, and an abundant

rainfall, the "Indian lands," will, within a few years, be converted into grand agricultural domains, rich and beautiful.

Though not the largest, one of the most attractive displays in the Palace of Horticulture was that of the Territory. Occupying the very center circular space of the building, this booth was kept constantly supplied with Indian Territory products of the orchard and flower gardens. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and plums grow to perfection in the Territory, and the many thousands who saw the fruit display at the Exposition will doubtless attest the fact that surprising are the products from orchards and gardens of the Territory.

INDIAN SCHOOL EXHIBIT.—Under the appropriation of \$65,000 for an Indian school exhibit, illustrating the progress of the Indians along educational lines, there was constructed, under the direction of the superintendent of the exhibit, a building 40 feet by 208 feet, with a rear addition, which was used as a recitation room and concert hall. The cost of the building was \$17,000, exclusive of the inside carpenter work, wiring, and plumbing, which was done by student labor.

The general scheme of the exhibit was designed to illustrate the contrast between the old life of the Indians and the new, with the several stages of progress in Indian life and manners brought about by the educational and administrative policy of the Government. With this end in view groups of old Indians were collected from the various tribes as follows: Apache, 15; Arapaho, 23; Comanche, 5; Maricopa, 5; Navaho, 21; Cheyenne, 17; Pawnee, 21; Pima, 7; Pueblo, 24; Pomo, 2; Sioux, 35; Chippewa, 20, and Wichita, 20. There were also brought to the exhibit 150 students, taken from the following Indian schools: Chilocco, Haskell, Genoa, Fort Shaw, and Sacaton. Included among these students was a fine Indian band of 40 pieces.

The first floor of the building was divided by a wide hall way into two long compartments, which were subdivided into rooms or booths. On one side the booths were filled with representative Indians from the various tribes at work in their native industries, the arrangement in each case having been made as realistic as practicable. Sixteen booths were thus occupied by these old Indians. Beginning at the south end of the building the first booth contained some Pueblo women grinding corn and making wafer bread in the primitive manner; in the next booth Geronimo was working industriously on bows and arrows, for which he found a ready sale; then came the Pueblo pottery makers and Pueblo weavers; the Pomo basket makers; the famous Pima basket weavers; the Maricopa pottery makers; Navaho blanket weavers; Sioux pipestone workers; Sioux bead and buck-stone workers; the Jicarilla Apache basket makers; the celebrated Navaho silversmiths; the Chippewa basket, bead, and mat workers; the Wichita and Pawnee bead and buckskin workers, and the Cheyenne bead and buckskin workers.

On the opposite side of the hall, in contrast to the old-time corn grinders and bread bakers, there was a modern domestic-science department, including laundry, kitchen, and dining room, conducted entirely by Indian girl students. The furniture in this department was made entirely by Indian boys. The kitchen was equipped with good tables, cupboard, sideboard, etc., all of solid oak, and the dining-room furniture and fittings were in mahogany. In this department the girls gave daily demonstrations in laundering, cooking, and dining-room service.

There was also a fully-equipped printing department, in which was published a daily paper called the Indian School Journal, copies of which were distributed to visitors. This department, as well as the one last mentioned, attracted a great deal of interest among visitors.

Upon the same side of the hall were various other exhibits, illustrating the industrial training given at the several Indian schools. There was a wagon-making department, a blacksmith department, a carpenter and manual-training department, a sewing department, and a harness-making department, all fully equipped, in daily operation and conducted as they are at the Indian schools.

In the assembly hall, a kindergarten class recited morning and afternoon, followed by a class of seventh-grade students. Band concerts were given from the portico from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 1.30 to 3.30 p. m. every day, and literary and musical exercises were given by the students daily from 4 to 5 o'clock.

The older Indians lived in a number of native houses occupying the plaza in front of the exhibit building. These houses were constructed as nearly as possible like the primitive homes of the aborigines of the country before the changes wrought by education and the advance of the white man had been effected. Beginning at the left of the semicircle, there was a native bark house constructed by the Kickapoos from Kansas; next in order came a Pima (Arizona) native house, a Maricopa (Arizona) home, three Navaho (New Mexico) hogans, a group of Cheyenne and Arapahoe tepees, a Pawnee ceremonial mud lodge, a Wichita grass lodge, an Acoma pueblo, a Pomo (California) home, a Santa Clara Pueblo house, a Jicarilla Apache house, a Sioux (South Dakota) village, and a Chippewa village. These native homes attracted a great deal of attention, especially the Kickapoo, Navaho, Pawnee, and Wichita houses. They presented an interesting picture of the old-time Indian architecture, and at the same time furnished a striking illustration of the improvement in Indian life and manners which has been brought about by the efforts of the Government in the past few years.

The attendance was at all times large, from 10,000 to 25,000 persons having visited the exhibit daily. Among the visitors were many eminent educators, both American and foreign; and among the latter

were several representatives of England, France, and Germany, who came for the purpose of studying American methods of dealing with primitive people. All the visitors expressed themselves as well pleased with the exhibit; and there seems reason to believe that it had a very beneficial effect upon the public at large in removing some long-standing prejudices against the Indian and opening their eyes to the progress which is being made by the race under modern educational and administrative methods.

LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

By section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 13, 1904, entitled "An act to authorize the Government of the United States to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806," provision is made for the exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held at Portland, Oreg., May 1, 1905, by the several Executive Departments, of such articles and material as may illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people, and for the selection from the Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of such articles and things as may be deemed advisable, and to transport the same to Portland, Oreg., to form a part of the Government exhibit at said exposition, for which purpose a United States Government board was authorized to be created. Pursuant to such provision, Mr. Edward M. Dawson, chief clerk of the Department, has been selected as the representative of the Secretary of the Interior on the board of management.

By section 3 of the same act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to select so much of the Alaska exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as he may deem necessary for the purpose of making such exhibit at the exposition above referred to, and to appoint one or more persons to supervise the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles as may be exhibited, for which purpose the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated. It was further provided that sufficient space in a Government building or buildings, to be erected under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, be furnished for the use of such exhibit. Governor John G. Brady, of the District of Alaska, has been designated as acting executive commissioner in charge of the Alaska exhibit, and steps are now being taken with the view to the selection of such articles as may be deemed appropriate from the Alaska

exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for removal to Portland, Oreg., to form a part of the Alaska exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua" (25 Stat. L., 675), provides:

Said company shall make a report on the first Monday of December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be duly verified on oath by the president and secretary thereof, giving such detailed statement of its affairs, and of its assets and liabilities, as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior, and any wilfully false statement so made shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to require such annual statement and to prescribe the form thereof and the particulars to be given thereby.

The report of this corporation, I am advised, is in preparation, and will be transmitted to the Department within the time prescribed by law; upon receipt thereof it will be duly forwarded to Congress.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,

Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

[Referred to on page 45 of this report.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Ind. T., October 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Very respectfully,

TAMS BIXBY, *Chairman.*

In reporting upon the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, otherwise designated as the Dawes Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, we desire before going into details to state a few general features.

By the Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904, there was granted for the prosecution of the work of the Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, \$265,295. This sum was recommended by the Commission as sufficient to substantially complete within the time specified the work committed to its charge.

In consonance with the above, said act requires the Commission to complete its work within the fiscal year named, and provides that the Commission shall cease to exist at the end of said fiscal year.

Although Congress added materially to the work of the Commission in the act of April 21, 1904, and said additional work was not anticipated at the time the foregoing estimate was given, yet it is still expected that within the time fixed, viz, by June 30, 1905, the task of the Commission will be practically finished, leaving little to do except a small amount of business carried over by operation of law.

The time consumed in the change from the old system to the new has been a most irksome period to the people of Indian Territory, and the Commission is not unmindful of the fact that to many candid observers the execution of the task has seemed to be both tedious and expensive. This, however, is not unreasonable, for opinions are generally formed by comparison, and, so far as we know, there is no precedent or standard in this or any other country by which to judge of the peculiar task that Congress undertook in 1898 with respect to these peoples. Men are loath to give the investigation and thought necessary to a clear and full understanding of novel and complicated situations, and as they are familiar with other matters similar in name

though different in nature from the conditions and duties which here exist, they have, to some extent at least, judged of this business by examples and standards which are misleading.

For instance, we have Indian tribes as commonly seen and known, but these are a group of "civilized" tribes, and for the most part their members or citizens are Indians only in name. They did not retire before the advance of the white race as the other tribes did, but long continued at their homes, assimilating with the white race; and from the days of Capt. John Smith and Oglethorpe to the present time they have, upon an ascending scale, by intermarriage and association with the white race changed the blood, conditions, habits, and attributes of their original state. So much has this been the effect, even upon the remaining full-blood Indians, that we have never seen or heard of a wigwam or blanket Indian in the Territory. When these people finally came West in the second quarter of the past century many of their kindred remained in Georgia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and other portions of the older sections of our country. After the civil war there was a large migration from those sections to this Territory. Many people of the best families of the South, having a trace of Indian blood, came here to make a new start in life, and, proving their rights as provided by the tribal laws, they were recognized as citizens of the tribes and allowed to partake, equally with the others, of all the benefits of the tribal status and estates. These "tribes," then, instead of being tribes as commonly known, are better understood if viewed as communities or corporations or large families with great undivided estates.

As to their lands, they were not held or occupied as we hold ours, nor in any way with which most of our people are familiar. Generally Indian land is a hunting ground or public range. Here nearly all of the good land—and millions of acres of it are unsurpassed in fertility and beauty—has long been under fence and covered with the homes and other improvements of the people. And as to our own method, we are accustomed to the taking up of public domain by homesteading and purchase, where the land is previously unoccupied, and the settler as a rule takes a given acreage regardless of its grade, location, or value. But here, also, the chief conditions are reversed. The land belonged to the community, it is true, but as shown the good land was mostly occupied; and it was occupied, not by squatters or by those who encroached upon the public domain, as would be the case with us, but it was occupied according to law, a member of the tribe having the right, following their old custom, to control all the land he put under fence, the title to the land being still vested in the tribe, but the title to the improvements was vested in the citizen occupant of the land.

Consequently, when Congress ordered the partition of these tribal estates it did not order that the land be allotted to individuals, and that patents be issued therefor, regardless of the location, character, and value of the land, as we dispose of our land, whether by sale or grants for homesteads. Neither did it disregard the novel improvement rights, lawfully acquired, of the individual members of the tribes. Nor did it throw open the doors to all claimants and dissipate the estates of these tribes by saying that an equal portion of land should be given to all who might apply.

Upon the contrary, Congress directed that these estates be divided as nearly as possible as estates are divided in the States. Lands were to be allotted so as to give all the allottees of a tribe tracts of equal value; individual ownership of improvements was to be determined and the rights of the owner were to be regarded; every claimant of membership was required to establish the right and justice of his claim, and provision was made for the determination of disputes and contests as to the ownership of improvements and the occupancy of land.

Under these conditions we were confronted at the threshold of the work by the necessity, before the actual work of allotment could even begin, of having to do three things in connection with each tribe: First, to secure a correct list or roll, down to

the dates required, of the membership of the tribes. Second, to make a complete and accurate inventory of the extent and value of its property; and, as the estates had to be divided in kind, the properties, of course, had to be valued in sufficient detail to permit of their being cut up into portions of distributable size. Third, the improvements of the people had to be located according to section and subsection lines, in order that their ownership and occupancy rights might be regarded as required by law.

How were the lists or rolls of membership to be got? The tribal rolls already in existence were most of them old, and besides they were so honeycombed with fraud that the whole question was ordered by Congress to be gone over and determined anew. Had written applications been allowed, and personal appearance and examination dispensed with, the labor of the task would have been greater than it has been and frauds would have been greater than ever.

As it was, every adult or head of a family in a total of more than 200,000 citizens and claimants was personally examined and his previous tribal record was looked up. Of this number, and in this way, more than 120,000 have been examined since June 28, 1898. The proceedings were all taken down, especially as every case could be carried to Washington on appeal, and often the record of a single case was hundreds of pages in extent. Of the above number of people, approximately 90,000 will be finally adjudged to lawfully possess tribal membership and property rights; and it can readily be seen how a less careful course of procedure would have utterly dissipated the properties of the tribes.

As to the appraisement of the land, it was thought that tracts of 40 acres, or a quarter of a section, was as small a division as could reasonably be made the subject of personal inspection. This acreage was adopted as the unit in determining the grade and value of land; but even this required the locating, inspecting, classifying, and valuing of nearly 500,000 tracts of land.

As for safeguarding the occupancy and improvement rights of the people, their houses, barns, fences, and other improvements had to be located by actual surveys and with minute accuracy. This was rendered the more necessary by the fact that here the people never located their improvements with reference to section lines as we do. Perhaps hardly a man in the Territory knew the sectional divisions of his farm or the sectional location of a single one of his improvements, and hence there was no source of accurate information respecting these matters except the surveys and location of improvements made by the Commission.

We said that three things were necessary to be done before the actual work of allotment could even begin; but there was a fourth, and that was the platting and orderly arrangement of the mass of testimony and data accumulated in the proceedings stated.

It may also be remarked that the law governing this business was not all passed at one time. It has often been added to and changed, and the multiplicity of statutes and the conflict of provisions occasioned no little embarrassment, difficulty, and delay.

The judicial and executive duties of the work were greatly augmented by reason of the fact that Congress did not see fit to limit the determination of any matter, however small, to the final jurisdiction of the Commission. It imposed the duty upon the Interior Department of review and control of all proceedings; and it extended the right of appeal in every detail and particular to all the claimants and citizens of the tribes. This largely multiplied proceedings and the making of records. Added to this, there have been injunctions by the courts, stopping the work in important branches and for long periods of time. It can readily be seen how, under conditions like these, with every man who failed of his purpose an active dissenter; with every detail subject to distant control; with Congress and the public often deceived, and the dissatisfied, ignorant, and recalcitrant elements stimulated and

supported by those who seek to retain a privilege or secure an advantage, the work would be increased, unsettled, retarded, and embarrassed in every conceivable way.

For the past six years that the Commission has been authorized to do this work it has labored under these conditions. We have been daily witnesses of the distress of the people caused by delay, not only of the approximately 90,000 citizens of the tribes, but also of the estimated 600,000 other residents of the Territory whose legitimate interests suffer from an unsettled state of affairs. It will be seven years consumed in this work if it is completed, as we expect, by July 1, 1905; and the administration of these communal estates, amounting to nearly 20,000,000 acres of land, and to perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars in actual values, will then have consumed that amount of time and have cost less than 10 cents per acre. We trust that a consideration of the facts here stated will lead to the conclusion that under the circumstances the time consumed has not been unreasonable or the cost unduly great.

LEGISLATION.

Appended to this report is a compilation of the various laws of Congress relating to the transformation of conditions in Indian Territory, the execution of which devolved, to a greater or less extent, upon this Commission. The only important additions made to these laws during the past year are embodied in the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904, which provided a fund recommended by the Commission as sufficient to practically complete its work during the year ending June 30, 1905. This act makes provision for the sale of the surplus lands of the Creek Nation, provides special relief for Delaware-Cherokees who were in rightful possession of improved lands, and liberalizes the provisions of the agreements with the several tribes as to the sales of lands by allottees. It also limits the existence of the Commission to July 1, 1905, that being fixed as the date upon which its labors shall have been finished.

Certain matters extend, by operation of existing laws, beyond the date fixed for the completion of this work. For example, the agreements with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees provide that contests may be instituted at any time within nine months after the selection of an allotment, and they confer jurisdiction upon the Commission to determine such contests. It is apparent that lands selected after the expiration of the first quarter of the year ending June 30, 1905, will be subject to contest after the date fixed for the abolishment of the Commission, which, nevertheless, is at present the tribunal before which such litigation must be instituted. Allotments of land made to so-called Mississippi Choctaws may not be perfected under the law until the allottee shall make proof of continuous residence upon his allotment for a period of three years.

It is necessary, of course, that provision be made for attention to these details. Provision should be made, also, to dispose of the unallotted lands in the Seminole Nation, as well as in the Cherokee Nation, if any remain undisposed of after all the allotments have been made. Early legislation to these ends, and conferring authority elsewhere than on the Commission for their attainment, is desirable in the interest of the people of the Indian Territory.

ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS.

No original applications for enrollment were received by the Commission during the past year, save in the Creek Nation, the citizenship rolls of the other tribes having been finally closed by the respective agreements. This branch of the work has, therefore, consisted mainly in the disposition of pending applications and the preparation of schedules, or partial rolls, containing the names of persons found to be entitled to enrollment.

In the Seminole Nation the work of enrollment has long been completed. The following table indicates the general condition of enrollment work in the other four tribes:

Tribes.	Applicants.	Enrolled.	Denied.	Undetermined.
Creek	16,948	15,359	547	1,042
Cherokee	46,418	35,450	1,568	9,400
Choctaw and Chickasaw	60,619	33,220	21,832	5,567
Total.....	123,985	83,999	23,947	16,009

It will be observed that nearly 90 per cent of the work of enrollment in these four tribes has been finished. But its prosecution has not been free from difficulty. The progress made and the chief obstacles which have prevented its completion during the past year may be summarized as follows, each nation being considered separately:

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.

The time within which original applications for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and for identification as Mississippi Choctaw, might be made to the Commission, expired before the beginning of the past fiscal year. The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, approved by Congress July 1, 1902, and ratified by the citizens of the respective tribes September 25, 1902, afforded the legislation necessary for the preparation of the final rolls of citizens and freedmen of these two tribes and for the identification of Mississippi Choctaw.

While it has been necessary, in a number of cases, to secure additional testimony in order to determine the rights of applicants, the main features of the work have been the preparation of decisions and the compilation of schedules, or partial rolls, containing the names of applicants entitled to enrollment.

For a time the disposition of Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment cases was suspended owing to protests filed with the Commission by the attorneys for the tribes. More or less delay has also been occasioned by awaiting the action of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court in cases analogous to those pending before the Commission.

Before entering into the details of the work performed, it is deemed proper to briefly review the main propositions which have been encountered.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, approved by Congress July 1, 1902, contains the following provisions:

SEC. 31. It being claimed and insisted by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations that the United States courts in the Indian Territory, acting under the act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, have admitted persons to citizenship or to enrollment as such citizens in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, without notice of the proceedings in such courts being given to each of said nations; and it being insisted by said nations that, in such proceedings, notice to each of said nations was indispensable, and it being claimed and insisted by said nations that the proceedings in the United States courts in the Indian Territory, under the said act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, should have been confined to a review of the action of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon the papers and evidence submitted to such Commission, and should not have extended to a trial de novo of the question of citizenship; and it being desirable to finally determine these questions, the two nations, jointly, or either of said nations acting separately and making the other a party defendant, may, within ninety days after this agreement becomes effective, by a bill in equity filed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court hereinafter named, seek the annulment and

vacation of all such decisions by said courts. Ten persons so admitted to citizenship or enrollment by said courts, with notice to one but not to both of said nations, shall be made defendants to said suit as representatives of the entire class of persons similarly situated, the number of such persons being too numerous to require all of them to be made individual parties to the suit; but any person so situated may, upon his application, be made a party defendant to the suit. Notice of the institution of said suit shall be personally served upon the chief executive of the defendant nation, if either nation be made a party defendant as aforesaid, and upon each of said ten representative defendants, and shall also be published for a period of four weeks in at least two weekly newspapers having general circulation in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Such notice shall set forth the nature and prayer of the bill, with the time for answering the same, which shall not be less than thirty days after the last publication. Said suit shall be determined at the earliest practicable time, shall be confined to a final determination of the questions of law here named, and shall be without prejudice to the determination of any charge or claim that the admission of such persons to citizenship or enrollment by said United States courts in the Indian Territory was wrongfully obtained as provided in the next section. In the event said citizenship judgments or decisions are annulled or vacated in the test suit hereinbefore authorized, because of either or both of the irregularities claimed and insisted upon by said nations as aforesaid, then the files, papers, and proceedings in any citizenship case in which the judgment or decision is so annulled or vacated shall, upon written application therefor, made within ninety days thereafter by any party thereto who is thus deprived of a favorable judgment upon his claimed citizenship, be transferred and certified to said citizenship court by the court having custody and control of such files, papers, and proceedings, and, upon the filing in such citizenship court of the files, papers, and proceedings in any such citizenship case, accompanied by due proof that notice in writing of the transfer and certification thereof has been given to the chief executive officer of each of said nations, said citizenship case shall be docketed in said citizenship court, and such further proceedings shall be had therein in that court as ought to have been had in the court to which the same was taken on appeal from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and as if no judgment or decision had been rendered therein.

SEC. 32. Said citizenship court shall also have appellate jurisdiction over all judgments of the courts in Indian Territory rendered under said act of Congress of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, admitting persons to citizenship or to enrollment as citizens in either of said nations. The right of appeal may be exercised by the said nations jointly or by either of them acting separately at any time within six months after this agreement is finally ratified. In the exercise of such appellate jurisdiction said citizenship court shall be authorized to consider, review, and revise all such judgments, both as to findings of fact and conclusions of law, and may, wherever in its judgment substantial justice will thereby be subserved, permit either party to any such appeal to take and present such further evidence as may be necessary to enable said court to determine the very right of the controversy. And said court shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations prescribing the manner of taking and conducting said appeals and of taking additional evidence therein. Such citizenship court shall also have like appellate jurisdiction and authority over judgments rendered by such courts under the said act denying claims to citizenship or to enrollment as citizens in either of said nations. Such appeals shall be taken within the time hereinbefore specified and shall be taken, conducted, and disposed of in the same manner as appeals by the said nations, save that notice of appeals by citizenship claimants shall be served upon the chief executive officer of both nations: *Provided*, That paragraphs thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three hereof shall go into effect immediately after the passage of this act by Congress.

SEC. 33. A court is hereby created, to be known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, the existence of which shall terminate upon the final determination of the suits and proceedings named in the last two preceding sections, but in no event later than the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and three. Said court shall have all authority and power necessary to the hearing and determination of the suits and proceedings so committed to its jurisdiction, including the authority to issue and enforce all requisite writs, process, and orders, and to prescribe rules and regulations for the transaction of its business. It shall also have all the powers of a circuit court of the United States in compelling the production of books, papers, and documents, the attendance of witnesses, and in punishing contempt. * * *

The court thus created for the purpose of readjudicating the cases of so-called "court citizens" rendered a decision on December 17, 1902, in a test case styled "The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or Tribes v. J. T. Riddle et al." This decree

had the effect of nullifying and vacating all judgments theretofore rendered by the United States court in Indian Territory, under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896, admitting applicants to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In its opinion in the case cited the court used the following language:

Owing to the manner in which the lands are held by the two tribes, notice to both tribes was indispensable, and, being further of the opinion that the proceedings of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, under the said act of June 10, 1896, should have been confined to a review of the action of the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes upon the papers and evidence submitted to such Commission and should not have extended to trials de novo of the question of citizenship, we are of opinion, on account of the errors pointed out, that the judgments rendered by the United States court for the Indian Territory under the act of June 10, 1896, upon appeal from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in favor of the ten defendants named in the bill, as well as to those who have come in and made themselves parties defendant and all persons so situated, should be annulled and vacated, and it is therefore so ordered.

By this decree all persons admitted to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by judgments of the United States court were deprived of their status as such citizens. The law provided, however, for the certification to the citizenship court within a specified time of the records in the cases of persons so deprived of favorable judgments and the trial of their cases de novo by the latter court. Provision was also made for appeal to the citizenship court by persons who had been denied citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896.

Within the time prescribed by law for the certification of such records to the citizenship court and the perfection of appeals thereto there were transferred to the dockets of said court for trial de novo 259 cases, including the applications of 3,520 persons. These cases were entered upon two separate dockets. Those appealed from the United States court for the central district of Indian Territory, numbering 128, were entered upon what is known as the South McAlester docket, while 131 cases appealed from the United States court for the southern district of Indian Territory were placed upon the Tishomingo docket.

It has been the policy of the citizenship court to hear the evidence in cases upon the South McAlester docket at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, while the cases upon the Tishomingo docket have been tried at Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw Nation.

At the beginning of the year the citizenship court was located at South McAlester, but in the latter part of April the taking of testimony in the cases appearing upon the South McAlester docket was finished and the court removed to Tishomingo for the purpose of trying those cases entered upon the Tishomingo docket. It is understood that the taking of evidence at Tishomingo has also been completed.

Up to the close of the past fiscal year the Commission has been supplied with certified copies of the decrees of the citizenship court in 133 cases. These decrees of adjudicate the rights to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of 997 persons, 106 of whom have been admitted either as citizens by blood or intermarriage; the applications of 790 persons have been denied, while the applications of 101 were dismissed. There are still pending before the citizenship court the applications of 2,523 persons for admission to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

PROCEDURE AFFECTING THE CITIZENSHIP OF PERSONS WHOSE RIGHTS ARE DEPENDENT UPON ACTS OF ADMISSION OF THE CHOCTAW NATIONAL COUNCIL, THE CHICKASAW NATIONAL LEGISLATURE, AND THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT ON APPEAL FROM ADVERSE ACTION OF THE CHOCTAW NATIONAL COUNCIL.

On July 8, 1903, the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations addressed a communication to the Commission requesting that no further action be taken with respect to the enrollment of persons relying upon acts of admission of the Choctaw

national council, the Chickasaw legislature, or the United States Indian agent until the status of persons of identical ancestry or family relationship had been determined by the citizenship court. No action was taken upon this request at the time of its submission other than to advise the national attorneys that further action as to cases wherein decisions had not been rendered by the Commission would be deferred until their request was finally disposed of. August 15, 1903, the attorneys requested the Secretary of the Interior to direct the Commission to comply with their wishes in the matter. This request was denied by the Secretary of the Interior on November 18, 1903, and the Commission directed to proceed with the enrollment of and allotment of lands to such persons as had been duly admitted to citizenship, without regard to such decisions as might thereafter be rendered by the citizenship court. But on December 7, 1903, the attorneys for the nations renewed their request to the Department, in consequence of which the Commission was directed to suspend action until further notice, as to the class of citizens mentioned. This order remained effective until February 24, 1904, when it was rescinded and the Commission directed to proceed with the adjudication of said applications. Thus final action upon the applications of more than 1,100 persons was suspended from July 8, 1903, until February 24, 1904.

SPECIFIC PROTESTS FILED BY THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, UNDER THE AUTHORITY GRANTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

On September 17, 1903, the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Interior wherein they requested that the Commission be directed to suspend action in contested enrollment cases pending before it until the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court had finally disposed of cases presenting analogous questions of law or fact, or where the applicants claimed their right to enrollment by reason of being descendants of applicants in such court cases. This request was granted by the Department on November 18, 1903, with the provision that the attorneys for the nations take immediate steps to ascertain what cases action should be suspended upon. No protests having been filed, however, the Secretary of the Interior, on January 11, 1904, directed the Commission to inform said attorneys that unless specific protests were filed within twenty days the cases would be acted upon without regard to their request. On February 6, 1904, the attorneys for the nations filed with the Commission specific protests, bearing date of January 23, 1904, against the enrollment of and allotment of lands to 1,031 persons. These protests affected the rights of 120 persons whose final enrollment had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, 75 whose cases were pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and 836 in whose cases no action had been taken by the Commission relative to their enrollment.

Mention is made of these facts in order that the unavoidable delays to which the Commission has been subjected may, in a measure, be understood. It was not until the latter part of the fiscal year that the Commission was able to make any substantial progress in the Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment work, but it now seems apparent that, if further delays are not met with, all applications for enrollment will have been disposed of by February 1, 1905.

CHOCTAWS.—The total number of applicants for enrollment in the Choctaw Nation, as stated in the Commission's last annual report, was 21,441. During the past year the Commission has received evidence of the death, prior to September 25, 1902, of 1,284 such applicants. There were also received, filed, and entered of record proofs of birth of 37 children born to recognized and enrolled citizens of the Choctaw Nation prior to September 25, 1902, application for the enrollment of such children having been made within the time prescribed by law, but sufficient evidence of their birth not having been previously presented.

The Commission rendered decisions in 356 Choctaw enrollment cases during the year, thereby adjudicating the rights of 491 applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood. These decisions grant the applications of 74 persons and refuse the applications of 417 persons. The decisions of the Commission in 91 cases, refusing the applications for enrollment as citizens by blood of 291 applicants, were affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior during the year.

Schedules, or partial rolls, containing the names of 637 persons entitled to enrollment as Choctaw, were prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In the matter of the enrollment of intermarried citizens of the Choctaw Nation, the Commission rendered 473 decisions during the year, enrolling an equal number of applicants. The names of the persons so enrolled have been scheduled and finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The following statements show the status of the Choctaw enrollment work at the close of the year:

Choctaw by blood.

Total number of applicants.....	20, 157
Total number admitted by United States court and jurisdiction transferred to citizenship court	2, 395
Total number persons enrolled by Commission and approved by Department.	15, 502
Number of persons refused by Commission and Commission sustained by Department.....	724
Number of persons refused by Commission and pending before Department.	51
Number of persons dismissed by Commission.....	263
Number of persons unacted upon by Commission.....	1, 222
	<hr/> 20, 157

Choctaw by intermarriage.

Total number of applicants.....	1, 914
Number of persons enrolled and approved.....	855
Number of persons enrolled by Commission, but not acted on by Department.	113
Number of persons refused by Commission and Commission sustained by Department.....	50
Number of persons refused by Commission and pending before Department.	3
Number of persons unacted upon by Commission.....	893
	<hr/> 1, 914

CHICKASAW.—Enrollment work in the Chickasaw Nation was practically completed before the beginning of the past year, and consequently there was but little to do. The Commission rendered decisions in 69 cases, whereby the rights of 130 applicants were passed upon, 117 of whom were enrolled and 13 refused. The Secretary of the Interior during the year affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 5 Chickasaw enrollment cases, refusing the applications of 9 persons.

There have been prepared by the Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior 4 schedules, constituting a part of the final rolls and containing the names of 173 citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation.

Decisions have also been rendered granting the applications of 92 intermarried citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and schedules containing the names of 151 persons of that class have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The following table indicates the condition of the enrollment work with respect to the Chickasaw at the close of the year:

Chickasaws by blood.

Total number of applicants	6, 322
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Total number of persons admitted by United States court and jurisdiction transferred to citizenship court.....	878
Number of persons enrolled by Commission and approved by Department ...	4, 835
Number of persons refused by Commission and approved by Department	386
Number of persons refused by Commission and pending before Department ..	24
Number of persons unacted upon by Commission.....	199
	<hr/>
	6, 322

Chickasaws by intermarriage.

Total number of applicants	721
<hr/>	
Number of persons enrolled and approved	348
Number of persons enrolled by Commission, but not acted on by Department..	39
Number of persons refused by Commission and affirmed by Department	26
Number of persons refused by Commission and pending before Department ..	2
Number of persons unacted upon by Commission.....	306
	<hr/>
	721

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.—The number of applicants for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen was given as 4,665 in the Commission's tenth annual report. During the past year the names of 1,305 persons, applicants for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, have been transferred to Choctaw cards. This transfer is made for the reason that the applicants appear upon the 1896 census roll as Choctaw freedmen, a fact which has been deemed conclusive evidence that such persons are descendants of the slaves of Choctaw and not Chickasaw Indians.

Formal evidence of the birth of 34 children, for whose enrollment as Choctaw freedmen application was made within the time prescribed by law, has been filed with the Commission during the year. The names of 1,738 Choctaw freedmen have been scheduled and their enrollment finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The following statement indicates the status of the enrollment work with respect to Choctaw freedmen:

Total number of applicants.....	5, 970
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Total number enrolled and approved	4, 722
Number canceled by reason of duplications, and having died prior to September 25, 1902	274
Total number unacted upon	974
	<hr/>
	5, 970

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.—The transfer of the names of 1,305 applicants for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen to Choctaw cards reduced the number of Chickasaw applicants from 6,048, as given in the Commission's tenth annual report, to 4,743. The Commission has received evidence that 32 applicants died prior to September 25, 1902, leaving a total of 4,711. Evidence has been filed with the Commission as to the birth of 12 children for whose enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen application was made prior to September 25, 1902, but as to whose birth sufficient evidence had not been submitted.

The names of 259 Chickasaw freedmen have been scheduled by the Commission and their enrollment finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the year. The condition of enrollment work with respect to Chickasaw freedmen at the close of the year is shown by the following table:

Total number of applicants	4,711
Total number enrolled and approved	4,471
Total number unacted upon	240
	<hr/> 4,711

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW.—No original applications for identification as Mississippi Choctaw have been received by the Commission since March 25, 1903. The total number of such applications made prior to that time was 7,426, embracing 24,634 applicants. This branch of the work has therefore been confined to the disposition of pending applications. The Commission rendered 393 decisions during the year, whereby the rights of 3,783 applicants were adjudicated. Of this number 508 were identified as full-blood Mississippi Choctaw, under section 41 of the act of July 1, 1902, or as the descendants of Mississippi Choctaws who complied with the fourteenth article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830. The remaining 3,275 applicants whose cases were passed upon were refused the rights of identification. The records in these cases have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review.

The decisions of the Commission in 339 consolidated Mississippi Choctaw cases, denying the applications of 3,956 persons, were affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior during the year. The Department also affirmed the decision of the Commission in one case identifying 60 applicants as descendants of a beneficiary of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830.

The names of 433 identified Mississippi Choctaws were scheduled and approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the year.

Twenty-eight Mississippi Choctaw cases submitted to the Department for review have been remanded for readjudication or for the purpose of permitting the applicants to introduce further testimony. In such cases the additional evidence submitted has been very voluminous, but the cases have all been reviewed and again submitted to the Department for consideration.

At the close of the year the work incident to the identification of Mississippi Choctaws, which has perhaps been the greatest task imposed upon the Commission in the way of actual labor, is practically completed.

The following statement indicates the status of applications for identification as Mississippi Choctaws at the close of the year:

Total number of applicants	24,634
Total number of persons identified by Commission as Mississippi Choctaws ..	2,335
Total number of persons refused by Commission and affirmed by Department ..	15,946
Total number of persons refused by Commission and pending before Department	4,571
Total number of persons dismissed by Commission	49
Total number of persons not finally acted upon by Commission	1,733
	<hr/> 24,634

The act of July 1, 1902, provides that identified Mississippi Choctaws shall, within six months from the date of their identification, remove to and make settlement

within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country. Those identified as Mississippi Choctaws are chiefly indigent full-bloods who formerly resided in the State of Mississippi, and were without means of removing to Indian Territory.

In order that they might receive the benefits of such identification, Congress, in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903, provided a fund of \$20,000 to be used in defraying the expenses incident to their removal. The expenditure of this appropriation was placed under the direction of the Commission, and on July 24, 1903, a special agent was designated to undertake the work.

Circulars setting forth the purpose of the Government were distributed throughout the full-blood settlements in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and the special agent of the Government proceeded to Meridian, Miss., for the purpose of there mobilizing those Indians who desired to avail themselves of the aid offered by the Government.

On August 13, 1903, a special train carrying 264 full-bloods arrived at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, Ind. T. Arrangements had been made for their subsistence at a camp established 3 miles south of Atoka until such time as they could be placed upon their respective allotments. On October 9, 1903, 26 additional identified full-blood Mississippi Choctaws were removed to Fort Towson, Ind. T., making a total of 290 transported under the direction of the Commission. The entire appropriation was expended in the removal of these Indians and their subsistence until such time as they were able to care for themselves. They have now been given allotments of desirable farming land and are in a fair way to become self-supporting.

Summary.

	Appli- cants.	Enrolled or identified.	Refused.	Undeter- mined.
Choctaws by blood.....	17,499	15,502	775	1,222
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	1,914	968	53	893
Chickasaws by blood.....	5,444	4,835	410	199
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	721	387	28	306
Choctaw freedmen.....	5,696	4,722	.....	974
Chickasaw freedmen.....	4,711	4,471	.....	240
Mississippi Choctaws.....	24,634	2,335	20,566	1,733
Total.....	60,619	33,220	21,832	5,567

CREEKS.—In the Creek Nation original applications for enrollment have been heard throughout the year. The greater number of applications received have been for the enrollment of children born to Creek citizens subsequent to 1895, the year the last authenticated tribal roll was prepared by the Creeks. Owing to the number of dates involved in such cases, the evidence must clearly show the facts. The difficulties encountered in the matter of establishing dates of birth and death were fully set out in the Commissioner's tenth annual report. In most instances no records have been kept, and the dates material to the case have to be established solely from memory. This difficulty increases the greater the length of time since the occurrence of the birth or death, as the case may be. Many persons who appear before the Commission are entirely ignorant as to dates, and in some cases it is found impossible, from the testimony submitted, to arrive at all the facts.

On June 30, 1903, many names remained upon the 1890 and 1895 authenticated Creek tribal rolls in the possession of the Commission unaccounted for. August 5, 1903, the Department directed the Commission to investigate "the rights of such person whose name appears upon such roll, and to determine whether it should be carried to the roll to be approved by the Department." The Commission immediately proceeded to obtain information concerning these names. The town officers

were examined under oath as to the whereabouts, if living, of each person whose name remained unaccounted for upon his town roll; if dead, an effort was made to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the date of death and other facts necessary to determine whether the name should be transferred to the final roll of Creek citizens as prepared by the Commission. During the session of the Creek tribal council in November and December, 1903, the Commission maintained an office at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, for the purpose of securing evidence relative to these so-called "Lost Creeks." The work has been continued at the General Office and evidence obtained as to, approximately, 3,500 names. In some cases it is found that the person has already been enrolled under a different name and received an allotment of land, but in most cases the party died prior to April 1, 1899, and is not, therefore, entitled to enrollment.

In all the cases which are pending before the Commission June 30, 1904, some of which are of two or three years' standing, the evidence presented is not sufficient upon which to adjudicate the cases. This should not be taken as an indication of deficiency in the original testimony, but results rather from changes in law and conditions upon which enrollment depends. Letters have been repeatedly sent to the persons who made the applications, notifying them that the Commission required further evidence, but only in a few cases has the evidence desired been submitted. Many letters were returned marked "Unclaimed." The Commission is reliably informed that in numerous instances the persons addressed had, after making the applications, allied themselves with the Snake faction, or were in the fear of its members, and refused to receive any mail which had the appearance of being a communication from the Commission. In other cases the applicants were unable to bear the expense of appearing before the Commission with their witnesses.

After exhausting all other means, the Commission, on June 16, 1904, sent a party into the field for the purpose of visiting those communities where the applicants lived and securing the additional evidence required. The results thus far obtained fully justify the expectations of the Commission. It is believed that as satisfactory evidence as it is possible to secure will be obtained, and practically all of the cases disposed of. The Snake faction is still a dominant force in the full-blood settlements, and the party is meeting with some opposition because of the influence it exerts. However, in cases where the interested parties refuse to give the information desired it is usually found possible to obtain it from their neighbors or from members of the National Council.

CLOSING OF CITIZENSHIP ROLLS.—The act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1058), contains the following provision:

The rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to fix a time by agreement with said tribes or either of them for closing said rolls, but upon the failure or refusal of said tribes or any of them to agree thereto, then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time for closing said rolls, after which no name shall be added thereto.

The Muskogee, or Creek Nation, failed to make an agreement which would have the effect of finally closing the citizenship rolls of said nation, and on June 13, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior ordered that September 1, 1904, be fixed as the time when the rolls of the Muskogee, or Creek Nation, being prepared by the Commission, shall be closed, and that after said date the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment as a citizen of the Creek Nation be received. The Commission was directed to give due notice of this ruling.

In accordance with departmental instructions, the following notice was printed in English and in Creek:

English.

Whereas, on June 13, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority in him vested by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1058), ordered that September 1, 1904, be, and the same is hereby, fixed as the time when the rolls of the Muskogee or Creek Nation shall be closed.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, up to and inclusive of September 1, 1904, receive applications for the enrollment of citizens and freedmen of the Muskogee, or Creek Nation, and that after that date the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment as a citizen or freedman of said nation will be received by the Commission.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.
TAMM BIXBY, *Chairman*.
T. B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commissioners.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 25, 1904.

Creek.

Munt os, Wvceuv en rak rakv vlahv hahye, Tasahuce netta 3, uhrulupe 1901, uh vkvsvmkv halfvtet yekcetvn Secretary of the Interior emet unt omen, mvn es uh huyiret Kvcohvse netta 13, 1904, omofvn okatet,—Utvwoskuce netta 1, 1904, mahusaten.

Este Maskoke tvsekvvyv em vhlunkate este hucefhukv cokv suh coye vyecl-hocvte vfekhunnvres make tos;

Munkv Dawes en kvmesvnlke es tvlemicet okatet; Maskoke tvsekvvyv toyis, munkat, em este lvste tate toyis komet huere sasen omat hucefkv, tvsekvvyv ome sem uh cohuyvre vpuhvrem etektvnen Utvwoskuce en netta en hvteceskv mahusan urvres. Monen niv vtehke ayat tan vpohuheko tayet omvres.

TAMM BIXBY,
Uhliketv uhlikv.
T. B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE,
Kvmesvnlke.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.,
Kvcohvse netta 25, uhrulupe 1904.

Copies of these notices were sent to each newspaper published in the Creek Nation, to each postmaster and council member, and a copy was inclosed in each letter written by the Commission to persons residing in the Creek Nation. Copies were also furnished the field party, to be posted in public places.

DATA FURNISHED THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT.—Upon request of the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in Muskogee, Ind. T., information was furnished his office concerning the citizenship of 1,815 persons, whose names appear upon partial rolls as citizens of the Creek Nation approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such information being essential in the matter of land sales. The data can be furnished only after a careful examination of the records in each case, and consequently the requirements of the agency entail a great amount of work upon the Commission.

ENROLLMENT CASES.—There were received by the Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 164 original applications, representing the citizenship claims of 286 persons. In each case testimony was submitted under oath and a full stenographic report made thereof. Additional testimony was also submitted in 83 cases.

The Commission rendered decisions in 150 cases, embracing 267 persons. In 110 cases, embracing 152 persons, the Creek Nation made no protest against the Commission's decisions and the applicants were duly listed for enrollment, under instructions of the Department dated February 1, 1902. The decisions, together with the records in 40 cases, embracing 115 persons, were transmitted to the Department for consideration. Thirty-nine cases, embracing 61 persons, are now under consideration by the Commission, and 95 cases, embracing 170 persons, are awaiting additional evidence.

Final action was taken by the Department in 17 cases, enrolling 5 and denying 36 persons. Eight cases, embracing 20 applicants, were remanded by the Department for further investigation or readjudication.

During the year the cases of 17 persons who had been regularly enrolled by the Commission, and their enrollment approved by the Secretary of the Interior, were reopened by the Department in order that further evidence might be submitted relative to their rights to enrollment. The Commission, after further investigation, has made report to the Department relative to two persons included therein, recommending that their enrollment stand, and in this recommendation the Department has concurred. Additional evidence is required in the remaining 15 cases. In each case the parties interested were duly notified, but it seems difficult to have action taken in the matter. The Creek Nation failed in some cases to offer evidence on the day set for hearing or at any other time. The persons enrolled, or their representatives, have also failed to submit evidence. A copy of the record in each case has been furnished the party in the field, with instructions to secure the evidence desired if possible.

MEMORANDUM CASES.—Applications have been presented in 15 cases, embracing 52 persons, in which no record was made further than to ascertain that the applicants come clearly within the provisions of the act of May 31, 1900. Decisions have been prepared in 25 cases of this character, embracing 83 persons. The applicants were denied by the Commission and its action affirmed by the Department. The application in 1 case, embracing 3 persons, has not been passed upon by the Commission.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—During the year there have been filed 61 affidavits of births and 77 death affidavits as to persons who, it is claimed, are entitled to enrollment. At the close of the year there are pending 118 affidavits of birth and 103 death affidavits, to dispose of which applications further evidence is necessary. Experience has shown that the statements of the affiants can not be relied upon, and the testimony of two or more competent witnesses is required in each case. Supplemental proofs in the matter of the enrollment of 10 children born to Creek citizens subsequent to the date of the last authenticated Creek tribal roll have been filed, in which cases affidavits of birth had previously been filed, but the Commission was not satisfied as to their right to enrollment. These cases have received careful attention, and were disposed of as the facts warranted.

Affidavits have been received evidencing the death of 111 persons regularly enrolled as citizens of the Creek Nation and for whom allotments were selected during their lifetime. These affidavits were for use of the Creek land office in making allotments to the heirs of said deceased persons.

FINAL ROLL.—There were reported to the Department for approval during the past fiscal year the names of 282 Creek citizens by blood and 519 Creek freedmen who had been regularly listed for enrollment by the Commission, and whose enrollment as such was approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The names of 19 persons, 12 Creeks by blood and 7 freedmen, heretofore enrolled as citizens of the Creek Nation, and their enrollment as such approved by the Department, have been canceled from the final roll by Departmental authority, evidence having been submitted to the Commission and report made to the Department showing that they were not entitled to have their names appear thereon or were duplicated on the roll under other names.

The following table indicates the status of enrollment work in the Creek Nation:

	Applicants.	Enrolled.	Denied.	Pending.
Creek by blood.....	10,994	9,893	380	661
Creek freedmen.....	5,954	5,466	167	381
Total.....	16,948	15,359	547	1,042

CHEROKEE.—No original applications for enrollment as citizens or freedmen of the Cherokee Nation have been received since October 31, 1902. Perhaps greater difficulty has been experienced in the preparation of the final rolls of the Cherokee than in any other tribe. The rights of intermarried whites and freedmen have been the subject of protracted litigation. As a result the Commission has much of the time been powerless to proceed with the enrollment of these classes of citizens, and even now the rights of the intermarried citizens are being contested in the Court of Claims, so that nothing can be done by the Commission as to their enrollment.

The injunction of the United States court against the enrollment of a certain class of Cherokee freedmen, mentioned in the Commission's tenth annual report, was dissolved on August 25, 1903, and no appeal having been taken, the work of deciding cases which had been suspended by reason of the injunction proceedings was immediately taken up. The applicants coming within this class have been placed upon enrollment cards, thus increasing the total number of applicants for enrollment as Cherokee from 46,150, as stated in the Commission's tenth annual report, to 46,418. Their general status may be shown in brief as follows:

Enrolled by Commission and approved by Department	34,474
Enrolled by Commission but not yet approved	976
Rejected	1,568
Undetermined	9,400
Total	46,418

It will be seen that at the close of the year approximately four-fifths of the enrollment work of the Cherokee Nation has been completed.

In many of the cases undetermined it was necessary to secure additional testimony, and this has been done during the past year, so that the work of preparing decisions may now be pursued with less hindrance than has heretofore been encountered.

Evidence of the death, prior to September 1, 1902, of 101 applicants for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation has been filed with the Commission during the year. These were classed as follows:

Cherokee by blood on straight cards	73
Cherokee by blood on doubtful cards	9
Cherokee by blood on rejected cards	6
Cherokee freedmen on straight cards	4
Cherokee freedmen on doubtful cards	7
Cherokee freedmen on rejected cards	2
Total	101

In this connection it may be important to explain the significance of the terms "straight," "doubtful," and "rejected." When the original applications for enrollment were received those persons who were, from the testimony submitted, clearly entitled to be enrolled were placed upon what were known as "straight cards;" those whose right to enrollment seemed doubtful were placed upon the so-called "doubtful cards," and others who appeared to have no tangible right to enrollment were placed on "rejected cards." It sometimes happens, therefore, that an applicant placed upon a straight card is rejected by the final judgment of the Commission or the Department, while another, whose name was originally listed upon a rejected card, may eventually be enrolled.

Every possible effort has been devoted to the preparation of decisions in Cherokee enrollment cases during the year, but some delay has been occasioned by the review of cases previously decided. In the last annual report special mention was made of the decision of the Department in the cases of Scott A. Yeargain et al. and

Joseph D. Yeargain et al. The Commission held in these cases that the applicants were nonresidents of the Cherokee Nation under the law of June 28, 1898, and not entitled to enrollment. This decision was reversed by the Department and the applicants enrolled. It then became necessary to readjudicate a number of analogous cases which the Commission had previously decided in a manner adverse to the decision of the Department in the Yeargain cases. The Department was requested to return the records in 84 cases of this character, embracing 193 applicants, in order that the Commission might cause its decisions to conform to the action of the Department in the Yeargain cases. Up to the close of the year 43 of these cases, embracing 119 applicants, have been returned for readjudication.

Under an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, dated January 13, 1904, it was held that the limitation prescribed by the treaty of 1866 for the return of freedmen to Indian Territory did not begin to run until the date of the ratification of the said treaty, viz, August 11, 1866. This necessitated the review of a number of cases previously decided by the Commission upon the theory that the limitation began from the date of the conclusion of the treaty, the main question involved in such cases being whether or not the applicant returned to Indian Territory within the time prescribed by the terms of the treaty.

Applications for enrollment as intermarried freedmen of the Cherokee Nation have been made by 151 persons, whose cases have not been determined. A test case has been submitted to the Department wherein it is held by the Commission that no person is entitled to enrollment as a Cherokee freedman by intermarriage. The Commission is not yet advised of departmental action in this case, but as soon as the matter is finally determined will proceed to dispose of the remaining 150 cases of this character.

Decisions have been prepared by the Commission during the fiscal year in 891 cases. By these decisions 1,121 applicants are granted the rights of enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, the applications of 1,344 are refused, and the cases of 14 dismissed. The class to which the applicants belong is shown by the following table:

	Enrolled.	Refused.	Dismissed.
Cherokee, including Shawnee	512	110	8
Delaware-Cherokee	7	7	.....
Freedmen	601	1,223	6
Memoranda cases	1	3	.....
Intermarried freedmen .....	.....	1	.....
Total	1,121	1,344	14

It will be understood that in cases where applicants are clearly entitled to enrollment and no objection is raised on the part of the nation the preparation of a decision is dispensed with, the names of the applicants being placed upon schedules and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval; but in those cases where decisions are prepared the names of the applicants are not so scheduled until the decision of the Commission has been affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior.

During the past year schedules or partial rolls have been prepared containing the names of 5,668 citizens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, as follows:

Cherokee by blood, including Shawnee-Cherokee and Delaware-Cherokee....	4,949
Cherokee freedmen.....	524
Registered Delaware-Cherokee	195
Total	5,668

These have all been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, except as to 976 names not yet acted upon. The total number of persons whose names have been scheduled up to the close of the year is as follows:

Cherokee by blood, including Shawnee-Cherokee and Delaware-Cherokee...	30, 837
Intermarried whites.....	1, 145
Cherokee freedmen.....	3, 273
Registered Delaware-Cherokee	195
Total	35, 450

The names of 1,145 intermarried citizens were scheduled before the suit against this class of citizens was instituted in the Court of Claims, but action as to the allotment of land to those so scheduled or the final enrollment of other applicants of the same class has been suspended.

While the Cherokee enrollment work is less nearly completed than that of any other tribe, it is believed that the same will be finished in ample time for the Commission to wind up the allotment work in the Cherokee Nation within the time prescribed by law.

TOWN SITES.

Under a provision of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903, which provides for the unrestricted alienation of lands for town-site purposes where stations are located along lines of railroad in Indian Territory when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, a complete change took place in the manner of establishing town sites in Indian Territory. Prior to the passage of that act town sites were established by segregation from the public domain, under the law of May 31, 1900, and subsequent modifications thereof embodied in the agreements with the various tribes.

While the act of March 3, 1903, did not repeal former laws relating to the establishment of towns, only one segregation of land for town-site purposes has been made since it became effective, viz, that of 120 acres added to the town of Francis, in the Chickasaw Nation. This case was, in fact, submitted to the Department with the favorable recommendation of the Commission on February 17, 1903, and before the new law was in existence.

The duties of the Commission incident to the establishment of town sites under the act of March 3, 1903, are largely in excess of those devolving upon it under former legislation. With respect to the unrestricted alienation of lands for town-site purposes, it was stated in the tenth annual report that—

In view of the many railroads being constructed and the urgent necessity for the establishment of towns along the lines of such railroads, it is anticipated that a considerable amount of work will be entailed upon the Commission by reason of requests for permission to alienate lands under the act of March 3, 1903.

The number of applications to unrestrictedly alienate lands for town-site purposes has been even greater than the Commission expected. The necessity for the adoption of formal rules and regulations to govern such sales soon became apparent, and on February 6, 1904, the following regulations were approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE UNRESTRICTED ALIENATION OF LANDS FOR TOWN-SITE PURPOSES IN INDIAN TERRITORY, PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING INTO EFFECT A PROVISION OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1903 (32 STAT., 982).

A provision of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982), reads as follows:

"To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections fifteen and twenty-nine of an act entitled 'An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes,' approved June

twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall be applied only to the expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisal of town sites heretofore set aside and reserved from allotment: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the survey and platting, at their own expense, of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Referring to the saving clause, which appears above in italics, the First Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, in an opinion approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 12, 1903, uses the following language:

"It is evident Congress intended this provision to have some effect, and under the familiar rule of construction that the form of legislation may be disregarded, if that be necessary, to effect the evident purpose of the legislation, this provision should be considered as an affirmative enactment, and construed as if it read: 'Authority is hereby granted for the survey and platting, at their own expense, of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, and for the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.'"

The following regulations are hereby prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect the provision of law above quoted:

SECTION 1. Members of the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Cherokee nations, desiring to alienate lands under the foregoing provision of law, may apply to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Ind. T., by petition in duplicate, which petition shall contain the following facts:

- (a) A description of the land which it is sought to alienate.
- (b) Whether the land sought to be alienated is needed for town-site purposes.
- (c) The age, sex, and citizenship of the owner of the land.
- (d) The character and value of the improvements located upon the lands described.
- (e) Whether the homestead of the allottee is involved.
- (f) Whether the land described is located at a railway station, and the name thereof.
- (g) Why it will be for the best interest of the owner to sell.
- (h) Whether the allottee's title to the land has been perfected by the issuance of patent.
- (i) Whether the lands to be alienated are to be sold by the alienor from time to time in lots or blocks, or by the acre in one tract; if the lands sought to be alienated are to be immediately sold in one tract, the consideration agreed upon shall be stated, and if in lots and blocks the business experience of the alienor must be shown.

(j) The amount, if any, which has already been received by the owner of the land for occupancy rights shall be shown.

(k) When the land to be alienated is located in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Cherokee nation, it must be shown that nine months have elapsed since the applicant made filing upon said land, and that no contest has been instituted adverse to the interests of said applicant.

The petition shall be signed by all the persons, or their legal representatives, having any interest in the land.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of securing all necessary information upon which to base a recommendation, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes may set a date for the parties in interest to appear and give such information under oath as may be required to substantiate the statements set forth in the petition. Witnesses may be introduced to show the value of the land which it is sought to alienate, the necessity for its use for town-site purposes, the business qualifications of the owner of the land, and such other information as may be required by the Commission in the premises.

SEC. 3. Where lands are already occupied for town-site purposes the purchaser, if an acreage sale is contemplated, or the alienor, if the property is to be sold in lots and blocks, shall be required to evidence his moral and financial responsibility and disclose the plan contemplated by him for the disposition of claims to occupancy rights.

SEC. 4. Upon the approval of the unrestricted alienation of lands under these regulations, if the lands sought to be alienated are immediately transferred in one or more tracts, the deed of conveyance shall be made and executed in the same manner as other conveyances of real estate are required to be executed under the laws of the United States now in force in Indian Territory.

SEC. 5. If the lands sought to be alienated are immediately transferred in one tract, the consideration shall be paid to the grantor by the grantee in the presence of the chairman or the commissioner in charge of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the transfer witnessed by him.

SEC. 6. When the unrestricted alienation petitioned for is approved by the Secretary of the Interior the authority therefor will be issued in duplicate, one of which letters shall be furnished the grantor for record purposes and the other retained in the office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

SEC. 7. The Commission shall, in submitting its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, report fully as to the accuracy of the statements contained in the petition; shall report the character of the land as shown by the Commission's classification records and the appraised value thereof, and indicate whether the consideration is a fair and reasonable one. The Commission shall report whether the plan contemplated for the protection of those claiming occupancy rights is considered reasonable and sufficient, and whether the purchaser or the alienor, as the case may be, may be relied upon to fulfill such plan. The Commission will forward, with its report, the original petition and a transcript of the testimony taken in connection with the application. Accompanying the Commission's report will be submitted a plat showing the location of the lands sought to be alienated as regards the lines of Government survey; and if the lands sought to be alienated are in the nature of an addition to a town already established the acreage already embodied in such town site shall be stated, and the approximate present population thereon shall be given.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., February 6, 1904.

Approved.

The following table indicates the activity which has characterized the establishment of towns under the act of March 3, 1903, as well as the number of additions which have been made to towns established under former laws:

[* Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.]

Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.	Recommended.	Approved.	Disapproved.
Ada*	Choctaw	Frisco	159.95	Nov. 20, 1903	Feb. 20, 1904	
Ardmore*	Chickasaw	G., C. and S. F.	108.51	Dec. 14, 1903	Mar. 7, 1904	
Bristow*	Creek	Frisco	80.00	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 12, 1904	
Bokoshe	Choctaw	Mid. Valley	140.00	June 25, 1904	July 20, 1904	
Broken Arrow	Creek	M., K. and O	120.00	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
Do	do	do	80.00	Mar. 17, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	
Do	do	do	120.00	do	do	
Chase	do	O. and C. C.	34.53	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 13, 1904	
Checotah*	do	M., K. and T	95.00	Dec. 19, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	
Chickasha*	Chickasaw	C., R. I. and P.	95.00	Dec. 30, 1903		Feb. 15, 1904
Coweta*	Creek	M., K. and O	243.81	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
Do.*	do	do	40.00	Mar. 17, 1904	Apr. 25, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	41.47	Apr. 20, 1904	June 30, 1904	
Depew	do	Frisco	162.73	Jan. 16, 1904	June 18, 1904	
Dustin (Spokogee)	do	Ft. S. and W.	240.00	Apr. 8, 1903	Oct. 29, 1903	
Enfala*	do	M., K. and T	30.00	May 7, 1904	July 18, 1904	
Henryetta*	do	Frisco	120.00	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	70.00	Mar. 23, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	40.00	Mar. 24, 1904	do	
Holdenville*	do	C., O. and G	62.36	Nov. 4, 1903	Dec. 3, 1903	
Do.*	do	do	40.09	May 14, 1904	June 1, 1904	
Indianola	Choctaw	Ft. S. and W.	208.98	Dec. 7, 1903	Mar. 1, 1904	
Do	do	do	19.59	June 30, 1904	July 20, 1904	
Kinta	do	do	274.29	Mar. 14, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	
Morris	Creek	O. and C. C.	80.00	Dec. 16, 1903	May 12, 1904	
Muskogee*	do	M., K. and T	20.00	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903	
Do.*	do	do	115.10	Oct. 22, 1903	Nov. 21, 1903	
Do.*	do	do	120.00	Nov. 25, 1903	Dec. 19, 1903	
Do.*	do	do	95.00	Dec. 16, 1903	Feb. 9, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	120.00	Jan. 2, 1904	Feb. 10, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	50.00	Jan. 8, 1904	Mar. 18, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	63.36	Mar. 9, 1904	Apr. 4, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	40.00	Mar. 29, 1904	Apr. 16, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	80.00	Mar. 30, 1904	May 3, 1904	
Oklaha	do	do	120.00	Dec. 28, 1903		Feb. 13, 1904
Okenah	do	Ft. S. and W.	320.00	Nov. 14, 1903	Feb. 10, 1904	
Olney	Choctaw	C. O. and W.	150.00	Mar. 31, 1904	May 14, 1904	
Oklmulgee*	Creek	Frisco	50.31	Dec. 7, 1903	Jan. 2, 1904	
Do.*	do	do	36.90	Dec. 17, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	

Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.	Recom- mended.	Approved.	Disapproved.
Paden.....	Creek.....	Frisco.....	160.00	Dec. 11, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	80.00	May 24, 1904	July 5, 1904	
Porter.....	do.....	M., K. and O.....	120.00	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	120.00	Jan. 7, 1904	Mar. 18, 1904	
Quinton.....	Choctaw.....	Ft. S. and W.....	420.00	Mar. 15, 1904	Apr. 14, 1904	
Sapulpa*.....	Creek.....	Frisco.....	100.00	May 9, 1904	June 9, 1904	
Stuart.....	Choctaw.....	C., O. and G.....	126.94	Nov. 20, 1903		Feb. 25, 1904
Do.....	do.....	do.....	126.94	May 26, 1904	June 15, 1904	
Tulsa*.....	Creek.....	Frisco.....	62.00	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 15, 1904	
Do,*.....	do.....	do.....	30.00	Mar. 21, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	
Welceetka.....	do.....	Ft. S. and W.....	200.00	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 8, 1904	
Wetumka*.....	do.....	Frisco.....	80.00	Dec. 17, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	
Bixby.....	do.....	Mid. Valley.....	80.00	June 16, 1904		July 21, 1904
Mill Creek.....	Chickasaw.....	Frisco.....	40.00	May 24, 1904		July 16, 1904

α Denial recommended.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

The bulk of the Commission's labor during the past fiscal year has been in connection with the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee. A land office was maintained in each of the four greater nations, viz, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek. In the Creek tribe allotment was practically finished before the beginning of the year, but so long as the work of enrollment continued it was necessary to maintain a land office in that nation in order that persons enrolled from time to time could have an opportunity of selecting their allotments. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations the allotment work, which was only well begun when the Commission made its last annual report, is now rapidly nearing completion. Notwithstanding that the work of allotment in the Cherokee Nation was suspended during more than half of the year, and a vast amount of unexpected work has devolved upon the Commission, especially with respect to the allotment of land to the Delaware-Cherokee, it is still believed that the work will have been substantially completed by July 1, 1905. As to allotment contests, however, this will not be practicable, in view of the incongruity of the law as set out under the head of legislation. The details of the work performed in each separate tribe will be briefly reviewed.

SEMINOLE NATION.—The agreement with the Seminole Indians concluded December 16, 1897, and approved by Congress July 1, 1898, contains the following language:

When the tribal government shall cease to exist, the principal chief last elected by said tribe shall execute, under his hand and the seal of the nation, and deliver to each allottee a deed conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the said nation and the members thereof in and to the lands so allotted to him, and the Secretary of the Interior shall approve such deed, and the same shall thereupon operate as relinquishment of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land embraced in said conveyance, and as a guarantee by the United States of the title of said lands to the allottee; and the acceptance of such deed by the allottee shall be a relinquishment of his title to and interest in all other lands belonging to the tribe, except such as may have been excepted from allotment and held in common for other purposes. Each allottee shall designate one tract of forty acres, which shall, by the terms of the deed, be made inalienable and nontaxable as a homestead in perpetuity.

The Seminole were not, at the time they selected their allotments, required to designate the 40-acre tracts which they desired to have reserved as homesteads, it being thought that the agreement contemplated the making of such designation when deeds should be issued at the expiration of the tribal government—an epoch in the destiny of the tribe foreseen but not definitely provided for at that time. Apparently the purpose of the Seminole was to make an agreement which would provide for the division of the tribal property and change the system of land tenure with the least possible disturbance to the social conditions and customs of the tribe.

But the rapid development of the Creek country attendant upon the issuance of patents and the privilege of sale of a portion of their allotments accorded the Creek, to the unquestionable advancement of their interests, have awakened a spirit of emulation in their neighbors, the Seminole, who have now become impatient to receive their deeds. In the light of recent legislation it has been deemed advisable to accede to their request that they be permitted to designate their homestead reservations, and, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, preparation is being made to open a land office at Wewoka, the capital of the Seminole Nation, for that purpose.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903, definitely fixed the date for the termination of the tribal government, namely, March 4, 1906. In order to conclude the affairs of the Seminole, however, it is essential that provision be made to dispose of 18,630.64 acres of land not absorbed by allotment.

CREEK NATION.—By a provision of the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904, the surplus lands of the Creek Nation which remain undisposed of after each citizen and freedman of the Creek Nation has received an allotment of 160 acres will be sold at public auction for the benefit of the tribe. This enactment obviated a large amount of work with which the Commission was theretofore confronted, for under the provisions of the Creek agreement the surplus land would necessarily have been apportioned among the allottees for the purpose of equalizing, as far as possible, the value of their allotments. The status of allotment work in the Creek Nation was therefore much advanced by the passage of this act.

Allotment of 160 acres to each citizen and freedman of the Creek Nation had, in a great measure, been completed prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year. By fixing a date for the closing of the Creek rolls the Secretary of the Interior has made it possible to definitely and finally determine who shall be permitted to share in the allotment of Creek lands, and as soon as the enrollment work has been disposed of the actual work of allotment may be speedily brought to a state of completion.

Indeed, the work performed in the Creek land office during the year just ended has been mainly of a completive character, but so long as the enrollment of citizens continued, the allotment office could not well be dispensed with. The small force assigned to that department has been engaged chiefly in making allotments to those citizens whose enrollment has been approved from time to time during the year preparing deeds and perfecting the allotment records.

Allotments were made during the year to 624 citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation. Of this number, however, 348 were made arbitrarily by the Commission, 46 being made to the heirs of deceased citizens. All others were made upon personal application of the allottees or their authorized representatives. It is proper to state that in cases where the Commission feels called upon to arbitrarily designate an allotment in whole or in part the selection is made with great care, the best available land being used, with due regard to the location of such land as relates to the allotments of other members of a family or a partial allotment previously selected by the person to whom land is arbitrarily allotted. If it appears from the improvement plats that the allottee owns improvements, he is, of course, given the land which contains his improvements. If he has none, care must be taken not to allot land containing the improvements of another citizen, or which would be likely, for any cause, to result in contest proceedings. In short, every effort must be made to make the allotment for the best interest of the allottee.

Complete allotments have now been made to 15,178 citizens of the Creek Nation. Sixty-three have selected a portion of their allotments, while only 117 enrolled citizens have, at the close of the year, failed to make selection of any part of their allotments, notwithstanding about 700 names have been added to the final rolls of Creek citizens during the year. Of the completed allotments, only 175 have no homestead reservation set apart, the Commission having arbitrarily designated the homestead in cases where the allottee himself failed to do so within a reasonable time.

Six reservations for school and church purposes were made during the year, making a total of 110 such reservations in the Creek Nation, including those especially provided for by the Creek agreement.

The land allotted during the year represents an aggregate area of 54,698.03 acres. Of the 3,063,774.78 acres of allotable land in the Creek Nation there is still unallotted approximately 640,000 acres. This area will be somewhat reduced by the allotment of land to those who are hereafter placed upon the final roll.

Approximately 12,000 allotment and homestead deeds have been prepared during the year, which brings this work, as nearly as practicable, up to the actual allotment. About 1,400 allotments have been made for which deeds have not yet been issued, the same being withheld for various causes, such as contests, uncompleted allotment selections, etc.

A total of 28,982 allotment and homestead deeds have been executed by the principal chief of the Creek Nation and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Of this number, 27,981 have been recorded in the office of the Commission, as provided by law, and transmitted to the principal chief for delivery to the allottees. The remaining 1,001 await the process of record or are withheld from delivery for various causes.

Five hundred and twenty-six deeds to town lots in the Creek Nation have also been recorded by the Commission during the past year.

CHEROKEE NATION.—Since the last annual report the allotting of lands in the Cherokee Nation and other work incident thereto have been subject to serious interruptions, such work, owing to legal complications, not being prosecuted more than about five months out of the past twelve.

Immediately following the suspension of the Commission's work for the last twenty-seven days of June, 1903, the Cherokee land office force was reorganized at Tahlequah, and the allotment work was proceeded with until October 6, 1903, when, under departmental instructions, all proceedings looking to the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation were suspended indefinitely. No further selections of allotment were received or contests for the possession of land heard until May 2, 1904, when the office was again reorganized, and the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation has since proceeded without interruption, though with a force composed largely of new and inexperienced clerks.

In the summer of 1903 special efforts were made by the Commission to break up excess-land holdings in the Cherokee Nation. Sections 18 and 19 of the Cherokee agreement (act of Congress, July 1, 1902) provide:

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful after ninety days after the ratification of this act by the Cherokees for any member of the Cherokee tribe to inclose or hold possession of, in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, more lands in value than that of one hundred and ten acres of average allotable lands of the Cherokee Nation, either for himself or for his wife, or for each of his minor children, if members of said tribe; and any member of said tribe found in such possession of lands, or having the same in any manner inclosed, after the expiration of ninety days after the date of the ratification of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 19. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of section eighteen of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. The United States district attorney for the northern district is required to see that the provisions of said section eighteen are strictly enforced, and he shall immediately, after the expiration of the ninety days after the ratification of this act, proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holdings of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same, and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall have authority to make investigations of all violations of section eighteen and make report thereon to the United States district attorney.

It was apparent, however, that these provisions were being extensively violated. Every encouragement was given by the Commission to allottees to file on land unlawfully held by other citizens in excess of their prospective allotments; and, with that end in view, the following form of letter was addressed to excess-land holders whenever their names were ascertained:

SIR: It is reported that you are holding in possession more land in the Cherokee Nation than you are entitled to hold or possess under the provisions of the Cherokee agreement approved July 1, 1902, and as such practice retards the allotment of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the Cherokee land office of this Commission at Tahlequah, Ind. T., during the official hours of the Commission, within thirty days from July 15, 1903, and select allotments and designate homesteads for yourself and family in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission; or, in default of your compliance with this notice, the Commission will proceed to select allotments and designate homesteads for you and your family under the authority granted to it in section 16 of the Cherokee agreement above referred to.

You are desired, upon your appearance at the Cherokee land office, to present this letter; and upon making yourself known for the purpose required by this notice you will be permitted to apply promptly and out of the regular order of holders of tickets of admission.

In addition, in numbers of cases evidence tending to show violations of the law just above quoted was forwarded to the United States district attorney for the northern district of Indian Territory, until, under date of April 4, 1904, the Commission was informed that, under the statute, criminal proceedings could not be successfully prosecuted and that the whole matter had been referred to the Attorney-General. The Commission has continued its efforts, however, to break up the practice of excess-land holding by means heretofore stated.

In its report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the Commission referred to the supposed segregation of land for the Delaware Indians who are members of the Cherokee Nation, which segregation was directed in section 23 of the Cherokee agreement, to protect the rights of Delaware citizens, pending a judicial determination of the amount of land to which they are entitled in allotment.

Reference was made to a bill in equity, filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia on June 2, 1903, by George Bullette et al. *v.* Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, praying for writ of injunction restraining the defendants, among other things, from receiving applications for allotments of the lands supposed to have been segregated, and in which case a temporary restraining order had been granted.

On the 6th day of October, 1903, a formal decree was entered in the matter of the application for injunction, denying the prayers of petitioners. One of the reasons cited in the opinion of the court why the restraining order was refused was that no segregation had ever been properly made.

On the same day the Secretary of the Interior directed the Commission as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1903.*

GENTLEMEN: Section 22 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat L., 716, 718), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, for the disposition of town sites therein, and for other purposes," is as follows:

"Exclusive jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to determine all matters relative to the appraisement and the allotment of lands."

Section 23 (pp. 718, 719) provides that—

"All Delaware Indians who are members of the Cherokee Nation shall take lands and share in the funds of the tribe as their rights may be determined by the judgment of the Court of Claims, or by the Supreme Court if appealed, in the suit instituted therein by the Delawares against the Cherokee Nation, and now pending; but if said suit be not determined before said Commission is ready to begin the allotment of lands of the tribe as herein provided, the Commission shall cause to be segregated one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres of land, including lands which

have been selected and occupied by Delawares, in conformity to the provisions of their agreement with the Cherokees dated April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, such lands so to remain subject to disposition according to such judgment as may be rendered in said cause; and said Commission shall thereupon proceed to the allotment of the remaining lands of the tribe as aforesaid. Said Commission shall, when final judgment is rendered, allot lands to such Delawares in conformity to the terms of the judgment and their individual rights thereunder. Nothing in this act shall in any manner impair the rights of either party to said contract as the same may be finally determined by the court, or shall interfere with the holdings of the Delawares under their contract with the Cherokees of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, until their rights under said contract are determined by the courts in their suit now pending against the Cherokees, and said suit shall be advanced on the dockets of said courts and determined at the earliest time practicable."

The suit referred to in section 23 of the act was decided by the Court of Claims adversely to the Delawares on February 2, 1903, and was subsequently appealed by them to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending.

April 20, 1903, your Commission made a report of its action with respect to compliance with the provisions of said section 23, from which report it appears, among other things, as follows: That on December 16, 1902, there was filed with your Commission by Walter S. Logan, claiming to be the attorney for the Delaware Indians, a schedule of lands, aggregating 157,600 acres, selected by Delaware and claimed by them under the agreement of April 8, 1867, with the Cherokee Nation; that on December 17, 1902, by resolution, your chairman was instructed to "cause to be set aside and segregated 157,600 acres of land in the Cherokee Nation, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (Public—No. 241), subject to disposition according to such judgment as may be rendered in the case of *The Delaware Indians v. The Cherokee Nation*, now pending in the United States Court of Claims, and as shown by the description of said land" in the schedule above referred to; that on January 1, 1903, your Commission opened the Cherokee allotment office at Vinta, Ind. T., and proceeded to the allotment of the remaining lands of the Cherokee tribe; that on January 23, 1903, your Commission received from Richard C. Adams, claiming to represent the Delaware Indians, an alleged corrected schedule of lands selected by them; that since January 1, 1903, a number of Cherokee citizens have made application for allotments of lands embraced wholly or in part in the aforesaid schedules, claiming to have been for years in the possession of the lands asked for and to own valuable improvements thereon, and that "no Delaware citizen has ever occupied such lands or owned any improvements thereon;" that a number of Delaware Indians, since the filing of said schedules and the opening of the allotment office, have made requests to be "allowed to make final selections of land containing their improvements and upon which they reside, claiming that no portion of the lands occupied by them is included within the said Delaware segregation;" that the Commission has been advised that there are "numerous other Delaware citizens whose improved lands are not included within the said segregation" and "whose property rights are thus unprotected." Your Commission states, among other things, that it believes that the lands embraced in said schedules "have not been selected with a due regard for the interests of either the Delaware citizens generally or other citizens of the Cherokee Nation." The schedules of lands so selected by the Delaware Indians were not transmitted to nor formally approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The act referred to above imposes upon your Commission the duty of investigating and determining what lands are subject to segregation, and your Commission can not substitute the judgment of the Delaware Indians, or any of them, or anyone acting for them or any of them, for your own judgment in this matter. To be effective, the segregation must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and pending such approval your Commission should not proceed to allot any of the lands in the Cherokee Nation. When the segregation is made and approved, no application for allotment of any of the lands so segregated should be received by your Commission pending the determination of the suit in question.

It seems clear that the list or schedule of lands does not meet the requirements of the statute in that it does not include all the lands which have been selected and occupied by Delawares, and in that it does include lands which no Delaware has selected and occupied, but to which other Cherokee citizens have claims based upon alleged settlement and improvements thereon. You will therefore proceed at once to make such examination and investigation as will enable you to determine what tracts should be added to said list and what tracts now embraced therein should be

excluded, care being taken to make the list cover the full quantity of land required to be segregated. You will, as soon as possible, report the result of such investigation, with suitable recommendations in the premises. In the meantime, and until the segregation shall have become effective, you will suspend all proceedings looking to the allotment of lands in the Cherokee Nation.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Ind. T.

Under this order, all proceedings looking to the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation were suspended, as heretofore stated. Work was begun checking past work and in collating data for the report requested in the foregoing letter.

Supplemental instructions as to information which should be included in the report were received under date of October 29, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1903.*

GENTLEMEN: By letter of October 6, 1903, you were directed to make such examination and investigation as would enable you to determine what tracts of land should be added to the list of lands to be segregated for the protection of the Delaware Indians in the Cherokee Nation, and what tracts embraced in the list heretofore made out should be stricken therefrom. It is important that a final list should be made up and approved as soon as may be. It is equally important, however, that the interests of all concerned should be carefully respected and protected.

In order that the Department may have a better understanding of the condition of affairs, and to the end that speedy action may be taken when you shall submit a new list for action by the Department, these further instructions are given: You will, at your earliest convenience, make up a list of the tracts embraced in the former list which, as shown by the records of your office, are claimed and occupied by Delaware Indians, and to which there are no adverse claims. You will make another list which shall embrace all tracts claimed by Delaware Indians, but not included in the list heretofore presented to you. You will make a third list embracing the tracts included in the list heretofore presented to which some Cherokee citizen other than a Delaware makes claim. You will transmit with each of these lists a statement of the condition of the tracts embraced therein as to the occupancy thereof and improvements thereon, so far as the same are known to you, and will also recommend what action should be taken by the Department upon each of such lists.

These instructions are not intended to supersede those of October 6, and you will therefore proceed upon any line of examination and investigation which may have been entered upon under those instructions.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Ind. T.

The making of this report involved much labor. Among other things, it was found necessary to send two special survey parties into the field for a couple of weeks in order to obtain sectional-improvement plats of 113 sections of land in neighborhoods where it was ascertained many Delawares had improved holdings. The platting of the improvements on these sections practically completed this work in that portion of the Cherokee Nation west of Grand River, that being all of the country in that nation for which it was deemed advisable to make improvement plats.

A report was submitted to the Department, under date of December 31, 1903, together with lists of land which it was recommended should be properly segregated for the Delawares. The Department had not, however, finally acted upon the Commission's report and recommendation when, on February 23, 1904, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the suit of the Delaware Indians *v.* The Cherokee Nation, which definitely determined the status, so far as the allotment of land is concerned, of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation who are of Delaware blood.

On April 21, 1904, however, the following legislation, affecting the rights of Delaware-Cherokees, was enacted:

That the Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter for a period of six months shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments, at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose; and the vendor shall have a lien upon the rents and profits of the land on which the improvements are located for the purchase money remaining unpaid; and the vendor shall have the right to enforce such lien in any court of competent jurisdiction. The vendor may, however, elect to take and retain the possession of the land at a fair cash rental, to be approved by the official so aforesaid designated, until such rental shall be sufficient to satisfy the unpaid purchase price, and when the purchase price is fully paid he shall forthwith deliver possession of the land to the purchaser: *Provided, however,* That any crops then growing on the land shall be and remain the property of the vendor, and he may have access to the land so long as may be necessary to cultivate and gather such growing crops. Any such purchaser shall, without unreasonable delay, apply to select as an allotment the land upon which the improvements purchased by him are located, and shall submit with his application satisfactory proof that he has in good faith purchased such improvements.

On the 23d day of April, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior rescinded his instructions of October 6, 1903, and directed the Commission to proceed with the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation. Due notice was accordingly given, and on May 2, 1904, the Cherokee land office was reopened for the allotment of land and for the other work relating thereto.

The provisions of the act of Congress of April 21, 1904, above quoted, have proved to be difficult of administration. To carry into effect these provisions of that act the Secretary of the Interior, on June 1, 1904, approved the following regulations:

REGULATIONS TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF APRIL 21, 1904, (PUBLIC, 125), RELATIVE TO DELAWARE-CHEROKEE CITIZENS WHO HAD MADE IMPROVEMENTS OR WERE IN RIGHTFUL POSSESSION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION AT THE TIME OF THE PASSAGE OF SAID ACT.

1. All Delaware-Cherokee citizens shall be given a preference at the Cherokee land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and shall be permitted to select their allotment in advance of their regular numbers. Notice of this order shall be sent immediately by registered letter to all Delaware-Cherokee heads of families at their last-known post-office address.

2. All persons listed for enrollment by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as Delaware applicants for enrollment as Cherokee citizens have the right to institute proceedings, as herein prescribed, unless said applicants have been finally refused enrollment as provided by law; but no application for the benefits of the act of April 21, 1904, shall be granted until the enrollment of the applicant as a Cherokee citizen shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by law for the approval of the citizenship rolls of the Cherokee Nation. Enrollment cases of this kind will be made special.

3. At the time of the selection of allotments by such Delaware-Cherokee citizens their testimony shall be taken as to what improved land and the improvements thereon they were rightfully holding on April 21, 1904, in excess of the land which they and their families are entitled to take as their allotments.

4. Immediately upon the selection of an allotment by a Delaware-Cherokee citizen the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall certify to the official designated by the President under said act of April 21, 1904, a list of the alleged surplus holdings and improvements thereon of such citizens on the date above mentioned; and the Commission shall withhold from allotment the land upon which the improvements so claimed by the Delaware-Cherokee citizen are located until such claimant shall sell such improvements and the valuation thereof has been duly approved by the official designated for that purpose by the President, as provided in the act of April 21, 1904.

5. When satisfactory proof of the sale of improvements by a Delaware-Cherokee citizen has been furnished the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the

valuation of such improvements has been approved by such designated official, the purchaser shall have the right to make application at the land office to select the land upon which the improvements are located as his allotment, and such selection of allotment shall be subject to contest proceedings regularly instituted before the Commission.

6. If any Delaware-Cherokee shall not, within ninety days from the date of notice given as required in section 1, select the allotments which he and his family are lawfully entitled to take, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall proceed to locate all the improvements claimed by such citizens to have been rightfully held by him on April 21, 1904, and shall then designate allotments for such citizen and his family as may appear to their best interests, of which the Commission will advise the Delaware-Cherokee citizen, and also of his right to sell improvements on the surplus holdings.

7. In case of conflicting claims of ownership of improvements or of the possessory right to lands, the same shall be received and decided by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as in ordinary contest cases, such cases to be made special; but if any applicant applies for land or improvements which are shown by the records of the Commission to be claimed by a Delaware-Cherokee citizen said citizen shall be at once notified of such application in order that he may promptly institute contest proceedings for the protection of his rights, and such contest shall be advanced upon the docket of the Commission for the earliest possible determination. The said designated official shall be promptly advised by the Commission of the filing of the application and also of the contest, if initiated, and of its final action upon such matters.

8. While the proceedings above outlined are pending the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall withhold from selection as allotments by other Cherokee citizens all lands which have heretofore been claimed by Delaware-Cherokee citizens.

9. If the improvements upon the surplus holdings of any Delaware-Cherokee are not sold by him within a period of six months from the date of selection of his allotment the land upon which such improvements are located shall thereupon be thrown open for allotment as other lands of the Cherokee Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1904.

Approved.

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

Steps were immediately taken to put these regulations into effect, and they are being observed.

This Delaware segregation and the proceedings relating thereto have been marked by much difficulty and contention. The land involved comprised 157,600 acres of, for the most part, the most valuable land in the Indian Territory, and, in the main, it was occupied by the homes and other improvements of the people. When the attorneys of the Delaware submitted a list of lands for this segregation, it was what may be called a blanket list; that is, it described the land, but it did not give the names of the occupants of the land. It was affirmed, however, that all of the land was actually occupied by the Delawares, and it was provided that said segregation should not interfere with the lawful rights and claims of other Cherokee citizens. Under these conditions the list offered by the Delaware attorneys was accepted by the Commission. The test of the correctness and sufficiency of the statement and agreement referred to came when the Cherokee land office was opened and people began to apply for the allotment of their land and improvements. Many Cherokees who came to the land office were amazed to find their homes embraced in the Delaware segregation. Memoranda were made of their claims, testimony was taken, and steps were begun to determine whether mistakes had been made. This inquiry was bitterly denounced and actively opposed by the attorneys of the Delawares and other interested parties, and it led to the delays and elaborate proceedings elsewhere narrated.

When less than one-third of the people had appeared at the Cherokee land office, it developed, as above stated, that more than 13,000 acres of the homes and other improved lands, of lawful holding, of Cherokee citizens not of Delaware blood had

been incorporated in said segregation without their knowledge or consent. In every instance of the nearly 200 cases the claim was supported by the official improvement survey plats of the Commission, said plats giving the names, improvements, and areas of the resident citizen occupants of the land in question. The ratio that far established clearly indicated that over 40,000 acres of the homes of the Cherokees had thus been incorporated in that segregation, and an examination of the improvement plats fully sustained that conclusion.

One of the Delaware attorneys who compiled and offered this segregation denied the facts and the other sought to justify them, and its correction was stoutly opposed by all who were interested in its perpetuation in every possible manner. The final result, however, has been to save to these people their homes. All of them, so far as we know, are of the humbler class, little fitted to contest for their rights; and in the efforts of the Commission to correct this great error into which it was led, as heretofore explained, it has had no support except the firm and unremitting support and direction of the Interior Department.

The past year has developed the fact that the Commission will have the same trouble in allotting the land to full-blood Cherokee that it had in enrolling them. The majority of the full-blood faction are as bitterly opposed as ever to any step looking to the allotment of land and the breaking up of tribal communal relations. Arbitrary allotments to this class, as provided for by law, have not yet been begun, but it will engage the Commission's attention in the near future.

Owing to the smallness of the Cherokee allotment, as compared with allotments received by members of the other tribes in Indian Territory, and from other causes, citizens have found it very difficult to agree among themselves as to the ownership of improvements and the adjustment of boundary lines. This has given rise to an unusual number of contests calling for judicial proceedings, many of the contests involving only 10 acres of ground. Contests have been particularly numerous in the northwestern part of the Cherokee Nation, supposed to be valuable oil fields. On one selection alone of only 10 acres five contests have been filed, the contestant in each instance alleging under oath that he was the owner, on the date of the original selection, of the improvements on the land.

The total number of allottees in this nation will be, approximately, 40,000, and the amount of average land coming to each allottee is 110 acres, except as to the registered Delawares, who are entitled to take 160 acres of land without regard to its appraised value.

In the five months and six days within which selections and claims of allotments in the Cherokee Nation were received during the past fiscal year 2,626 persons, representing 5,191 allottees, have appeared at the Cherokee land office and made 7,194 selections and claims of allotments or partial allotments, making a total, since the beginning of the work of allotment in the Cherokee Nation, of 6,347 persons, representing 13,341 allottees, who have appeared before the Commission and made selections and claims for 17,273 allotments or partial allotments.

From the foregoing it will be seen that during the fractional periods that the land office in the Cherokee Nation has been permitted to engage in the allotting of land, aggregating, say, ten months out of a total of eighteen months since that office was first opened, there has been allotted nearly 30 per cent of the acreage of this nation and nearly 35 per cent of the value of the land. Of course better results would have been attained if the work had been continuous and not subject to interruptions. Hereafter the relation between the value and acreage will be changed, as the best land has been measurably taken up, and allotments henceforth will represent a larger acreage than in the past.

It remains, however, that under existing law, requiring the work of the Commission to be completed during the present fiscal year, there is practically as much work

to be done in twelve months as it has been found practicable under past circumstances to do in eighteen months.

To the accomplishment of this end conditions are somewhat favorable. The clerical force has been increased as rapidly as comparatively untrained clerks can be made useful in the work, with a view to reaching the maximum number that can be worked efficiently. This maximum is nearly attained, and it is hoped to have finished by June 30, 1905, all the work pertaining to this office and nation that is not necessarily continued by operation of law.

Of the 7,194 selections and claims made during the past fiscal year, 2,972 were held up because the land applied for had been previously selected by other citizens, because the right to enrollment of the applicants had not been finally determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or for other reasons. Since the opening of the Cherokee land office on January 1, 1902, 6,299 selections and claims have been held up at the time they were submitted.

Practically all of the applications held up at the time they were submitted have, however, subsequently been adjusted and certificates issued therefor, except approximately 1,000 claims made to land previously filed on and approximately 1,500 claims by applicants for enrollment whose rights have not been determined. A large majority of this latter class are claimants as intermarried whites.

Up to and including June 30, 1904, 1,260,408.78 acres of land, of the value of \$4,291,695.34, have been selected and claimed. There are in the Cherokee Nation 4,420,067.73 acres of land. It is estimated that land reserved from allotment for town sites, railroad rights of way, national schools, missions, asylums, etc., neighborhood cemeteries, and neighborhood churches will deduct from the allottable lands of the Cherokee Nation something more than 20,000 acres, leaving subject to allotment approximately 4,400,000 acres. It will be seen, therefore, that there are, in round numbers, yet to be allotted 2,739,500 acres in the Cherokee Nation, valued at \$8,107,820.03. Exhibit No. 4 indicates in red the allotted lands of the Cherokee Nation on June 30, 1904.

Fourteen thousand and thirty-eight tickets of admission to the Cherokee land office, of which 1,300 were to full-bloods, have been issued. Approximately 70 per cent of these tickets are still outstanding.

Fourteen thousand six hundred and six certificates showing allotment selections and 11,609 certificates showing land designated as homesteads have been written, checked, and prepared for delivery to allottees. Of these, approximately 10,025 allotment certificates, and 8,194 homestead certificates have been delivered.

Plans are being matured for beginning in the early future the preparation and issuance of the approximately 100,000 deeds that will be required for this nation, there being a deed separately for the homestead and the other land of each citizen, and in some cases deeds for fractional amounts will be necessary.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.—In the report of the Commission for the year ended June 30, 1903, the manner of making allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was explained in detail. The work has been continued throughout the past year, and of the total area of the two nations subject to allotment, aggregating 11,107,836.42 acres, there have been allotted 5,020,184.58 acres. Eighty-five per cent of the citizens and freedmen whose enrollment had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior at the close of the year had appeared either at the Choctaw or Chickasaw land office and selected at least a portion of their allotments. A large majority of those who made such selection included therein land equal in value as nearly as practicable to \$1,041.28, which is the maximum value of an allotment to a Choctaw or Chickasaw citizen, or \$130.16, the maximum value of an allotment to a freedman. All citizens were required, at the time of their initial appearance, to select as their homestead land equal in value, as nearly as practicable, to \$520.

Section 25 of the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, approved July 1, 1902, contains the following provision:

If any citizen or freedman of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall not have selected his allotment within twelve months after the date of the opening of said land offices in said nations, if not herein otherwise provided, and provided that twelve months shall have elapsed from the date of the approval of his enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior, then the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes may immediately proceed to select an allotment, including a homestead, for such person, said allotment and homestead to be selected as the Commission may deem for the best interest of said person, and the same shall be of the same force and effect as if such selection had been made by such citizen or freedman in person, and all lands held or claimed by persons for whom allotments have been selected by the Commission as provided, and in excess of the amount included in said allotments, shall be a part of the public domain of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and be subject to disposition as such.

Toward the close of the year it appeared that a number of persons whose enrollment had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior for a period of more than twelve months had not presented themselves at the land offices for the purpose of selecting their allotments. Acting under authority granted by the provision of law quoted, the Commission notified such citizens that unless they made selection of their allotment within thirty days from the date of such notice land would be arbitrarily allotted to them by the Commission. At the same time two parties were placed in the field for the purpose of locating the improvements owned by this class of citizens in order that the Commission, in designating their allotments, might include therein the land upon which they owned improvements.

It may be well to mention briefly some of the obstacles which have confronted the Commission during the past year in the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The Commission's last annual report called attention to the efforts being made by timber speculators to obtain control of the pine-timber lands in the Choctaw Nation. With a view to conserving the interests of the Indian allottees, it was ordered, on April 23, 1903, that all lands in the Choctaw Nation containing pine timber of commercial value previously estimated and appraised under the direction of the Commission be withheld from allotment. The amount of land involved in this order was 1,247,473.63 acres. This action was taken in the hope that Congress would, by special enactment, provide for the disposition of the pine lands of the Choctaw Nation in a manner less likely to jeopardize the interests of the nations and the individual allottees. Efforts in this direction having failed, the Secretary of the Interior, on April 25, 1904, directed the Commission to proceed with the allotment of the lands which had been temporarily withheld, and on May 2, 1904, the lands in question were declared subject to allotment.

Speculators not overscrupulous in their business methods have attempted in every way to influence the work with a view to personal gain. A favorite scheme has been to induce full-blood Indians to take in allotment widely separated tracts of 10 or more acres each, in order that they might not be in position to take possession of and improve their allotments. This matter was invited to the attention of the Department in the month of August, 1903, and the Commission has used every possible means to prevent allotments of this character. Under the law, however, certain privileges are guaranteed to citizens in the selection of their allotments, making it difficult for the Commission to fully protect their interests. To show the efforts made with a view of safeguarding the interests of the indigent and gullible full-bloods, the following resolutions, adopted by the Commission on August 28, 1903, are quoted:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Commission that certain full-blood Indians have been taken to the land offices in the Choctaw and Chickasaw

nations by agents and speculators, where selections were made by such Indians of their allotments; and

Whereas it is reported that such Indians have entered into contracts with such agents and speculators for the lease of the lands so selected at unreasonable prices; and

Whereas notices have been served upon divers parties to show cause at times fixed in said notices why certain selections of allotments in the Chickasaw Nation, where such selections are in separate tracts, widely separated, should not be canceled and set aside: Therefore,

Resolved, That until further ordered no allotments shall be made to full-blood Indians taken to the Choctaw or Chickasaw offices by agents or noncitizens.

Resolved, That all selections where the land selected is divided into different tracts, rendering such selections less valuable or desirable than otherwise, be canceled after due notice, unless the person making such selection show good cause why the same should not be done.

Resolved, That no selection of allotment be permitted where it is disclosed that contracts have been made for the lease thereof or the sale of any interest therein, and that the Commission cancel all selections made by full-blood, ignorant, or indigent Choctaws where contracts have been made of any kind affecting the title of the lands so selected before or after selections, previous to the issuance of a certificate of allotment, and all other selections made by said full-blood, ignorant, or indigent Indian which, upon examination, are found not to be in the interest of said Indians.

These resolutions were submitted to the Department for approval before being put in operation, and on September 30, 1903, the Assistant Attorney-General rendered the following opinion:

WASHINGTON, September 30, 1903.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference of the Acting Secretary, September 9, 1903, of the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of September 5, 1903 (Land, 4798-1903), transmitting a communication from the chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated August 28, 1903, and resolutions that day adopted by them relative to selections of allotments by full-blood Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, with request for my opinion "whether said resolutions should be approved as they stand or modified; and if so, in what particular, or what action the Department should take in the premises."

The resolutions and preamble thereto are as follows:

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Commission that certain full-blood Indians have been taken to the land offices in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by agents and speculators, where selections were made by such Indians of their allotments; and

"Whereas it is reported that such Indians have entered into contract with such agents and speculators for the lease of the lands so selected at unreasonable prices; and

"Whereas notices have been served upon divers parties to show cause at times fixed in said notices why certain selections of allotments in the Chickasaw Nation, where such selections are in separate tracts, widely separated, should not be canceled and set aside: Therefore,

Resolved, That until further ordered no allotments shall be made to full-blood Indians taken to the Choctaw or Chickasaw offices by agents or noncitizens.

Resolved, That all selections where the land selected is divided into different tracts, rendering such selections less valuable or desirable than otherwise, be canceled after due notice unless the person making such selection show good cause why the same should not be done.

Resolved, That no selection of allotment be permitted where it is disclosed that contracts have been made for the lease thereof or the sale of any interest therein, and that the Commission cancel all selections made by full-blood ignorant or indigent Choctaws where contracts have been made of any kind affecting the title of the lands so selected before or after selection, previous to the issuance of a certificate of allotment, and all other selections made by said full-blood ignorant or indigent Indians which upon examination are found not to be in the interest of said Indians."

The Commission say the proposed modification in the manner of making allotments meets the objections presented by counsel for the Indian nations and provides reforms deemed by the Commission to be for the best interests of this class of citizens, but the Commission expresses doubt as to its authority to exercise the powers proposed to be assumed under the last resolution and will not, for that reason, take action thereunder until advised of its approval.

The Indian Office expresses no opinion at length upon the first resolution, but gives its reasons for the opinion that the second one violates the rights accorded to

individuals by the agreement and statute providing for allotments of land to the Indians in severalty, and that no authority of law exists for exercise of the power to be assumed under the last one, and recommends that none of the resolutions be approved.

The clear intentment of the agreement between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the United States, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641) is that the individual entitled to allotment may select for himself and take any lands subject to allotment. By section 6 the word "select" is defined as "the formal application * * * for particular tracts of land." Section 12 provides that "each member of said tribes shall, at the time of the selection of his allotment, designate as a homestead," etc. Section 17 makes express provision for selection by the Commission "if for any reason an allotment should not be selected" by or on behalf of the person entitled; and section 21 provides for selection of the allotment due a deceased person to be made by the executor or administrator, and, in case of his default, then by the Commission. These provisions necessarily imply that the individual entitled to an allotment is entitled to select the land, subject to the other conditions that selections must be made of allottable land and in subdivisions of not less than 10 acres, or a "quarter of a quarter of a quarter of a section." The law does not require that selections or allotments shall be made of contiguous tracts or so as to form a compact body of land. No such restriction upon the right of selection having been imposed by the law, I am of the opinion that the allottee is free to make his selection of noncontiguous tracts, and that the second resolution is unauthorized and should not be approved. The law having given the allottee the right of selection, his judgment of what is most valuable, desirable, or advantageous to him is not subject to review or control by the Commission or allotting authority.

The duty of the Commission no doubt is, so far as it can, to protect the Indian, who is to some extent its ward, from imposition and undue influence by designing and evil-minded persons. When it has reason to suspect that the applicant is acting under such influence, it may in any particular case take such measures as will enable the applicant to exercise his own free choice, such as to require the suspected person, "agent, or noncitizen" to withdraw, or by calling in some known and intelligent, trustworthy citizen or other person known to the applicant and capable of conversing with him in his own language, to confer with, advise, and aid the allottee. No formal resolution or rule is necessary to confer such authority. It is in the nature of things inherent in all courts, quasi-judicial bodies, or executive officers when called upon to act in respect to the rights of persons of weak intelligence or will, or where such conditions are merely suspected to exist.

The objections to the second of these proposed resolutions or rules for procedure necessarily involves the rejection of the third. It is objectionable for other reasons. When a selection has been made rights presumably vest. When such selection is approved and the allotment is made the equitable right becomes apparently complete. No power is expressly vested in the Commission or in the Indian Office of its own motion to review such action. Whether it may do so at the instance of the allottee and after notice to all others claiming to have acquired rights under him is not presented by the papers before me, and no opinion need be expressed. But it would seem that, prior to vesting of legal title in the allottee by delivery of the allotment deed, the powers of the Indian Office and Commission are analogous and similar to those of the Land Department prior to issue of patent to public lands.

I am of the opinion that the second and third resolutions should not be approved in their present form or in any modified one having substantially the same object, and that the Commission already has all the power that approval of the first resolution could confer, so that no action of the Department in the premises is necessary.

It may be deemed necessary to prescribe regulations in respect of these matters for the guidance and control of clerks in charge of land offices. If so, they should be prepared in accordance with the views suggested herein and submitted for the consideration of the Department.

Very respectfully,

F. L. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Approved, September 30, 1903.

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

This led to the abandonment of the course contemplated, but the Commission has none the less used every means within its power to prevent the oppression of the weak and indigent classes.

More or less difficulty has been encountered in the adjustment of allottable lands affected by railroads seeking to acquire right of way and station grounds under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1902. It became necessary to formulate some definite plan to meet this condition, and the Commission has uniformly reserved from allotment lands sought to be acquired by railroad companies when it is shown that maps showing the location of such lands have been filed with the Secretary of the Interior as provided by law.

Another cause for delay in the selection of allotments, though of less inconvenience to the Commission than to the allottees, has been the transfer of jurisdiction as to guardians from the tribal to the United States courts in Indian Territory. The act of April 28, 1904, contains the following provision:

All the laws of Arkansas heretofore put in force in the Indian Territory are hereby continued and extended in their operation so as to embrace all persons and estates in said Territory, whether Indian, freedman, or otherwise, and full and complete jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the district courts in said Territory, in the settlement of all estates of decedents, the guardianships of minors and incompetents, whether Indians, freedmen, or otherwise.

It often happened that before guardians or administrators appointed by the tribal courts had selected allotments for the persons whom they were authorized to represent, the act of April 28, 1904, became effective, and they were then obliged to obtain letters of guardianship or administration from the United States court. Aside from the delays resulting therefrom it is believed that the new legislation is calculated to preserve the interests of those whose allotments are selected by legally authorized representatives.

CHOCTAW NATION.

During the past year 14,946 allotments were made at the Choctaw land office of the Commission in Atoka, Ind. T., to citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and to duly identified Mississippi Choctaw. The land allotted represents an aggregate area of 2,379,450.40 acres. The following table shows the relative distribution of this land as to citizens by blood, citizens by intermarriage, freedmen, and Mississippi Choctaw:

Roll.	Applica- tions.	Acres allotted.
Choctaw by blood	10,088	1,935,078.36
Choctaw by intermarriage.....	671	133,105.40
Choctaw freedmen.....	2,170	82,050.59
Chickasaw by blood	456	80,414.88
Chickasaw by intermarriage.....	39	7,007.13
Chickasaw freedmen	400	16,144.67
Mississippi Choctaw	583	125,649.37
Total	14,307	2,379,450.40

Since the establishment of the Choctaw land office, on April 15, 1903, 16,119 allotments have been made, embracing 2,679,868.62 acres of land and representing an appraised value of approximately \$9,000,000.

The delivery of allotment certificates covering allotments in the Choctaw Nation was begun in the month of August, 1903. Up to the close of the year 25,169 certificates were prepared. Of this number, 10,254 covered homestead selections, 12,034 allotment selections exclusive of homesteads, and 2,881 the selections of freedmen. The majority of these have been carefully checked, transmitted to the general office of the Commission for the signature of the chairman, and delivered to the allottees.

When the order temporarily withholding from allotment 1,247,473.63 acres of pine land in the Choctaw Nation was rescinded on May 2, 1904, there was a marked activity on the part of full-blood Indians desiring to select allotments of land in the pine-

timber belt. In the month of May 1,452 allotments were made at the Choctaw land office, as compared with 938 in the month of April. Practically all selections made during May were of land containing estimated pine timber, and involved 200,000 acres of land, having commercial timber estimated at 420,000,000 feet. It is believed that the Indians themselves have, in few instances, voluntarily selected their allotments upon pine land, but in nearly every case have been influenced by speculators. For the purpose of allotment, the estimated pine had been appraised by the Commission at 50 cents per 1,000 feet. The timber lands, therefore, present a tempting field to speculators, who have used every means to induce full-blood Indians to select timber land in allotment, hoping to obtain the timber at its appraised value, or even a lower price.

In making allotments of pine-timber land the appraised value of the land is increased by the appraised value of the estimated timber located thereon. The majority of the land containing pine timber is of a low grade, appraised in most instances at from 25 cents to \$1.50 per acre. As a rule it is unfit for agricultural purposes, the appraised value of the timber often being as much as ten times the appraised value of the land itself. It seems apparent that when the timber has been removed the allottees will be in possession of tracts of barren and practically worthless land, while the pine forests of the Choctaw Nation will have been devastated without benefit to the allottee or to the nation. Fortunately, the majority of the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw Nation had selected their allotments during the time the pine land was withheld from allotment, and it is presumed that the greater part of it will remain unallotted and subject to sale under the provisions of section 14 of the act of July 1, 1902.

Attached to this report is a map showing the location of lands in the Choctaw Nation containing pine timber of commercial value which has been estimated and appraised by the Commission. In addition to this territory, approximately 12,600 acres of timber land located in township 9 south, ranges 26 and 27 east, was omitted from the reports made by the timber estimators in the employ of the Commission, but was reported by its land appraisers in the years 1899 and 1900 to contain pine timber of commercial value. The land is graded very low, and it is not deemed advisable to allot the same without taking into account the timber located thereon. The matter has been reported to the Department, and the land is being withheld from allotment with a view to a special enactment during the next session of Congress providing for the estimation of the timber located thereon.

CHICKASAW NATION.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, 14,095 applications for allotments were made at the Chickasaw land office, at Tishomingo, Ind. T. The land embraced in these allotments has an aggregate area of 2,001,516.94 acres, distributed as follows:

Roll.	Applica- tions.	Acres allotted.
Choctaw by blood	5, 463	926, 006. 99
Choctaw by intermarriage.....	471	45, 311. 66
Choctaw freedmen	426	14, 508. 76
Chickasaw by blood	3, 785	694, 823. 42
Chickasaw by intermarriage	420	78, 840. 87
Chickasaw freedmen	2, 749	92, 323. 36
Mississippi Choctaw	781	149, 701. 88
Total.....	14, 095	2, 001, 516. 94

Since the establishment of the Chickasaw land office, April 15, 1903, 15,429 allotments have been made, embracing 2,340,315.96 acres, and representing an appraised value of approximately \$10,000,000. During the year 19,650 allotment certificates

were prepared, 7,700 of which represent the homesteads of the allottees, 8,750 the allotments exclusive of homesteads, while 3,200 represent selections made by freedmen. The majority of these certificates have been checked with the allotment records, have received the signature of the chairman, and been delivered to the allottees.

PREPARATION OF PATENTS.

In the month of May, 1904, the Commission began the work of preparing patents to Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees. This work is conducted at the general land office of the Commission, in Muskogee, patents being prepared from the allotment report made by the Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices. Three forms of patents are used in conveying title to the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, viz: Those covering the homestead selections of citizens, those covering lands selected exclusive of homesteads, and those covering the selections made by freedmen.

When the patents have been prepared at the general office they are checked with the allotment records and ledger accounts kept with each individual allottee. They are then forwarded to the land office for the nation in which the land described is located, in order that they may be properly checked with the land-office records, particularly as to whether or not any of the land described in the patent is involved in contest proceedings. When they have been verified with the land-office records, they are returned to the general office of the Commission and forwarded to the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for execution by the chief executive of the respective nations.

The work was necessarily somewhat slow at its initiation, only 2,113 patents having been prepared at the close of the year. It is expected that when the work has become properly systematized they will be prepared at the rate of about 10,000 per month.

ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.

During the last fiscal year the allotment contest work of the Commission probably reached its maximum in the number of new contests filed. This condition was expected by reason of the opening of land offices for the allotment of lands of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations shortly before the commencement of the fiscal year.

Prior to June 30, 1903, there were instituted before the Commission a total of 1,107 allotment contests, of which 323 were pending on that date.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, there were instituted 3,052 contests, and there were pending before the Commission on the last-mentioned date 2,654.

This large increase in the number of contests filed was caused by conditions met with in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations which did not prevail in the Creek and Seminole nations. Much of the improved land in the three larger nations is very valuable and was a source of litigation in the courts, or claimed by two or more citizens long before the work of allotment commenced. Aside from the contentions arising over improvements, the discovery of valuable deposits of gas, oil, and other minerals, and the consequent rush for allotments in the fields containing such deposits, has resulted in many controversies.

It is thought that the number of contests filed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations will now rapidly decrease, as the work of allotment in these nations is in a state bordering on completion. In the Cherokee Nation, however, it is probable that the filing of contests will continue for some time to come, as the valuable oil lands in the northwestern part of the nation and the question of "Delaware-Cherokee improvements" have proven fruitful sources of contention.

The force of the Commission employed in the allotment contest division has been increased to cope with the volume of work presented, and the disposition of cases already filed and docketed is being pushed as rapidly as possible. To expedite the

hearing of contests in the Cherokee Nation, parties will, in the near future, be sent to different points in the nation to take testimony in cases in the vicinity in which the contesting claimants and witnesses live, thus saving them a trip to the land office.

The following is a detailed statement of the work of the Commission relating to allotment contests during the year ended June 30, 1904:

CREEK NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1903.....	770
Contests instituted from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive	41
Total number of contests instituted up to and including June 30, 1904..	811
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1903	705
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive	59
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1904.....	36
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1904	11
Total	811

CHEROKEE NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1903.....	227
Contests instituted from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.....	943
Total number of contests instituted up to and including June 30, 1904..	1,170
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1903.....	4
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.....	111
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1904.....	1,050
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1904.....	5
Total	1,170

CHOCTAW NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1903.....	45
Contests instituted from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.....	639
Total number of contests instituted up to and including June 30, 1904..	684
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive	142
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1904.....	536
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1904	6
Total	684

CHICKASAW NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1903.....	7
Contests instituted from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.....	1,429
Total number of contests instituted up to and including June 30, 1904..	1,436
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.....	398
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1904.....	1,032
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1904.....	6
Total	1,436

RECAPITULATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1903, including 58 Seminole contests.....	1, 107
Contests instituted from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive	3, 052
Total number of contests instituted up to and including June 30, 1904..	4, 159
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1903, including 58 Seminole contests	767
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive	710
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1904.....	2, 654
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1904	28
Total	4, 159

There are attached hereto, and made a part of this report, copies of the decisions of the Department rendered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, in allotment-contest cases, together with a digest of said decisions and a table of cases; a statement showing the disposition of allotment-contest cases appealed from the decisions of the Commission and finally disposed of during said fiscal year, and a copy of the rules of practice in Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee allotment-contest cases.

Respectfully submitted.

TAMS BIXBY.

T. B. NEEDLES.

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

EXHIBIT B.

[Referred to on page 48 of this report.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 11, 1904.*

The PRESIDENT:

The Department is in receipt of a communication from the Secretary to the President, dated May 14, 1904, transmitting a letter from Senator Allison, suggesting, among other things, that the work in connection with applications for citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations "should be committed to three lawyers of ability and integrity, gentlemen entirely removed from the Territory and Territorial influence, who would go there, take the testimony, and make the proper decision in each case."

The Senator further says that "the Secretary of the Interior is strongly impressed with the desire to purify the rolls, admitting only those that are justly entitled thereto, but he is too far away from the surroundings to deal with this subject."

On May 16 last a copy of said letter was sent to the Dawes Commission, and it was requested—

To make report thereon, giving in detail the action taken by you in the enrollment of members of said tribes, and whether the employees of your Commission preparing decisions are lawyers possessed of legal ability, and also stating the present condition of the enrollment of the members of said nations, the number enrolled in each nation, whether by blood, intermarried, Mississippi Choctaws, or freedmen, and the number of applications to be passed upon by your Commission; also the number awaiting action of the citizenship court. A full report is desired with your recommendations, in duplicate.

On June 9, 1904, the Commission made an elaborate report, showing in detail the procedure in the matter of admission to citizenship and enrollment of persons as citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory, under the various acts of Congress specifically referred to in said report.

The Commission reports that under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), 1,268 persons were admitted by the Commission to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, and 5,848 persons were rejected; that 318 persons were admitted in the Chickasaw Nation and 1,494 persons were rejected.

It also appears that the United States court, on appeal from the action of the Commission, admitted 1,772 persons to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation and denied the petition of 943 persons for admission in said nation; that the court admitted 728 persons to citizenship in the Chickasaw Nation and denied the applications of 169 persons for admission to citizenship in said nation.

Reference is also made to the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), creating the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, with jurisdiction to pass upon the validity of the judgments rendered by the court under the provisions of said act of June 10, 1896.

The report shows that said citizenship court on December 17, 1902, rendered a decree annulling all of said judgments made by the United States court under said act of June 10, 1896; that subsequently there were appealed and certified to said citizenship court under said act of July 1, 1902, 258 cases, including 3,549 persons, which cases appear upon two dockets designated as the South McAlester docket and the Tishomingo docket; that the court has rendered decrees in 88 cases on the South McAlester docket, admitting 95 persons and denying the applications of 874 persons for admission as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The Commission reports, upon information, that all of the cases before the citizenship court will be disposed of by the 1st of January, 1905.

The report of the Commission quotes from the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), commonly called the Curtis Act, as follows:

Said Commission is authorized and directed to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of all the other tribes (excepting Cherokee), eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling such only as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendents born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship under the treaties and the laws of said tribes.

It shall make a correct roll of all Choctaw freedmen entitled to citizenship under the treaties and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and all their descendents born to them since the date of the treaty.

It shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendents born to them since the date of said treaty.

Reference is also made to the provision in the agreement contained in said act of July 1, 1902, fixing September 25, 1902, as the date for closing the rolls of citizens and freedmen in said nations. The Commission further reports that of the 20,157 persons who have applied for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation 15,550 have already been enrolled and their enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and a great majority of them have selected their allotments.

It is further stated in the report that the entire work of the Commission in the enrollment of citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation will have been completed within four months from the date of the report, or on October 10, 1904; that the work of the enrollment of intermarried citizens of the Choctaw Nation will be completed by January 1, 1905, and that the entire enrollment of the citizens of the Chickasaw Nation will be finished before January 1, 1905. It is also shown that the enrollment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen is practically completed.

The report of the Commission denies the allegation in the letter referred that applications for citizenship are practically decided by clerks receiving small salaries, and the report asserts that "no decision of the Commission is that of any of its

clerks but is the action of the members of the Commission," and that their assistants are competent, men of integrity, and of excellent legal ability.

In view of the fact that the enrollment of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is practically completed and will undoubtedly be finished in the next six or eight months, the Commission reports that it would be "impracticable" to commit the work to any other tribunal, if the existence of the Commission is to terminate on July 1, 1905, as now provided by law.

A clear and concise statement of the action of the Commission in the identification of Mississippi Choctaws, under said acts of June 28, 1898, and July 1, 1902, is given in said report, and it is stated that all of the Mississippi Choctaw cases pending before the Commission will be disposed of by July 15, 1904.

It is further stated that the Commission has commenced the preparation of patents to Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees, and "the creation of a tribunal at this late day to review the work of enrollment would retard the final settlement of the affairs of the Choctaws and Chickasaws for an indefinite number of years."

The Commission therefore "recommend that no change whatever in the procedure of the enrollment of the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the identification of Mississippi Choctaws be made."

On June 11 the Commission submitted an additional report, in which it is stated that the Department has reversed the Commission in some cases where the applicants had been refused enrollment, but in no instance has the Department ever reversed the Commission where it has allowed the applications for enrollment as members of said tribes.

If the statements made in the report of the Commission be correct, and the Department has no reason to doubt their truthfulness, it is clearly manifest that the change suggested in Senator Allison's letter would be highly inexpedient, if not illegal. The work of the Commission in the enrollment of citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the allotment of lands to those entitled, can be, and doubtless will be, completed within the time prescribed by law, unless hindered by legislation or changes in the method of procedure. Every precaution practicable is taken not only to protect the rights of the applicants, but also to guard the interests of the nations.

It is believed that, substantially, every legal phase of that portion of the work which remains unfinished will be found to be covered by the decisions of the courts, the Attorney-General and the Department already rendered upon questions arising in course of the prosecution of that portion of the work which has been completed. Unless it is intended that the proposed commission of lawyers shall review such decisions, there does not seem to be any need for such a tribunal. If, however, that is what is contemplated, and if it should happen that the decisions upon which the completed work rests should be overturned, it would be difficult to forecast the resulting confusion, complications, litigation, delays, and consequent injury to development and business interests in the Territory. To apply rules of law to the unfinished work antagonistic to, or materially differing from, the established decisions, would create incongruous situations, give rise to dissatisfaction and probably much litigation regarding the work already performed, and would be undesirable from every proper point of view.

I do not think that it may be confidently anticipated that the proposed Commission would bring to the remaining work greater legal or executive wisdom or integrity than that with which it is now conducted. The Dawes Commission, comprising as it does good legal and executive ability, equipped by years of valuable experience, is assisted, according to the report of the Commission in this case, by "men of no small ability, all of them graduates of law schools of high standing and well equipped for this particular line of the Commission's work by reason of their long term of employment and familiarity with the details of the securing of testimony in these enrollment

cases. They are men of integrity, and the decisions as prepared by them are surrounded by safeguards of precedents established by the Commission, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court in analogous cases."

The action of the Commission in these matters is subject to review by the Department, of whose law decisions it will be sufficient to say that they have been uniformly sustained by the courts in all the varied litigation of the Department during the last seven years.

It is true, as stated by the Senator, that efforts were made last winter to influence Congress to displace the Dawes Commission and the Department in this work and substitute something kindred to the suggestion under consideration, but evidently Congress was not convinced of the wisdom of the proposed change.

The law still devolves these powers and duties on the Dawes Commission and the Department, and the proposition that both shall substantially renounce them and practically relegate them to a commission of three lawyers would seem to be as repugnant to the spirit of the law as it is, in my judgment, unwise, inexpedient, and unnecessary.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole matter, it is believed that the recommendations of the Commission are correct and should be approved.

Copies of said reports and the letter of Senator Allison are inclosed.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

EXHIBIT C.

[Referred to on page 57 of this report.]

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR UPON SCHOOL TAXATION IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

BALTIMORE, Md., *November 15, 1904.*

SIR: In accordance with the commission conferred upon me as special agent on taxation in the Indian Territory, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058-1074) made provision for the investigation and report to Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of the practicability of a system of taxation in the Indian Territory sufficient to maintain a system of free schools.

Under this provision, Mr. Frank C. Churchill was appointed special agent on taxation for free schools in the Indian Territory and on March 14, 1902, submitted a painstaking report in which the practicability of various taxes for school purposes was affirmed. This report with certain recommendations was transmitted, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives under date of March 31, 1902 (H. Doc. 522, 57th Cong., 1st sess.), for such action as might be deemed desirable in the premises.

No legislative action having, however, been taken by Congress upon the recommendations of the report, and in course of the succeeding two years the necessity of some adequate provision for the education of the children of noncitizens resident in the Indian Territory having become increasingly apparent and the possibility of hasty and ill-considered legislation correspondingly great, the deficiency act, approved April 27, 1904, made further provision to enable the Secretary of the Interior "to investigate and report to Congress whether it is practicable to provide a system of taxation of personal property, occupations, franchises, and so forth, in the Indian Territory sufficient to maintain a system of free schools to all the children of

the Indian Territory." Under this clause I was honored by being appointed on May 4, 1904, as "special agent on taxation in the Indian Territory." I accepted the office on May 30, 1904, and have since that time devoted careful attention to the service.

On July 14 I proceeded to the Indian Territory and spent the succeeding three weeks in detailed study of the conditions there prevailing, supplementing actual observation by interview with representatives of various interests, as well as by conference with persons qualified to entertain intelligent opinion as to the questions in issue. Thereafter I made a brief visit to the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona in order to acquaint myself with the corresponding conditions in the three Territories of the Union.

The urgency of establishing and the difficulty of maintaining a system of free schools in the Indian Territory present problems that are probably unique in American experience. In all other communities educational requirement, political capacity, and economic resources have tended to develop *pari passu*. The district school sprang up naturally with the emergence of local self-consciousness and the cultivation of the farm, but in the Indian Territory the perplexing conditions which confront us represent an incidental and unanticipated development, for which, from the very nature of things, there has been no provision.

When the Five Civilized Tribes were originally assigned a vast tract of land "west of Arkansas," it was with the intention of rigid and permanent segregation. Moreover, having vested the tribes by virtue of formal treaties and patents based thereon with fee simple title to the lands thenceforth designated as the Indian Territory, it became the declared policy of the United States Government to recognize their tribal autonomy in the most explicit terms. It is true that in face of manifest expediency Congress never hesitated to amend treaty stipulations by positive legislation, and that the highest tribunal of the land found adequate warrant therefor in development of the doctrine of "tutelage." But for full fifty years the theory underlying both legislation and administration in the matter of the Indian Territory was that a definite domain had been ceded to the Five Civilized Tribes in absolute tenure and internal economy, and that no person of white or non-citizen blood should be permitted entry save upon tolerance and by revocable license.

In accordance with this theory the institutions of the tribes were permitted to develop. Left to their own devices, each of the five tribes adopted or continued a political organization whose structure and internal economy afford no little suggestion to the comparative student of politico-economic institution. Tribal chiefs or governors, manhood suffrage, bicameral legislatures, tribal courts, schemes of revenue, systems of taxation—all figured in these quaint microcosms. It is a curious and interesting conjecture as to what results would have attended a century of absolutely independent development along these lines.

But the irresistible course of events proved no respecter either of Indian institutions nor of administrative theory. In face of an incredible growth of population and an undreamt of extension of cultivation, the original isolation of the Indian Territory passed away for all time. For awhile the outright prohibition of law kept out the white intruder. But as a restless, daring population swarmed about and beyond the Territorial confines in keen search of homes and lands, no Chinese wall could have preserved the old conditions. First the outlaw, then the cowboy, then the licensed grazer, then the squatter, then the merchant trader, then the tenant farmer crossed the border. Houses began to cluster about actual or prospective railroad lines and urban nuclei to form at trade intersection points. Whereas the census of 1890 had shown the aggregate white population of the Indian Territory to be 110,254, the census of 1900 reported the total white population of the Territory as 302,680.

In 1890 the Curtis Act vested the United States courts of the Indian Territory with jurisdiction over all cases arising out of the holding of tribal lands by persons

whose tribal membership was disputed. But in the measure itself recognition was given to the presence of a large body of noncitizens, by providing (1) that noncitizens in possession of lands (not exceeding 160 acres) by lease or agreement should be continued by judicial award in occupation thereof for such time as would compensate for any "lasting and valuable improvements" made thereon; and (2) that population groups of two hundred or more residents might obtain incorporation as cities or towns, and that a full and valid title to such areas might be necessary for present urban needs and reasonable prospective growth might be acquired for division and sale as town lots.

After 1900 the progress of land allotment, the rapidity of railroad development, and the fuller knowledge of the economic resources of the Territory contributed to swell progressively the number of persons moving from surrounding or adjacent areas into the Territory. At the present time, although the Indians, including freedmen, remain practically unchanged at about 87,000, the number of noncitizens in the Territory is estimated variously at from 500,000 to 700,000, while the number of regularly established towns has increased to more than 300 with a population ranging from 100 to probably not less than 12,000.

The extent and gravity of the educational problem thus evolved have heretofore been submitted to your consideration. The educational requirements of the Indian have been met by institutional colleges and academies and by systems of day or neighborhood schools maintained out of tribal funds and supervised to greater or less extent by the United States authorities. Similarly the incorporated cities and towns of the Territory have established and supported municipal schools out of the proceeds of local taxation, and are more or less alive to their educational responsibilities. But in the rural districts—that is, in every part of the Territory not included in its cities and towns—no educational provision whatever had been made prior to the present fiscal year for the children of noncitizens. In other words, probably more than one-half of the total population of the Territory—not less, it may reasonably be estimated, than 300,000 souls—have been without the most elementary school facilities for their children. Here and there an enterprising little group of rural noncitizens, often aided by the merchants of adjacent towns, had organized a subscription or volunteer school open for a few months of the year. But such attempts were necessarily sporadic and uncertain, and at best affected only a limited number.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the evil and indeed the menace of such a condition. Viewed independently, it is at variance with the fundamental policy of the American people in the matter of public education. Viewed from the standpoint of the Indian, it means that the destinies of a weakening remnant, certain to become more and more hopelessly an ineffectual minority, will be ultimately intrusted to a people whose children are now threatened with illiteracy and unenlightenment.

Realizing the ominous character of these facts and desirous of at least preventing the situation from becoming more critical, Congress at its last annual session placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior the sum of \$100,000 to be available during the present fiscal year "for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools * * * and making provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and the establishment of new schools under the control of the tribal school boards." Under date of June 27, 1904, intelligent regulations for the disbursement of this fund were formulated by the Department, providing (1) that the fund be expended exclusively in the payment of salaries of teachers, the residents of the applicant neighborhood being required to provide a suitable schoolhouse and equipment; (2) that no part of the fund should be expended for the support of any school within the limits of an incorporated town or city; (3) that the schools actually so established should be for the coeducation of Indian and white pupils or of citizen and noncitizen negro pupils, the salaries of such teachers to be apportioned

between the tribal school funds and the Congressional appropriation according to the attendance of citizen and noncitizen children, respectively.

At this time of writing the work of school extension made possible by the Congressional appropriation is proceeding under the most favorable auspices and with the most promising outlook. No aggregate statistics are yet available, but it seems unlikely that more than 300 neighborhood schools, with an average enrollment of 60 pupils, of whom perhaps two-thirds are the children of noncitizens, can be established or put upon a firmer basis in consequence of the action of Congress. Preliminary reports from 30 schools distributed equally among the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek nations show an aggregate enrollment of 2,525 pupils, of whom 1,793, or more than 66 per cent, are children of noncitizens. Under the most favorable conditions, therefore, it is not likely that more than 12,000 noncitizen children can hope to derive benefit from the Congressional appropriation, leaving probably not less than 60,000 noncitizen children of school age without adequate educational provision.

Turning now from examination of the problem to consideration of the remedy, it is evident that the nature and extent of future educational provision for the children of noncitizen or white residents of the Indian Territory depend almost entirely upon the political organization of the Territory. A common school system is an incident of government, determined in kind and degree by the character and resources of that government. A system appropriate as long as the Territory continues, as at present, a quasidependency of the Federal Government, might conceivably be utterly unsuited or even impossible after Territorial government or statehood, independent or joint, has been conferred.

The present temporary and future uncertain political organization of the Indian Territory are well understood. By the repeal and amendment of certain functions and by a transfer of others to officers of the Federal Government, the Indian tribal governments have ceased to be more than mere political shells whose very existence terminates on March 4, 1906. Thereafter the status of the Indian Territory is likely to become in the wisdom of Congress and in consequence of positive legislation one of four things: (1) A territorial dependency of the United States; (2) an organized Territory designed for statehood; (3) a single State; (4) an integral part of a joint State.

It is obviously impossible that any one single system of school organization and revenue should meet with like success, or indeed with any success, each of these contingencies. If, for example, the Indian Territory is continued after March 4, 1906, as at present a manner of Territorial dependency of the United States, Congress would remain charged with full responsibility for establishing a common school system and would be the source of legislative authority for the tax measure whereby such a system would be wholly or in part maintained. If, on the other hand, the present political organization of the Territory is to give way on March 4, 1906, or soon thereafter to Territorial government or to statehood, independent or joint, then Congressional responsibility and indeed Congressional power with respect to the organization and maintenance of a common school system in the Territory, would practically be limited to the insertion of a number of fundamental provisions in the organic act of the new Territory, or to the adoption of certain constitutional limitations precedent to admission to the Union, in the event of statehood.

It is true that the degree of Congressional control likely to be exercised in school matters in the Indian Territory in the event of a radical change in political status after March 4, 1906, would vary with the nature of that change, being, conceivably, greatest in the event of Territorial organization, somewhat less in the event of independent statehood, and very much less in the case of joint statehood with Oklahoma. But the problems before Congress in any of these cases, although in a measure respectively distinctive, would yet as a class be very different from that arising in

case the present political organization of the Territory is continued or not essentially changed for some years to come.

Accordingly all consideration of the proper fiscal provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools in the Indian Territory falls naturally under three heads, to which attention will now be respectively paid.

(A) What provision should be made for the period between the present time and March 4, 1906, assuming that the present political organization of the Territory is to terminate or undergo radical change thereafter?

(B) What provision should be made, under the last assumption, for the period after March 4, 1906, in the event of Territorial organization or of statehood, independent or joint?

(C) What provision should be made for the period between the present time and March 4, 1906, as well as thereafter, assuming that the existing political organization of the Territory is to be left essentially unchanged in the matter of Congressional responsibility and authority for public school affairs?

(A) If the present political organization of the Territory is to be replaced on March 4, 1906, by a radically different form of government wherein Congressional responsibility and authority in the matter of common school education are no longer paramount, then it seems clear that Congress should not at this late day undertake to establish a system of school revenue which would be in assured existence only during the brief remaining period of present political status. Even if favorably disposed it is doubtful whether Congressional action in the matter of such a system could be had before the latter part of the approaching session. Certainly a system of school revenue, even if promptly authorized, could not be put into successful operation before July 1, 1905. This would leave only eight months in which it would be in actual force before the new order of things be inaugurated. It is of course possible that the new political régime might continue in essentially unchanged form the system established by Congressional legislation. But on the whole this is unlikely, or at least so uncertain as to make the chance of educational gain distinctly less than the risk of economic disturbance consequent upon the brief existence of one system of school revenue and its abrupt displacement by a second.

On the other hand it seems very clear that the present school facilities for non-citizen children should not be discontinued, but should be reasonably and logically developed and extended in the eight months between the expiration of the present fiscal year and March 4, 1906. This extension is demanded not only by present educational requirements, accented by the progressive influx of noncitizens into the Territory to be anticipated in the next eighteen months; but, most of all, by the high importance of establishing sound traditions of common school education in the Territory before the advent of the new régime.

Accordingly, I recommend, under the assumption of the conditions above set forth, that the sum of \$250,000 be appropriated by Congress for expenditure under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, for the purpose and in the manner of the current appropriation of \$100,000.

(B) Assuming that the present political status of the Territory is to give way on March 4, 1906, to Territorial government or statehood, the question immediately arises, to what extent and in what manner should Congress undertake to determine educational conditions in the Territory thereafter? It is very clear that present Congressional responsibility in the matter of common school education is not limited entirely to provision for the interval between the present time and the period of change. For seventy years the United States Government has maintained in one form or another a distinct attitude of guardianship toward the economic and social interests of the Five Civilized Tribes. This can not be thrown off in a moment because a stroke of the pen will have wiped out all tribal institutions and merged the Indians into a

new body politic with radically different elements outnumbering them many times numerically, above all, at a time, when by the completion of tribal-land allotment, the Indians have come for the first time into possession of important and, to a considerable degree, unaccustomed property rights.

In two directions is it desirable that there be Congressional action. First, the newly-created political body should face its educational demands with a no less favorable contribution from the Federal Government than sister States and Territories in the West and Southwest have received. Second, in providing the financial basis of a common school system, some regard should be had for deliberate treaty stipulations with the respective tribes as to the exemption from taxation, for certain periods of time, of the newly allotted land. In short, Congress on the one hand should make possible an extension of educational facilities, while on the other hand it should check such an extension in so far as it involves grave economic detriment to a particular class of the population. Some further consideration of each of these two occasions for Congressional action is demanded:

(1) It is unfortunate that in several treaties negotiated for the allotment of tribal lands to the Indians in severally no large reservation should have been withheld from allotment and acquired by the Federal Government for ultimate cession as an educational endowment to the political body into which the Indian Territory was to develop. This would have resulted in a manner of treatment similar to the experience of Oklahoma and as closely analogous to the land grants for educational purposes made by the Federal Government to the several States and Territories of the West as the peculiar conditions of the Indian Territory would probably permit.

In default thereof it is manifestly fair that some equivalent contribution should be made to the new Territory or State. It has been suggested that this take the form of purchase and cession by the Federal Government as a Territorial or State school endowment fund, of the coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, now set aside from allotment for public sale for the benefit of the tribal funds. A year ago, before any definite action had been taken in the alienation of these valuable tracts, this would have been a sagacious, far-sighted, and entirely practicable proposal. It is possible that even now matters have not proceeded so far in the public sale of the deposits as to make Federal acquisition and cession impossible or inexpedient. If such a course be yet practicable, there should be prompt and unhesitating action. At no great initial outlay Congress will have thereby put the new political body into possession of a splendid endowment for school purposes, substantially productive at present and probably capable of yielding, under faithful custody and wise stewardship, an annual revenue which would now be regarded as a lavish income. If such a course, however, be no longer practicable the alternative action demanded by the situation is a direct Federal appropriation. This should be of an amount not less than \$10,000,000, the income to be expended exclusively for educational purposes.

(2) The organization of State or Territorial government in the Territory will be speedily followed, it may be anticipated, by the legislative enactment of a system of school organization and school revenue. In the event of joint statehood with Oklahoma the natural disposition will be to extend to the new area the system already in operation in Oklahoma, with at best minor modifications. In the event of independent statehood or of Territorial government the systems in force in the adjacent States and Territories may be expected to exercise large influence. But in any case recourse will naturally be had to the taxation of land as the important if not the principal source of school revenue.

At this juncture embarrassment will be encountered in consequence of the tax exemption, more or less extensive, conferred by the several tribal treaties upon the newly allotted land; that is, upon virtually the whole extent of the Territory outside of its towns and cities. The newly-organized government will naturally seek relief

in one or the other of two policies—(a) in neglecting the treaty stipulations as to tax exemption of Indian land, or (b) in encouraging the alienation of Indian land from original allottees to new owners, thereby converting it from exempt to taxable form. Upon one or the other of the horns of the fiscal dilemma with which the new government will thus find itself confronted, the Indian stands a reasonably good chance of being impaled.

It is obviously the high duty of Congress to safeguard the interest of the Indians in this connection, without at the same time imposing an impossible handicap upon the new government. This can best be done by recognizing, on the one hand, the spirit and respecting the intent of the tax exemption; and by not deferring, on the other, to the absolute letter of treaty stipulations, when in the light of subsequent developments these have become not only at variance with public policy, but with the ultimate interest of the Indians themselves.

The several treaties and laws have defined the status of allotted lands, in the matter of tax exemption, as follows: In the Seminole Nation 40 acres are made alienable during the lifetime of the allottee not exceeding 21 years from the date of the deed for the allotment, the remainder being, with the completion of the tribal allotment, alienable and taxable. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations 160 acres are separately patented as a homestead and made inalienable and nontaxable for a period of 21 years; the remainder of the allotment being nontaxable as long as title resides in the original allottee, but for a period not exceeding 21 years. In the Creek and Cherokee nations 40 acres must be designated as a homestead, to be inalienable and nontaxable for 21 years; the remainder of the allotment being probably nontaxable until July 26, 1907, and August 7, 1907, respectively, by virtue of treaty provisions that allotted lands may not be encumbered, taken, sold, or alienated, except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior before the expiration of five years from the date of agreements ratified July 26, 1902, in the case of the Creeks, and August 7, 1902, in the case of the Cherokees.

Tax-exemption rights of various extent have thus been conferred upon the Indian allottees. With the exception of the Choctaw and Chickasaw these rights are substantial only in the matter of the homestead, since the exemption periods of the remaining areas terminate soon after the dissolution of the tribal governments and almost before the succeeding political organization will have had time to enact and put into operation a system of school revenue.

It is obviously desirable and equitable that in the new political organization some approximation to uniformity of exemption replace the existing variety. Whatever claim to preferential treatment the Choctaw and Chickasaw may have would seem to be adequately met by the recognition of a homestead of 160 acres as compared with 40 acres in each of three remaining nations. On the whole the equities of the case as between the treaty rights of the Indians and the fiscal requirements of the new Territory or State would seem to be adequately met by the exemption from taxation for a period of twenty-one years of homesteads in the size now defined by existing treaties and laws.

Accordingly, under the assumption that the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4, 1906, is to be followed immediately by territorial organization or statehood, I beg to make the following recommendations:

1. That the Federal Government purchase and cede to the new Territory or State as a public school endowment the coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations now set aside for public sale for the benefit of the tribal funds; or, in the event of this procedure being no longer practicable, that a direct Federal appropriation of \$10,000,000 be made to the new Territory or State as a permanent school endowment.

2. That provision be made prior to recognition of statehood or territorial status, to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the new political

organization declare inalienable and exempt from all taxation for a period of twenty-one years the homesteads of tribal allottees, in the size now defined by existing treaties and laws.

(C) It remains to consider what provision should be made by Congress for the interval between the present time and March 4, 1906, as well as for the period thereafter, assuming that the existing political organization of the Territory is to be left essentially unchanged in the matter of Congressional responsibility and authority for public school affairs.

Whatever be the determining considerations of public policy leading in other directions there is much reason to believe that, from the standpoint of the well-being of the Indians, continued Congressional control would be the wisest course. At this moment, as probably never before, the economic interests of the Five Civilized Tribes, or of that part of them which should most appeal to our national conscience, are in need of deliberate protection. We can readily admit that sooner or later the Indian citizens of the Territory may and ought to be merged completely, in the matter of rights and duties, with the white noncitizens. We may even agree that the earlier this be practicable the better, but certainly it is a matter of the gravest question whether the proper time for the withdrawal of the large measure of Congressional and Administrative protection up to the present enjoyed, is at the precise moment when the individual Indians have for the first time in their history come into possession of valuable and unaccustomed land ownership, especially in view of the fact that the interest of the overwhelmingly preponderant noncitizen class is from the very nature of things opposed to the undisturbed and often unprofitable retention of this ownership by the Indians.

In the event of Congress determining that the existing control of educational matters in the Territory be left essentially unchanged opportunity will be afforded for the enactment and operation of a system of school revenue capable of meeting the educational requirements of both citizen and noncitizen elements of the Territory without at the same time injuring the economic interests of the Indians.

This system of school revenue, in outline, should consist of (1) a school district tax, supplemented by appropriations allotted in proportion to school attendance from out a central school fund composed of (2) an annual Congressional appropriation or the corresponding income from a Federal school endowment; (3) a tax on collateral inheritance; (4) a license tax on certain occupations; (5) a corporation tax on railroads, telegraphs, telephones, pipe lines, express companies, etc. Each of these proposed measures will be briefly considered.

(1) The basis of school revenue should be a school district tax determined in rate by local choice but limited to a reasonable maximum. The school districts should be fixed by appropriate subdivision, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of the existing twenty-five recording districts of the Territory. This school tax should be assessed and levied upon the actual market value of real and personal property not specifically exempt, by locally elected boards of school commissioners in whom should also be vested the local conduct of the school. The assessment returns should be submitted for equalization and for revision upon appeal to a central board of tax commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and who should also apportion the central school fund. In addition to the tax exemptions contained in ordinary general property tax laws, specific provision should be made for the exemption from all taxation for a period of twenty-one years of the homesteads of tribal allottees in the size now defined by existing treaties and laws. With respect to the payment of the tax, a liberal period of grace and a generous term of redemption should be provided. Associated with the measure might very properly be the wise system of governmental supervision of the leasing—and when the time has arrived, of the sale—of Indian land, as recently recommended by the United States

Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. This plan, it will be remembered, contemplates the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a special leasing agent for each of the twenty-five recording districts in the Indian Territory to examine and where proper to approve all land leases made by tribal allottees pursuant to law.

Such a district school tax will at present fall upon personal property, including improvements and chattels, and upon land other than homesteads. It will from the outset, even though levied at a moderate rate, yield a considerable revenue for school purposes, and with growth of population and assured increment in land values it will naturally develop into the general property tax hereafter demanded for Territorial or State purposes.

(2) Until such time as distinctive school revenues have been provided and have begun to yield adequately, it is obviously incumbent upon Congress to maintain and to develop educational facilities for the children of the Territory in the manner already proposed (see above, p. 304). But even thereafter, if it is to be the policy of Congress to remain responsible for the educational system of the Territory instead of transferring it to a newly organized Territory or State, it is reasonable that the burden of school taxation upon the communities should be lightened by a Federal school grant to the same extent as in adjacent Territories and States. Until such time as an equivalent federal endowment for school purposes has been made to the Territory, this aid should take the form of an annual appropriation of not less than \$250,000.

(3) A tax on collateral inheritance is desirable, not only as an equitable and expedient—even though at the present time an inconsiderable—source of school revenue, but also because such a fiscal device should figure prominently in the public economy of the future Territory or State. The tax should be slightly progressive, varying in accordance with the relationship of the heir and the value of each separate inheritance or bequest. Thus, all property passing to the wife, child, adopted child, or grandchild of the deceased, all bequests to educational and philanthropic institutions, and the first \$200 in value of every inheritance should be exempt; from \$200 to \$5,000, husbands and lineal descendants should pay 1 per cent, other heirs 2 per cent; from \$5,000 to \$20,000, husbands and lineal descendants should pay 1½ per cent, other heirs 3 per cent; upon the next \$30,000, 2 and 4 per cent, respectively, and upon the value in excess of \$50,000, 2½ and 5 per cent, respectively, should be paid.

(4) In addition to the local license, taxes imposed by incorporated cities and towns for general municipal purposes, certain gainful occupations can properly be made to contribute in the form of central license or permit taxes to the general school fund. In order not to affect injuriously the fiscal resources of the municipal bodies, the industries so selected should be relatively few in number and such as can bear, by reason of their particularly profitable character in the present condition of the Territory, a comparatively heavier burden of taxation. Thus, banks, brokers' offices, land, loan, and investment companies and associations, oil wells, coal mines, billiard and pool rooms, restaurants, might be among the occupations fairly chosen for such taxation.

(5) It is obviously fair that corporations of service, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express companies, pipe lines, whose present and future prosperity are intimately associated with the economic and social well-being of the Territory, should aid in supporting it. There is much warrant for believing that a just and reasonable corporation tax would even now be acceptable to the interests directly affected, both as securing proportionate contribution to an imperative occasion for public expenditure and even more as assurance that the future relations between the Territory, whatever be its ultimate political organization, and its corporations is to be proper and equitable contribution and not exploitation and oppression. The cor-

poration tax should be assessed and levied by the board of tax commissioners, appointed as above proposed by the Secretary of the Interior and vested with the revision and equalization of the property tax assessments and with the apportionment of the general school fund.

Accordingly, under the assumption that in all that pertains to educational responsibility and control, the Indian Territory is to continue after March 4, 1906, as at present, subject to the further will of Congress, I venture to make the following recommendations:

1. That a public school system be provided for such part of the Territory as lies outside of its cities and towns by a subdivision of the existing recording districts into a suitable number of school districts, the affairs of which shall respectively be directed by elected boards of district school commissioners; that each district school shall be maintained by the levy of a district-school tax on real and personal property of the kind above described; that the proceeds of such taxation shall be supplemented by the apportionment upon the basis of school attendance of a general school fund composed of a Congressional appropriation or the income from a Federal school endowment, a tax on collateral inheritance, a license tax on certain occupations, and a corporation tax, all of the kinds above described.

2. That for the maintenance and development of the educational system of the Territory now existing and hereafter provided, Congress shall make an annual appropriation of \$250,000 until such time as a Federal endowment for educational purposes shall be made to the Territory, the annual income from which will yield an equivalent amount.

Any final consideration of the ways and means of providing an educational system for the Indian Territory is certain to impinge, at one point or another, upon various further economic and social questions there imminent, such as the disposition of the Indian institutional school and academy buildings, the distribution of the Indian tribal funds, the complete control of tribal expenditures, the prohibition of liquor traffic, the restrictions upon the sale and the supervision of the leasing of Indian lands. But a discussion of these matters, vital though they be to the present and future well-being of the Indians, is clearly beyond the scope of the present report.

Finally, it seems proper to add that although the policy of Congress and the decisions of the highest judicial tribunal of the land have divested the Indian treaties of their inviolable character, and that in accordance therewith certain carefully considered modifications of existing treaty provisions have been recommended in the foregoing report, yet the presumption is always to be deemed pronouncedly in favor of exact treaty stipulations and that any departure from the letter thereof—especially in the case of recently negotiated treaties—should have the ultimate well-being of the Indians as its undoubted justification.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JACOB H. HOLLANDER,

Special Agent on Taxation in the Indian Territory.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT D.

[Referred to on page 70 of this report.]

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS OF ALL CLASSES AND AMOUNTS DISBURSED FOR EACH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

To invalids, regular establishment, general laws (disability contracted in service), as follows:

7,816 pensioners, Army	\$1,303,212.35
1,685 pensioners, Navy	307,201.49

\$1,610,413.84

Total... 9,501

To invalids civil war, general laws (disability contracted in service), as follows:

238,555 pensioners, Army	\$47,269,983.62
2,230 pensioners, Navy	442,075.77

47,712,059.39

Total.. 240,785

To invalids Spanish war (disability contracted in service), as follows:

11,946 pensioners, Army	\$2,147,332.08
494 pensioners, Navy	89,692.49

2,237,024.57

Total.. 12,440

To invalids civil war, act of June 27, 1890 (service pension), as follows:

433,552 pensioners, Army	\$50,985,658.59
16,455 pensioners, Navy	1,961,804.92

52,947,463.51

Total.. 450,007

To 7,582 survivors of old wars:

War of 1812	\$300.00
Mexican war	885,380.44
Indian wars	349,549.35

Total..... 1,235,229.79

Total paid soldiers and sailors..... 105,742,191.10

Men pensioned on account of disability 262,726

Men pensioned on account of service..... 450,007

Men pensioned as old war survivors 7,582

Total men pensioned 720,315

To widows, etc., regular establishment, general laws, as follows:

2,137 pensioners, Army	\$435,818.18
1,094 pensioners, Navy	241,692.97

\$677,511.15

Total... 3,231

To widows, etc., civil war, general laws, as follows:

84,221 pensioners, Army	\$13,589,903.55
1,153 pensioners, Navy	198,881.52
606 pensioners, army nurses	94,653.87

Total..... 13,883,438.94

To widows, etc., war with Spain, as follows:

4,187 pensioners, Army.....	\$825, 983. 17
202 pensioners, Navy.....	43, 924. 04

Total.....	\$869, 907. 21
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To widows, etc., act of June 27, 1890, as follows:

161,383 pensioners, Army.....	\$17, 680, 926. 65
7,206 pensioners, Navy.....	794, 844. 70

Total.....	18, 475, 771. 35
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To widows, etc., for old wars, as follows:

War of 1812, 918 pensioners.....	\$140, 276. 94
Mexican war, 7,821 pensioners.....	793, 440. 00
Indian wars, 3,519 pensioners.....	396, 933. 03

Total.....	1, 330, 649. 97
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Total paid to widows and nurses.....	35, 237, 278. 62
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Widows, etc., pensioned:

By reason of death of soldier or sailor of service origin.....	92, 994
By reason of death of soldier on account of service.....	168, 589
By reason of death of soldier on account of old wars.....	• 12, 258

Total widows pensioned.....	273, 841
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Total nurses pensioned.....	606
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Number of pensioners on the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 1,043,919, to whom was paid \$141,093,571.49, divided as follows:

Soldiers and sailors, \$105,742,191.10; widows, \$35,237,278.62; by Treasury settlements, including all classes, \$114,101.77.

EXHIBIT E.

[Referred to on page 74 of this report.]

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION OF MARCH 18, 1904, THE REPORT OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS, CONTAINING A COPY OF THE ORDER REFERRED TO IN SAID RESOLUTION, AND ALSO SUBMITTING A BRIEF REVIEW OF PENSION LEGISLATION AND THE ADMINISTRATION THEREOF IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 28, 1904.

SIR: Replying to Senate Resolution No. 151, I have the honor to state that an order has recently been issued regulating the administration of the act of June 27, 1890. It is not considered, however, that this Department has the authority to enlarge the provisions of that act or in any way to affect its just interpretation, or that the order referred to does either. A copy of the order is contained in the report of the Acting Commissioner of Pensions transmitted herewith.

As some misunderstanding with reference to the interpretation and purpose of this order has existed, a brief review of pension legislation and the administration

thereof in this Department is submitted for the purpose of showing that the order referred to is clearly within Executive authority and in conformity with existing law and the methods which have heretofore prevailed in its administration.

Before the act of June 27, 1890, no pensions were granted except upon proof that the death or disability for which the pension was sought resulted from actual service. This act, however, provided that any person who had served ninety days or more, and who had been honorably discharged, should receive a pension of not less than \$6 nor more than \$12 per month, if proof were furnished that he was suffering from a permanent disability, not the result of vicious habits, which incapacitated him "from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support."

Disability, partial or complete, to perform manual labor is the sole measure of the right to a pension under this act. The element of manual labor is fundamental. If, in the adjudication of a pension claim, it shall be determined that the applicant's pensionable disabilities render him wholly incapacitated for manual labor, his pension rating will be accordingly, even though the applicant may be then occupied with distinguished usefulness in some field of intellectual endeavor.

It is well understood that there is a natural decay of the physical powers, due solely to age, which impairs man's capacity to "earn a support" by his own manual labor.

Not only does the act itself provide that "each and every infirmity shall be duly considered," but the decisions under it uniformly recognize the principle that disabilities due to senility alone are pensionable.

By an order (No. 241) issued by the Pension Bureau in September, 1893, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, it was determined that—

in a case in which the pensioner has reached the age of 75 years his rate shall not be disturbed if he is receiving the maximum (\$12); and if he is not a pensioner he shall receive the maximum for senility alone if there are no special disabilities shown.

In the case of applicant Patrick Carroll the Department, in February, 1893, decided that—

old age or senility is a legal disability under the act of June 27, 1890, and the surgeons should have given their estimate of the amount of disability arising therefrom for the performance of manual labor and the earning of a support thereby.

In July, 1895, in the case of applicant Jacob Rinkle the Department affirmed the above-named Order No. 241.

Later, in July, 1897, in the case of Francis Frank, it was held by the Department that—

a claimant for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, who has attained the age of 65 years shall be entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension provided by that act.

Although age in connection with other disabilities has always been considered in determining pension ratings under the act, there has never been any uniform rule for rating the infirmities due to the element of age with the exception of the two classes named. Such ratings therefore seem to have been governed by the varying opinions of the many who have been occupied with that duty, thereby imparting to that feature of pension administration something of uncertainty and inequality.

To this fact, together with the growing importance of age conditions, is due in considerable measure the necessity for action on the line of this order specifically defining, as far as practicable, ratings from the best attainable data for infirmities due to senility.

In the administration of the pension laws, and the consideration of the immense number of cases that are pending under every act, it is impossible to secure uniformity and expedition in decisions without laying down convenient rules for the weighing of evidence and *prima facie* presumption which long experience justifies. This has been the uniform course of the Pension Bureau since its establishment.

The order in question merely lays down, as a convenient rule of decision and a rebuttable presumption of fact, that one who is otherwise entitled and is 62 years of age is partially disabled from earning a livelihood by his hands; that one who is 65 is more disabled for manual work; that one who is 68 is in a still greater degree incapable of earning a support by manual labor; and that one of 70 is completely disabled in this regard. Certainly such a presumption is justified by general experience in actual life.

When it is understood that in the adjudications under this act age has always been considered a factor in connection with other disabilities; and when it is further considered that for more than ten years there has been an established rating (the maximum allowed by law) based solely on the age of 75 years, and that for nearly seven years there has been an established rating (the minimum provided by law) based alone on the age of 65 years, it will be apparent how largely problematical must be any estimate of increase of expenditures under the order of March 15, 1904.

The Acting Commissioner of Pensions has given attentive consideration to the second paragraph of the resolution, and by reference to his report it will be seen that he estimates that the order of March 15, 1904, will result in an increased expenditure annually of \$5,400,000.

Attention is particularly invited to this branch of the Commissioner's report, which, while it shows the processes by which this result is reached, and that it is the best approximation to accuracy practicable, reveals the fact that the calculation is to some extent necessarily speculative.

Respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
United States Senate.

[Order No. 241.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1893.

The circular of June 12, 1893, in respect to rating case under the act of June 27, 1890, is withdrawn.

Hereafter in affixing rates under this act the medical referee or the medical officer in the board of revision shall weigh each disability and determine the degree that each disability or the combined disabilities disables the claimant from earning a support by manual labor, and a rate corresponding to this degree shall be allowed.

In cases in which the pensioner has reached the age of 75 his rate shall not be disturbed if he is receiving the maximum, and if he is not a pensioner he shall receive the maximum for senility alone, if there are no special pensionable disabilities shown.

WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, March 21, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the accompanying resolution of the United States Senate, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the order dated March 15, 1904, which is probably the one referred to by that honorable body.

This order does not, in the opinion of this Bureau, enlarge "the pension act of June 27, 1890, and amendments as to disabilities of applicants for pension," but simply construes said act in its application to the granting of pensions thereunder.

Inability to earn a support by manual labor from any cause is the guide to rating. "Pensions not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support," is the wording of the law.

Special diseases and disabilities are not the only factors that produce inability to perform manual labor. The bodily infirmities natural to advancing age must be recognized in considering claims under the law. Manual labor alone enters into consideration, and to determine the degree of inability to earn a support thereby is a difficult problem to solve in such a way as to distribute pensions equitably to deserving applicants unless some rule for the guidance of the Bureau is adopted.

While it is an established fact that men of great age retain their intellectual capacity and mental activity in the highest degree, it is also an established fact that the man who earns his support by hard manual labor finds at the age of 62 his ability diminishing and employment difficult to obtain.

The amount the order will "increase pensions annually, and particularly when the same shall become fully operative," can be only roughly estimated.

There are supposed to be living to-day about 875,000 ex-Union soldiers of the civil war. Of these there are pensioned under the act of July 14, 1862, known as the general law, about 265,000, and under the act of June 27, 1890, about 428,000, aggregating 693,000, which, deducted from the whole number of survivors, leaves 182,000 who have not applied for pension. To state definitely how many of this number failed to serve the required ninety days and receive final honorable discharge would be impossible. One-fourth seems a fair estimate and reduces the number to 136,500. To say that 75,000 of these have reached the age of 62 and will apply seems a reasonable estimate. If these 75,000 are all placed on the rolls at \$6 a month, or \$72 a year, the output for pensions will be increased \$5,400,000 annually.

The pension roll is diminishing rapidly, owing to deaths of beneficiaries, and in all probability this decrease will offset any gains caused by claims of soldiers who have reached the age of 65 and upward.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

J. L. DAVENPORT,
Acting Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Order No. 78.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

March 15, 1904.

Whereas the act of June 27, 1890, as amended, provides that a claimant shall "be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, *and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered*, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown to be rated;" and

Whereas old age is an infirmity the average nature and extent of which the experience of the Pension Bureau has established with reasonable certainty; and

Whereas by act of Congress in 1887, when thirty-nine years had elapsed after the Mexican war, all soldiers of said war who were over 62 years of age were placed on the pension roll; and

Whereas thirty-nine years will have elapsed on April 13, 1904, since the civil war, and there are many survivors over 62 years of age: Now, therefore,

Ordered, (1) In the adjudication of pension claims under said act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear, and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that, when a claim-

ant has passed the age of 62 years, he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after 65 years, at \$8 per month; after 68 years, at \$10 per month, and after 70 years, at \$12 dollars per month.

(2) Allowances at higher rate, not exceeding \$12 per month, will continue to be made as heretofore while disabilities other than age show a condition of inability to perform manual labor.

(3) This order shall take effect April 13, 1904, and shall not be deemed retroactive. The former rules of the Office fixing the minimum and maximum at 65 and 75 years, respectively, are hereby modified as above.

E. F. WARE,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Approved.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

[Senate Resolution No. 151, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.]

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate:

First. Whether an order has recently been issued enlarging the pension act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety, and amendments, as to disabilities of applicants for pensions, and if so to send to the Senate a copy of said order.

Second. By what amount, if any, will said order probably increase pensions annually, particularly when the same shall become fully operative.

EXHIBIT F.

[Referred to on pp. 79, 80 of this report.]

BILL PROPOSED BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR JUDICIAL ADJUDICATION OF PENSION CLAIMS IN TEST CASES.

In the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1900, Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. April 20, 1900, reported by Mr. Gallinger, without amendment.

A BILL providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may during any calendar year certify to the Court of Claims for adjudication, as herein provided, not exceeding five claims for pensions, pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such Secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. The certification of any such claim shall consist of a concise statement by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts relating to said claim, as found by him, and of the questions of law arising in connection therewith. The Secretary shall cause the claimant or his attorney or agent of record to be notified of such certification, and thereupon the Court of Claims shall proceed to the adjudication of said claim, giving special attention to the determination of the questions of law named by the Secretary of the Interior if deemed by the court to properly arise in the case and to be impor-

tant or difficult of solution. The judgment of the Court of Claims shall direct the allowance or rejection of the said claim, in whole or in part, as to the court shall seem right under the facts certified and the law applicable thereto. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims in any such case to the Supreme Court in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases. The final judgment in any such case shall be certified by the clerk of the Court of Claims to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision it shall be carried into effect by the Commissioner of Pensions in like manner as are decisions of the Secretary of the Interior upon pension claims. Upon its satisfactorily appearing to the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant in any case so certified is without sufficient property or means to enable him to prosecute said claim in the courts, as herein provided, such Secretary shall be authorized to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection at a cost of not exceeding one hundred dollars for the services to be rendered in each court, which compensation, upon the completion of the services to be rendered, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions of the class to which said claim belongs. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases, which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON BILL PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4251) providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, have examined the same and report:

Various attempts have been made to establish a court of some kind for the hearing and adjudication of pension claims, but thus far the problem has not been solved. The writer of this report has on two occasions during the period of his public service introduced bills into Congress for the establishment of a court of appeals, to which could be taken rejected pension claims for a rehearing and settlement, but upon careful investigation it was discovered that the scheme was not practicable, and hence was abandoned. It was evident that a court of that kind would be overwhelmed with work, as almost every rejected claim would be presented to it for consideration, and the thousands of claims which now stand rejected would be revived in the hope of securing favorable action.

The bill under consideration is the most sensible attempt that has yet been made to provide a remedy for what is acknowledged on all hands to be a public necessity. It was drafted by the Secretary of the Interior and is the expression of the views of that Department in reference to legislation that is urgently desired for the purpose of securing precedents in certain classes of pension claims that are awaiting adjudication, as well as others that will arise from time to time.

It will be observed that the proposition is that the Secretary of the Interior may refer to the Court of Claims not exceeding five cases pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions during any calendar year, these being cases that will affect a class of claims or involve important and difficult questions of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. An appeal may be taken from the Court of

Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the necessary machinery is provided for the prosecution of the claims. The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior explains the matter so clearly and succinctly that further argument seems unnecessary:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 16, 1900.

SIR: There is no legislation under which the action of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Secretary of the Interior in the allowance or rejection of a pension claim can be reviewed in the courts, nor is there legislation under which a pension claim can be referred to the courts for adjudication. Congress has provided for the reference to the Court of Claims of claims pending before the several Executive Departments, the decision of which will affect a class of claims or furnish a precedent for the future action of these Departments (Revised Statutes, sections 1063, 1064, 1065; section 2, act March 3, 1883, 22 Stat., 485, and section 12, act March 3, 1887, 24 Stat., 505), but this does not apply to pension claims (*Gordon v. United States*, 26 C. Cls. R., 307; *Cole v. United States*, C. Cls. R., 47).

The result is that there is at present no method of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the pension laws, although their administration directly affects many thousand citizens and involves an annual expenditure of millions of dollars of public moneys. The interpretation of these laws has fallen upon the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior, and the persons succeeding to these offices from time to time, while always acting under the influence of high motives, have not always entertained the same views respecting the purpose and meaning of these laws, and have in some instances interpreted them each for himself according to his judgment and understanding, so that pension decisions on some questions are conflicting and difficult to follow. The pension statutes have greatly multiplied, and it has sometimes happened that a new statute has employed ambiguous and uncertain terms, or has been enacted without special reference to the body of existing legislation upon that subject, in consequence of which difficult and important questions of law are encountered in the interpretation and administration of the pension laws.

I respectfully urge that a matter which so vitally affects the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our population, and which involves so great an expenditure of public moneys, is worthy of the attention and consideration of our judicial tribunals. If decisions of the Supreme Court could be had upon a limited number of test cases it would very greatly simplify the work of the Pension Bureau, would inspire confidence in the interpretation of the pension laws, and would lead to uniform action in their administration. It is understood that heretofore there has been objection to referring pension claims to the courts, for the reason that it would have a tendency to clog and overload the courts and to shift the administration of the pension laws from the executive to the judicial branch of the Government. This objection, however, would seem to be avoided if the number of claims which could be so referred were carefully limited.

I transmit herewith a draft of a bill providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, which I earnestly commend to your favorable consideration and action. I am satisfied that a statute of this character will prove of great advantage to pension claimants and to this branch of the public service.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary*.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
United States Senate.

Your committee report the bill back favorably, with a recommendation that it pass.

AMENDMENTS TO BILL PROPOSED BY SECRETARY OF INTERIOR WHICH WERE SUGGESTED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC COMMITTEE.

In January, 1901, conferences were held at the Interior Department between the committee on pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Secretary of the

Interior and other officers of that Department, as a result of which the Grand Army of the Republic committee on pensions suggested the amendments which are shown in italics in the following reproduction of the bill:

[S. 4251. Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. Report No. 1040.]

In the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1900, Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. April 20, 1900, reported by Mr. Gallinger, without amendment.

A BILL providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may during any calendar year certify to the Court of Claims for adjudication, as herein provided, not exceeding *ten* claims for pensions, pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such Secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. *In selecting the claims to be so certified, the Secretary of the Interior shall give careful consideration to such suggestions in that behalf as may be made by the Grand Army of the Republic through its authorized pension committee.* The certification of any such claim shall consist of a concise statement by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts relating to said claim, as found by him, and of the questions of law arising in connection therewith. The Secretary shall cause the claimant or his attorney or agent of record to be notified of such certification, and thereupon the Court of Claims shall proceed to the adjudication of said claim, giving special attention to the determination of the questions of law named by the Secretary of the Interior if deemed by the court to properly arise in the case and to be important or difficult of solution. The judgment of the Court of Claims shall direct the allowance or rejection of the said claim in whole or in part, as to the court shall seem right under the facts certified and the law applicable thereto. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims in any such case to the Supreme Court in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases. The final judgment in any such case shall be certified by the clerk of the Court of Claims to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision it shall be carried into effect by the Commissioner of Pensions in like manner as are decisions of the Secretary of the Interior upon pension claims, *and such judgment shall thereafter control and be obligatory upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions in disposing of claims of like character.* Upon it satisfactorily appearing to the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant in any case so certified is without sufficient property or means to enable him to prosecute said claim in the courts, as herein provided, such Secretary shall be authorized to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection *to act exclusively under the control and direction of the claimant,* at a cost of not exceeding *two hundred and fifty dollars and not less than one hundred dollars* for the services to be rendered in each court, *according to the reasonable value thereof to be fixed by the Secretary,* which compensation, upon the completion of the services to be rendered, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions of the class to which said claim belongs. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases, which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable.

EXHIBIT G.

[Referred to on page 224 of this report.]

AN ACT to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior such supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings as may have been conferred upon the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia under the act approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, creating such board.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That such supervision over the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings as may have been conferred upon the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Board of Charities for the District of Columbia," approved June sixth, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page six hundred and sixty-four), is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have exclusive supervision over said institutions and the disbursement of all appropriations therefor, subject to the laws of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to enter into contract with the Secretary of the Interior for the care, at a reasonable rate per capita, of all persons from the District of Columbia treated in the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT H.

[Referred to on page 229 of this report.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, April 9, 1902.

SIR: The existing legislation, embraced in the acts of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 330), and February 26, 1881 (21 Stat. L., 350), relating to the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane and members of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, has been attended with much difficulty in its administration. The Board of Managers of the National Home, the superintendent of the Government Hospital, and the Commissioner of Pensions, have severally called my attention to the defects in the existing legislation and have suggested its amendment. As a result of these suggestions, I have caused to be drafted a provision amending and reenacting the existing legislation along lines which it is believed will free its administration from confusion and difficulty, will make it operate equitably toward pensioners, their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and will make it acceptable to the managing officers of the two institutions concerned.

I inclose herewith the draft of the proposed legislation, and respectfully recommend that, if it meets the approval of your committee, it be inserted in the pending sundry civil appropriation bill, or be introduced as a separate measure.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,

United States Senate.

A BILL relating to the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The provision in the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, appearing on page three hundred and thirty of the Twenty-second Statutes at Large,

and relating to pensions of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, is hereby amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"During the time that any pensioner shall be an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane all money due or becoming due upon his pension shall be paid by the pension agent to the superintendent of the hospital, upon a certificate by such superintendent that the pensioner is an inmate of the hospital and is still living, and such pension money shall be, by said superintendent, disbursed and used, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, his wife, minor children, and dependent parents, if any, in the order named, and to pay his board and maintenance in the hospital; the remainder of such pension money, if any, to be placed to the credit of the pensioner and to be paid to him or his guardian in the event of his discharge from the hospital, or to be applied to the general uses of the hospital in the event of the pensioner's death while an inmate thereof. This provision shall also be applicable to all unexpended pension money heretofore paid to the officers of said hospital on account of pensioners who were inmates thereof."

EXHIBIT I.

[Referred to on page 237 of this report.]

This agreement, made and entered into this seventh day of June, 1904, by and between the Howard University, a corporation duly organized pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia," and doing business at Washington, in the District of Columbia, by Teunis S. Hamlin, president of the board of trustees of said university, and George H. Safford, secretary of said board, its successors and assigns, party of the first part, and the United States of America (acting in this behalf by Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior), party of the second part,

Witnesseth, That in pursuance of authority conferred by an act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes," wherein provision is made for the leasing of lands for use in connection with a new hospital for freedmen in the following terms, to wit:

Freedman's hospital: The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars made by the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four is hereby continued for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five: Provided, That the tract of land lying and being between Sixth and Fourth streets and between Pomeroy and College streets, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, containing approximately eleven acres of ground, be, and the same is hereby, retroceded to Howard University, upon the condition that the said Howard University shall make and execute to the United States a perpetual lease for the nominal rental of one dollar per annum, and that upon the execution of such lease to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, said Secretary shall cause to be erected on the ground so retroceded and leased the new hospital for freedmen provided for by the act above referred to—

the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows:

That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the rents, covenants, and agreements hereinafter and by these presents mentioned, reserved, and contained, hath granted, demised, and leased, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and lease unto the said party of the second part for the purpose of constructing thereon a new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories, all that tract of land lying and being between Sixth and Fourth streets, and between Pomeroy and College streets northwest, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, containing approximately

11 acres of ground, together with all and singular the appurtenances whatsoever to the premises belonging and in anywise appertaining.

To have and to hold the demised premises, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, commencing from the date of the execution of these presents, and continuing thereafter forever.

In consideration of the covenants and agreements herein made by the party of the first part the said party of the second part covenants and agrees to pay unto the said party of the first part rent for the herein-demised land at the rate of \$1 per annum, payable at the office of the Secretary of the Interior on the 1st day of July of each and every year during the continuance of this lease.

It is further covenanted and agreed by and between the parties hereto that any and all buildings constructed on the herein-demised land shall be under the supervision and control of the party of the second part or its representative, and that in the hospital to be constructed and maintained on the demised premises facilities shall be furnished to the professors and others connected with the medical department of Howard University for clinical instruction.

The said party of the first part covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and impositions which may be assessed upon the herein-demised land during the continuance of this agreement.

And the said party of the first part further covenants and agrees that the party of the second part shall have and enjoy the quiet and peaceable possession of the leased premises during the continuance of this agreement.

The party of the first part further covenants and agrees to make, execute, and deliver such further instrument in writing as may be necessary to more effectually carry out the purpose of Congress as set forth under the caption "Freedmen's Hospital" in the act of April 28, 1904, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

No Member of or Delegate to Congress is or shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract, or to any benefits which may arise therefrom, and the provisions of sections 3739, 3740, and 3741 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to contracts, enter into and form a part of this agreement so far as the same may be applicable.

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals on the day and year first above written.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY,

By TEUNIS S. HAMLIN.

GEORGE H. SAFFORD,

Secretary of Howard University.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK,

Secretary of the Interior.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, W. Bertrand Acker, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, do hereby certify that the Howard University, by Teunis S. Hamlin, president of the board of trustees of said university, and George H. Safford, secretary of said board, the party of the first part to a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1904, and hereto annexed, personally appeared before me in the District aforesaid, the said Teunis S. Hamlin and George H. Safford, being personally well known to me to be the persons who executed the said instrument and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed as president of the board of trustees of Howard University and secretary of said board.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 7th day of June, A. D. 1904.

[SEAL.]

W. BERTRAND ACKER,

Notary Public in and for District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, W. Bertrand Acker, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ethan A. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, the party of the second part to a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1904, and hereto annexed, personally appeared before me, in the District aforesaid, the said Ethan A. Hitchcock, being personally well known to me to be the person who executed the said instrument and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed as Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 7th day of June, A. D. 1904.

[SEAL.]

W. BERTRAND ACKER,
Notary Public in and for District of Columbia.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1904.

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard University held on May 31, 1904, I beg to report the following action:

Resolved, That the trustees of Howard University accept the conditions of the act of the Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, providing for the retrocession to said Howard University of the tract of land, approximately eleven acres, bounded by Fourth and Sixth streets and Pomeroy and College streets, in the city of Washington, D. C., and hereby direct Teunis S. Hamlin, president of the board of trustees of said university, and George H. Safford, secretary of said board, to execute in the name of said university to the United States the lease of said land, in accordance with the provision of said act of Congress, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully,

[SEAL.]

JOHN GORDON, *President.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT K.

[Referred to on page 199 of this report.]

A BILL to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire for the Government, by exchanges of public lands, the ownership of the private lands within certain public parks in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever, and to the extent that the lands within the Sequoia National Park, the Yosemite National Park, and the General Grant National Park, in the State of California, are held in private ownership, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange therefor public lands of like area and value which are vacant, unappropriated, not mineral, not timbered, and not required for reservoir sites or other public uses or purposes. The private owners must, at their expense and by appropriate instruments of conveyance, surrender to the Government a full and unincumbered right and title to the private lands included in any exchange, before patents are issued for or any right attaches to the public lands included therein, and no charge of any kind shall be made for issuing such patents. Upon the completion of any exchange the lands surrendered to the Government shall become a part of the public park in which they are situate in like manner as if they had been public lands at the time of the establishment of the park.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the issuance of any land scrip.

EXHIBIT L.

[Referred to on page 193 of this report.]

[58th Cong., 2d sess., H. R. 9310.]

In the House of Representatives, January 8, 1904, Mr. Gillett, of California, introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to exclude from the Yosemite National Park, California, certain lands therein described, and to attach to and include the said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Yosemite National Park of California, described as follows: Township one south, range nineteen east; township one south, range twenty east; township two south, range nineteen east; township two south, range twenty east; township three south, range nineteen east; township three south, range twenty east; township four south, range nineteen east, and township four south, range twenty east; all of Mount Diablo, base and meridian, in Mariposa County, California, be, and the same is hereby, excluded from said Yosemite National Park, and is hereby included in and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve.

SEC. 2. That none of the lands patented and in private ownership in said above-described area shall have the privilege of the lieu land-scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise to be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reserves.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Form of bill submitted by the Department to the H. R. Committee on Public Lands, April 13, 1904, as a substitute for H. R. Bill No. 9310.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, described as follows: Township one south, range nineteen east; and the west half of township one south, range twenty east; township two south, range nineteen east; and the west half of township two south, range twenty east; township three south, range nineteen east; and the west half of township three south, range twenty east; township four south, range nineteen east; and the west half of township four south, range twenty east; all of Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Mariposa County, California, be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the said Yosemite National Park, except the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township two south, range nineteen east, on which is located the Merced Grove of Big Trees, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven, township two south, range twenty east, on which is located the Tuolumne grove of big trees, which tracts shall be and remain a part of the Yosemite National Park and subject to all the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park accorded under the act of February 15, 1901, relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands, and other acts concerning rights of way over public lands, to which this is supplementary; and the moneys so received from the privileges accorded on the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park shall be paid into

the Treasury of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the management, improvement, and protection of the Yosemite National Park.

SEC. 2. In the event of the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park being placed by Presidential proclamation within or attached to a forest reservation, that none of the lands patented or in private ownership in said above-described area shall have the privilege of the lieu-land scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise shall be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reservations.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

EXHIBIT M.

[Referred to on page 193 of this report.]

[58th Cong., 2d sess., H. R. 15191. Report No. 2576.]

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1904, Mr. Needham, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported the following bill as a substitute for H. R. 9310; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed:

A BILL To exclude from the Yosemite National Park, California, certain lands therein described, and to attach to and include the said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Yosemite National Park, of California, described as follows: All that portion of township two south, range nineteen east, and all the west half of township two south, range twenty east, which is situated within the limits of Mariposa County, California; all of township three south, range nineteen east, and the west half of township three south, range twenty east; all of township four south, range nineteen east, and the west half of township four south, range twenty east; all of Mount Diablo base and meridian in Mariposa County, California, except the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township two south, range nineteen east, on which is located the Merced Grove of Big Trees, which tract shall be and remain a part of the Yosemite National Park, and subject to all the provisions of the act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety; be, and the same is hereby, excluded from said Yosemite National Park, and is hereby included in and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park accorded under the act of February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands, and other acts concerning rights of way over public lands, to which this is supplementary, and the moneys so received from the privileges accorded on the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the management, improvement, and protection of the Yosemite National Park.

SEC. 2. That none of the lands patented and in private ownership in said above-described area shall have the privileges of the lieu land-scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise to be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reserves, and immediately upon the passage of this act all laws, rules, and

regulations affecting forest reservations, including the right to change the boundaries thereof by Executive proclamation, shall take effect and be in force within the limits of the territory excluded by this act from the Yosemite National Park, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[House Report No. 2576, 58th Cong., 2d sess.]

APRIL 18, 1904.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Needham, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following report, to accompany H. R. 15191:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9310) to exclude from the Yosemite National Park, California, certain lands therein described, and to attach to and include the said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve, report the same back to the House of Representatives and recommend the adoption of the following bill as a substitute therefor:

A BILL To exclude from the Yosemite National Park, California, certain lands therein described and to attach to and include the said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Yosemite National Park of California, described as follows: All that portion of township two south, range nineteen east, and all the west half of township two south, range twenty east, which is situated within the limits of Mariposa County, California; all of township three south, range nineteen east, and the west half of township three south, range twenty east; all of township four south, range nineteen east, and the west half of township four south, range twenty east; all of Mount Diablo base and meridian in Mariposa County, California, except the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, township two south, range nineteen east, on which is located the Merced grove of big trees, which tract shall be and remain a part of the Yosemite National Park, and subject to all the provisions of the act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby, excluded from said Yosemite National Park, and is hereby included in and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve.

Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park accorded under the act of February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands, and other acts concerning rights of way over public lands, to which this is supplementary, and the moneys so received from the privileges accorded on the lands herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the management, improvement, and protection of the Yosemite National Park.

SEC. 2. That none of the lands patented and in private ownership in said above-described area shall have the privileges of the lieu land-scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise to be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reserves, and immediately upon the passage of this act, all laws, rules, and regulations affecting forest reservations, including the right to change the boundaries

thereof by Executive proclamation, shall take effect and be in force within the limits of the territory excluded in this act from the Yosemite National Park, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

HISTORY OF THE LANDS.

The lands affected by this act were withdrawn from sale and set apart as reserved forest lands under the act of October 1, 1890, "To set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations."

The exterior boundaries of the reservation were determined arbitrarily by townships and without previous examination, and there were included within them over 90 square miles (60,000 acres) of patented private holdings, about 100 gold mines and mining claims of proved value. The lines as laid by said act also included all that portion of the rivers which had sufficient fall to afford water powers for the included and adjacent mining industries. A considerable portion of the reservation was later found to be devoid of scenic interests.

It has been held by the Departments that because this reservation was created by special act of Congress the rights necessary for the development of its natural resources which obtain in the reservations made by Executive proclamation under the subsequently enacted laws touching forest reservations are in effect not in force herein.

It is intended by this act to extend to the lands to which it applies the same facilities for development of the natural resources therein that are enjoyed by other forest reservations.

The committee has referred this matter to the Secretary of the Interior who, after causing an agent of the Department to make a personal inspection of the ground, has submitted a substitute bill reducing the area contemplated under the original bill to those lands which in his judgment may, from lack of scenic interest, be properly excluded from the reservation, and has further excepted from the provisions of the act the tract known as the Merced Big Tree Grove, whereon are growing several specimens of the giant sequoia.

The committee has within the latter exterior limits somewhat further reduced the area to be affected by the bill.

The committee therefore recommends that the substitute bill do pass.

EXHIBIT N.

[Referred to on page 217 of this report.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL BATH HOUSES RECEIVING HOT WATER FROM THE UNITED STATES RESERVATION AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

[Promulgated October 31, 1904.]

The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation is directed to enforce a prompt and faithful compliance with the following rules:

RULE 1. No bath house or hotel shall be supplied with more than enough water for forty tubs of the usual size, and vapor baths when especially agreed upon, and then only for so much hot water as said vapor baths absolutely require when used economically.

RULE 2. The constant flow of hot water for vapor or other baths, even during business hours, or the unnecessary waste of water in any manner, is strictly prohibited, and will, if continued after written notice from the superintendent to stop such waste of water, be considered by the Department sufficient grounds for the cancellation of the lease of such offending lessee.

RULE 3. Rentals shall be paid quarterly in advance, at the office of the superintendent, and if not paid within five days from the beginning of each quarter, the supply of water will be cut off.

RULE 4. The charge for baths at the different bath houses shall be at the rates fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and no bath tickets shall be sold for more than said rate, and then only to such persons as intend to actually use them for bathing. No bath or bath ticket shall be sold except at the office of the bath house where the same is to be given or used, and tickets must show the date when issued, the serial number, the number of baths for which issued, the full name of the purchaser, and the amount paid therefor. Bath tickets shall be redeemable for the same proportionate price for which they were sold, when presented by the original purchaser, provided that when less than seven baths have been taken on any ticket presented for redemption, the bath house may charge the rate for single baths for the number of baths taken on said ticket. No bath ticket or parts of tickets shall be reissued after being redeemed. The issue of complimentary bath tickets must not exceed 5 per cent of the number of tickets sold by the bath house during the last fiscal year. The renting and selling of bath robes, towels, soap, toilet articles, or articles of merchandise in bath houses is prohibited.

RULE 5. The owners or managers of bath houses receiving water from the Hot Springs Reservation, or the employees of any such bath house, are absolutely prohibited from either directly or indirectly reflecting on or questioning the integrity of the hot-water supply of any other bath house, or of claiming superiority of its own supply of hot water over that furnished from the springs on the reservation to other bath houses. Upon evidence of violation of such rule the superintendent shall report the facts, with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Interior, looking to the shutting off of the water from any bath house or canceling the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 6. Bath-house attendants shall be allowed to charge not exceeding fifteen cents for a single bath, \$1 per week, or \$3 per course of twenty-one baths; to be collected for the attendant by the bath-house manager and properly accounted for by him to the attendant. The services of the attendants shall include all the necessities of the bath, except furnishing of towels and bath robes, laundering bath robes, rubbing mercury, and handling helpless invalids. They shall be required to keep themselves in a neat and cleanly condition, both in person and in dress, and may be required to make good any damage accruing from breakage or neglect of duty. It shall be optional with the bather whether he employ attendants or not. Attendants removed for cause from one bath house by the manager thereof shall not be reemployed therein or be permitted to render service in another bath house without the approval of the superintendent of the reservation.

RULE 7. The payment of any sum of money, or anything of value, either directly or indirectly, by any bath-house owner, manager, clerk, or attendant as compensation for drumming customers to any bath house, or allowing public drummers, drumming doctors, hotel or boarding house proprietors who are drummers, or persons who work with them as inside men, to bring persons or show them through, or to loiter in or about any bath house, is positively forbidden. Upon evidence of violation of this rule, the superintendent shall report the facts, with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Interior, looking to the shutting off of the water from any bath house or canceling the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 8. The lessee of each bath house shall cause to be kept a full and correct register of each single bath given; the number and kind of bath tickets sold, the number of complimentary tickets issued each day, and shall make a full and complete written report of the same to the superintendent on the first day of each month, together with any information he may have showing a violation of the bath-house rules and regulations which may be susceptible of proof.

RULE 9. All bath houses receiving deposits of jewelry, money, or other valuables from bathers must provide means satisfactory to the superintendent of the reservation for the safe-keeping thereof. It is to be understood, however, that the Government assumes no responsibility in the premises. All losses must be promptly reported to the superintendent.

RULE 10. No bath house supplied with hot water from the Hot Springs Reservation shall permit any person to bathe therein who is under medical treatment, unless the applicant for baths presents satisfactory evidence that he or she is the patient of

a physician duly registered at the office of the superintendent of the reservation as one qualified to prescribe the waters from the Hot Springs, and who is known not to engage in drumming for custom.

The violation of this rule by the owner, manager, or any employee of bath houses receiving hot water from the reservation will result in the cutting off of the water from the bath house or the canceling of the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 11. Physicians desiring to prescribe the waters of the Hot Springs, either internally or through the medium of the baths, must first be registered at the office of the superintendent of the reservation. Registration will only be accorded such physicians as are found, by a board designated by the Secretary of the Interior, to have proper professional qualifications and character, and who do not engage in drumming for custom. No physician who shall engage in the solicitation of patronage through the medium of drummers, or otherwise, shall be or remain registered. In case any person who, in violation of these regulations, bathes or attempts to bathe, or enters or attempts to enter upon the Hot Springs Reservation to bathe, shall have the permit of a physician, therefor, such physician shall be liable to the penalties provided in the act of April 20, 1904, unless he is regularly registered, but the bather or the person attempting to bathe shall not be liable to the penalties of said act unless it shall be made to appear that he knew or had reason to believe that the physician giving him the permit to bathe was not regularly registered.

RULE 12. Persons violating any of the foregoing regulations within the purview of the act of April 20, 1904, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the permanent Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, Arkansas," will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected on conviction to the payment of a fine, as provided in said act of April 20, 1904, of not exceeding \$100, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceeding.

RULE 13. All bath houses shall be kept in a neat, cleanly, and sanitary condition, and all sewage and waste water properly conducted away, and all underdrainage kept in perfect order. The water-closets shall have sufficient and free connection with the public sewers and be kept in the best order and with the best plumbing furnishings and appliances. Lessees of bath houses on the permanent reservation shall, under direction of the superintendent, cultivate and maintain a part of the bath-house park in front of their respective bath houses, the space for each to cultivate to be allotted by the superintendent.

RULE 14. Each bath-house manager, clerk, and attendant shall be required to have a full and complete understanding of the bath-house rules and regulations before entering upon his duties. The superintendent is authorized to require the discharge of any bath-house manager, clerk, or attendant for bath-house drumming or refusing or neglecting to carry out the bath-house rules and regulations according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and when so discharged shall not be employed again by the same or any other bath house without the written consent of the superintendent.

A neatly framed copy of the rules and regulations now in force, together with the prices of baths and attendant's fees, both separately and combined, printed in large black type on white cardboard, shall be conspicuously posted in the office of each bath house.

MARTIN A. EISELE,
Superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 31, 1904.

Approved:
E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT O.

[Referred to on page 249 of this report.]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOARD,
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION (St. Louis, 1904),
Washington, November 23, 1904.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In advance of the full report, which will be furnished hereafter, I have the honor to submit an abstract thereof, setting forth the principal features of the exhibit of this Department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis, May 1 to December 1, 1904.

Of the appropriation made by Congress for the Government exhibit the amount allotted by the United States Government Board for the purposes of the Interior Department exhibit was \$69,000, and 11,188 square feet of space in the Government building were assigned to the Department. In selecting the exhibit, effort was made to have it representative of all the different branches of the Department, so far as it was possible.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD M. DAWSON,
*Representative, Department of the Interior,
United States Government Board.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A wall diagram shows the organization of the Survey into its five branches—administrative, geologic, topographic, hydrographic, and publication—and its further subdivision into divisions, sections, and subsections.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.—Display of diplomas and medals awarded to the Survey at national, international, and foreign expositions; the forms and books adopted for the execution of its work; a complete set of all publications issued by it since its organization in 1879, and special designs of instruments used.

GEOLOGIC BRANCH.—Series of wall maps, showing (1) areas of the United States which have been geologically investigated and the result published; (2) areas investigated, results not yet published; (3) locations where work was prosecuted in 1903; (4) the general surficial geology of the United States, and (5) the scheme of geological nomenclature as provisionally adopted and used.

Diagrammatic charts, giving the production in 1902 of gold, silver, coal, pig iron, copper, lead, zinc, and petroleum, and comparing these amounts with the production in foreign countries in the same year.

Under this branch, also, an exhibit is made of radium compounds and radio-active minerals, and of the history of the investigations leading to the discovery of radium. In connection with this exhibit, lectures or popular talks are given twice daily by scientists from Princeton, Columbia (New York), and North Carolina universities, for periods of two weeks or one month, at small expense to the exhibit compared with the interest shown by visitors in these lectures.

Relief maps (1) of Alaska, showing by colors the glaciers, perpetual snow, forested and treeless areas and tundra. The localities of discoveries of gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal deposits are indicated by colors and symbols; (2) of an oil region in southern Ohio, showing the oil and gas wells, and also the dry wells which have been drilled. This map is used to demonstrate a method of mapping an underground stratum having no outcrops within the area. A pamphlet describing this method is distributed.

A petrographic laboratory, in operation, preparing thin sections of rocks for microscopic examination and analysis. These sections are exhibited under a microscope, explained by an attendant, and a pamphlet describing the methods and uses of the analysis is distributed.

The series of rock specimens, 156 in number, prepared by the Geological Survey for distribution to schools, is exhibited. These specimens show the principal characters of rock due to different modes of formation, to varying mineral composition, texture, etc.

All the geological folios this branch has published are shown; the scheme of color adopted to indicate formations; geologic maps in various stages of preparation; the note books used by geologists, and books containing specimen field notes and sketches.

TOPOGRAPHIC BRANCH.—Wall maps showing (1) the area of the United States which has been topographically mapped; (2) the area over which primary control for either

triangulation or traverse has been extended as a basis for future map work; (3) the astronomical positions determined; (4) the routes of precise levels and the areas controlled by spirit leveling, and (5) the location of field parties in 1903.

The entire series of maps constructed by this branch, about 1,500 in number, is shown, arranged by States, and there are also exhibited maps showing progress in quality of work, and also of the land classification made by this branch. The contour method of map making is illustrated by a dissected model of Mount Shasta, California.

Notebooks used by the topographic branch, including specimens of those which have been used in field and office work, forms of reports of field parties, specimens of tablets and posts to permanently mark stations, branches, meridian lines, etc., and several types of instruments used in the field work are also shown.

HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH.—Wall maps showing (1) the location of all stream-gaging stations in the United States; (2) location of field parties at work in 1903; and (3) the location, area, and character of work done on reclamation projects which are being investigated and prepared for construction.

The Salt River (Arizona) reclamation project is illustrated by a working model 21 by 7 feet in dimensions. This shows the reservoir site surrounded by mountains, the power canal and dam which are now under construction, and the conveyance of the water to the lands to be irrigated. Orange, almond, and other orchards are represented by miniature trees, the vineyards, alfalfa and grain fields in their natural colors. The adjacent desert lands are shown in their true colors, forming a sharp contrast to the cultivated areas.

Another model shows the Gunnison, Colo., reclamation project, where the water of Gunnison River is to be diverted by a tunnel 6 miles in length into the Uncompaghe Valley.

A current meter in operation is one of the features of the exhibit of this branch.

PUBLICATION BRANCH.—The exhibit of this branch shows the methods of preparing illustrations for the publications of the Survey, tracing the steps and processes from the field photograph or sketch to its final production in the printed volume. The successive steps in engraving and printing topographic maps in three colors is shown by engraved plates, lithographic stones and prints, and further illustrated by a map press printing a topographic map of St. Louis and vicinity, about 2,000 copies of which are distributed daily.

The photographic work of this branch is represented by twelve transparent photographs on glass, filling the large window of the building opening on the space occupied by the exhibit. These are enlarged from views taken by members of the Survey, and represent the life and work of the employees of the Survey. A bulletin giving an account of the origin, development, organization, and operation of the Survey, together with a complete list of its publications, is distributed to visitors interested in the subject.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Large wall charts showing data relating to education in the United States, as follows: (1) Progress in twenty-five years; (2) sex of teachers; (3) average monthly salaries of public school teachers; (4) number of different kinds of institutions in existence at successive periods; (5) historical development of the American college course; (6) secondary education, students pursuing certain studies; (7) elementary school course approved by the committee of fifteen; (8) secondary school course approved by the committee of ten (2 charts); (9) graduates of public normal schools; (10) city school expenditures; (11) libraries, books for 100 persons; (12) libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, in 1903; (13) growth of libraries; (14) libraries supported by taxation; (15) average number of years of schooling enjoyed by each individual; (16) public school expenditures; (17) average age of pupils in each grade; (18) ages of children in the public schools.

Maps showing distribution of educational institutions: (1) public schools; (2) secondary schools; (3) schools of theology and schools of law; (4) schools of pharmacy, of dentistry, and of veterinary science; (5) normal schools; (6) universities and colleges; (7) schools of medicine.

Eighty charts (22 by 28 inches) in wing frames, showing statistical data relating to education in the United States.

Set of publications of the Bureau of Education, 109 volumes; set of statistical returns made to the Bureau of Education in 1902, 36 volumes; set of sectional tables prepared for publication, 12 volumes.

Photographs of all the schools of certain typical counties, as follows: Orange County, Cal.; Tippecanoe County, Ind.; Carroll County, Md.; Dalton, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Sheridan County, Nebr.; Schuyler County, N. Y.; Albemarle County, Va.

Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, treating the following topics: Public school systems; American universities; secondary education; the kindergarten; physical training; manual, industrial, and technical education; coeducation in schools and colleges; State normal schools; Catholic parochial schools; legal education.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.—Case containing five figures clothed in typical Alaskan costumes; cases of ethnological specimens, illustrating the conditions of life in Alaska; case of specimens of handiwork of natives; case of specimens of needlework and weaving done by natives; mounted reindeer with Lapland sled and driver; 42 sheets (22 by 28 inches) of photographs in wing frames, showing Alaskan scenes; 4 charts (22 by 28 inches) in wing frames, showing statistical data; 14 wing frames containing specimens of native drawings and school work; 1 large wall chart, growth of reindeer herds in Alaska; 1 large wall chart, Government reindeer in Alaska.

PATENT OFFICE.

The exhibits of the Patent Office are in actual operation, with attendants to explain their principles. A descriptive pamphlet is distributed to visitors.

Gray's Tel-autograph, reproducing handwriting, drawings, etc., over a resistance equal to 20 miles of telegraph wire.

Poulsen's Telegraphone, for magnetically recording sound waves on a steel surface. By talking through a telephone transmitter, even at a distance from the instrument, the message may be recorded and afterwards reproduced.

De Forest wireless telegraphy.

Ives process of color printing and color photography.

Ives stereograms, photographs which when viewed from the proper distance appear to stand out like statuary.

Davis electric piano-playing attachment.

The evolution of the harvester, shown by a large number of models in motion, embodying the most important steps taken by inventors during the past one hundred years in developing harvesting machinery.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Large map of the United States, 12 by 16 feet, showing the thirteen original States, Louisiana purchase, annexation of Texas, Oregon discovery, Mexican cession, Spanish cession, and Gadsden purchase, and indicating Indian reservations, forest reserves, national parks, private land claims, military reservations, and United States land offices.

Five cessional maps, each 31 by 48 inches, showing the changes of boundaries or the progress from the original proclamation of Louisiana Territory by La Salle up to the Louisiana purchase. The frame containing these maps is embellished by four large water-color pictures representing (1) the virginal prairie, with an Indian in the foreground; (2) a "prairie schooner," drawn by oxen containing a family of

pioneers; (3) a Government surveyor behind his instrument surveying the public land; and (4) an overland express train of cars speeding across the prairie.

A pamphlet giving a condensed account of these changes of boundaries and of the purchase is distributed to visitors.

Instruments, arrayed in chronological order of development, used in surveying public lands.

Samples of public land corner posts; the remains of a wooden corner buried for thirty years, and section of a witness tree, showing marks made by a United States surveyor thirty-five years ago.

Large vellum sheet on which is inscribed royal letters patent from George III (1776) conveying land in the province of Florida.

Parchment, grant by Congress (signed by John Adams, 1778), of 1,200 acres of land, in Ohio, to the United Christian Brethren for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, and a deed (1824), of the above-mentioned society, reconveying to the United States 4,000 acres of the land.

Grant of land to Lafayette, bearing his indorsement (1823).

Document appointing Jose Coppinger governor of Florida (1819) and commission of Governor Coppinger to arrange for transfer of Spanish property to the United States, both signed by Fernando, King of Spain.

Grant of land in Louisiana by Spanish authorities to a free negro (1805).

Assignment of land warrant by Abraham Lincoln (1854).

Maps showing Spanish surveys in Florida.

Patents of public lands, signed by Presidents John Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, and Madison.

Land warrant issued by the State of Virginia for service in the revolutionary war.

Original plat of the township embracing the city of St. Louis.

Plats, field notes, etc., contrasting old and new forms.

Plat showing 1 mile square of mining claims.

Photographs showing typical ranch homesteads and the development of a homestead settlement in each of the five years allowed by law.

Photographs showing United States land surveyors at work, and the corners established for mineral surveys.

INDIAN OFFICE.

Maps showing (1) cession of Indian lands within the Louisiana purchase; (2) areas within the purchase still occupied, and (3) location of Government and mission schools.

Chart showing educational and other statistics in regard to Indians.

Small birch bark wigwam and canoe, skin tepee, bag of pemican, indicating the mode of living of the tribes of the Great Plains.

Models of grass houses of Wichitas, oil painting of earth lodge of Mandans, and photographs of bark houses in Iowa and Oklahoma.

Samples of basketry of the Chetimoches of Louisiana, Cheyenne woman's dress with decoration of milk teeth of elk.

In contrast with these, as showing the Indian of to-day, are samples of handiwork of pupils of Indian industrial schools, wagon and harness making, shoes, clothing, brooms, a completely furnished bed, embroidery, wood and iron working, drawings and oil paintings, papers from Indian schools (most of them uncorrected), photographs (all illustrating methods of training, intellectual and industrial), in Indian schools.

PENSION OFFICE.

Large statistical charts showing the condition of the pension roll, the number of pensioners of each class, arranged by wars, the amount which has been paid to pensioners of the different classes, also arranged by wars, the annual value of the pension roll, and the average value of each pension.

Specimens of pension certificates and bounty land warrants, and the original certificates of the first pensioned soldier and of the first pensioned widow of the civil war.

Original applications for bounty land filed by Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, David Farragut, W. T. Sherman, P. H. Sheridan, Jefferson Davis, and R. E. Lee.

Original papers filed in pension claims bearing autograph signatures of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Benjamin Franklin, Jonathan Trumbull, John Paul Jones, Paul Revere, Charles Lee, Benedict Arnold, and others.

A parchment certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, issued by George Washington at Mount Vernon.

Continental money of different denominations found in pension claims.

Photographs of exterior and interior of the Pension Office building.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION (ARKANSAS).

This reservation is represented by a large number of photographs in wing frames, showing the improvements made by the Government in buildings, entrances to the reservation, roads, bridle paths, and the Army and Navy Hospital. Selected landscape views of the bath houses, hotels, and prominent buildings in the city of Hot Springs.

A crystal chamber, about 15 by 20 feet, lined with quartz crystals found in the vicinity of Hot Springs—the sparkling effects increased by an arrangement of mirrors and electric lights changing in color—has proved to be an attractive exhibit.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

A large model of this institution—scale 50 feet to 1 inch—is shown. All the buildings in miniature, the grounds ornamented, cultivated and forested, the roads, bridges, etc., are properly located. Photographs relating to the work of the hospital are also exhibited.

BIOGRAPH AND STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

Forty moving (biograph) pictures and 350 stereopticon views are shown in a dark room provided specially for this feature and seating 200 persons. The biograph pictures were procured during the summer of 1903, and, as may also be said of the stereopticon views, relate to some branch of the Department of the Interior. In the moving pictures, for example, the old Indian and his amusements, ceremonies, dances, and industries are contrasted with the Indian of to-day at work in the fields and with the Indian children in school. The subjects of the stereopticon views are selected portions of the Yellowstone, Yosemite, and other national parks and the Hot Springs Reservation.

PANORAMAS.

Three large panoramas, painted in oil, occupy one end of the space assigned to the Department, representing (1) 39 feet in length, the Yosemite Falls and Valley, Yosemite National Park; (2) 18½ feet in length, Yellowstone Falls and Canyon, Yellowstone National Park; and (3) 39 feet long, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Ariz.

TRANSPARENCIES.

The windows, three in number, opening on the space occupied by the Department exhibit, are filled with hand-painted photographic glass transparencies, 36 by 40 inches, representing the field work of different branches of the Department and scenery from reservations under its control.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 8, 1904.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of this Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, I have to state that the business of the Office shows a small decrease from the year 1903, the total receipts being \$9,283,341.98, a decrease of \$1,741,401.67 from the preceding year, and the total area disposed of being 16,405,821.95 acres, a decrease of 6,418,477.70 acres. With the exception of the year 1903, the cash receipts are, however, greater than for any year since the fiscal year 1889.

There were 56,386 patents of all classes issued during the fiscal year, an increase of 2,021 over the preceding; but there were 89,433 cases pending in the Office on July 1, 1904, and I have, therefore, included in my annual estimates an item for ten additional clerks at \$1,200 per annum.

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR CLERKS AND RECORDS.

By letters of February 27 and March 11, 1904, the needs of this Office in the matter of additional space were called to the attention of the Department. When the General Land Office was removed, in March, 1900, to the public building in which it is now located, the space then assigned to it was barely sufficient for the accommodation of the records and the clerical force. Since then the force has been increased by 65 clerks, without any increase in the number of rooms, and a proper regard for the orderly and convenient working of the clerical force, and the health of its individual members, requires that some provision be made for additional space in the building, or in some other suitable building conveniently situated.

The great and regular increase of the past few years in the sales of public lands has caused a consequent increase in the records. A very large part of the old records and files is stored away in boxes and piled in the attic, and the remainder is stored in the lower hall and passageway under the court, adjacent to steam pipes, which so affect them that the binding of the books become destroyed, and papers so baked as to become brittle and break when handled. Inquiries are frequently received for information regarding transactions relating back to the organization of the Office and the intervening period, and access to

the records is extremely difficult, causing a waste of time on the part of the clerical force. These old records and files are as valuable as the current ones, and reference has to be made to them very often in order to trace back titles, and their condition is such as to require three or four times the period for the examination of a particular record or file, as would be necessary if systematically arranged. To accommodate the clerical force, with a view to its efficiency, and provide for the systematic arrangement of its records and files in such manner as to render them easy of access for the next ten years, it is estimated that it will require 28 additional rooms 16 by 20 feet (height of ceiling not less than 12 feet), and I can not too strenuously urge that the additional space be provided.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

CASH SALES.		Aeres.
Private entries		22, 308. 12
Public auction		68, 603. 78
Preemption entries		9, 675. 25
Timber and stone entries		1, 306, 261. 30
Mineral-land entries		88, 182. 55
Desert-land entries (original)		753, 731. 33
Excesses on homestead and other entries		22, 009. 87
Coal-land entries		28, 827. 42
Town sites		138. 55
Supplemental payments		1. 79
Abandoned military reservations		2, 330. 79
Under sundry special acts		5, 273. 98
Total		2, 307, 344. 73

MISCELLANEOUS.		Aeres.
Homestead entries (original)	10, 171, 265. 97	
Entries with—		
Military bounty land warrants	32, 164. 44	
Agricultural college scrip	960. 00	
Private land scrip	7, 880. 00	
Red Lake and Pembina scrip	480. 00	
Valentine scrip	80. 00	
Sioux half-breed scrip	400. 00	
Dodge scrip	40. 00	
State selections	1, 042, 398. 39	
Railroad selections	2, 353, 584. 96	
Wagon-road selections	77, 709. 10	
Indian allotments	4, 610. 19	
Small holdings	447. 93	
Donation act	320. 00	
Swamp lands patented	259, 207. 23	
		13, 951, 548. 21
Total area of public-land entries and selections		16, 258, 892. 94

INDIAN LANDS.

	Acres.	Acres.
Cherokee school	579.62	
Southern Ute	11,286.27	
Ute	38,426.23	
Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	10,998.36	
Chippewa	120.00	
Red Lake Indian Reservation ceded lands	73,524.27	
Otoe and Missouria.....	40.00	
Omaha	360.30	
Absentee Shawnee Indian school land.....	319.50	
Umatilla.....	1,759.68	
Sioux	41.44	
Uinta and White River Ute lands.....	720.38	
Colville Indian reserve	8,752.96	
		146,929.01
Grand total.....		16,405,821.95

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash	2,307,344.73
Area miscellaneous entries	13,951,548.21
Area Indian lands.....	146,929.01

Aggregate 16,405,821.95

Showing a decrease of 6,418,477.70 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year 1903.

The foregoing statement does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Final desert-land entries	268,913.43
Homesteads commuted to cash	2,142,185.44
Timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891.	320.00
Abandoned military reservations	18,804.81
Cash substitutions	2,721.49
Supplemental payments	178.14
Under sundry acts.....	11,913.32
Final homesteads	3,232,716.75
Final timber-culture entries	70,640.05
	5,748,393.43
Commuted homestead and final desert entries, Indian lands.....	88,860.22
Total	5,837,253.65

The number of filings and fees thereon will be found in the following table:

	Number.	Fees.
Preemption declaratory statements	297	\$857.00
Homesteads, soldiers' declaratory statements	1,097	2,307.00
Coal land, declaratory statements	2,985	8,764.00
Reservoir, declaratory statements	1,303	2,691.00
Valentine scrip applications	3	3.00
Mineral-land applications	1,773	17,730.00
Timber and stone applications	9,582	95,820.00
Town-site applications	2	6.00
	<hr/> 17,042	<hr/> 128,178.00
Mineral adverse claims	229	2,290.00
	<hr/> 17,271	<hr/> 130,468.00
Total		
Miscellaneous fees:		
For reducing testimony to writing, etc.		111,660.85
For cancellation fees		4,993.00
		<hr/>
Aggregate of fees		247,121.85

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the Office from various sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Sales of land at private entry	\$28,293.84
Sales of land at public auction	103,198.20
Sales of land by preemption entry	12,480.96
Sales of timber and stone land	3,266,142.96
Sales of mineral land	354,064.86
Sales of desert land (original)	188,405.49
For final desert land	268,922.12
For commuted homesteads	2,747,659.61
For timber-culture entries commuted under act of March 3, 1891	400.00
For excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries	31,172.28
For sales of coal lands	395,209.90
For sales of town sites	323.20
For sales of town lots	120.00
Interest payments on commuted homesteads	8,535.71
For competitive bids	329.25
For supplemental payments	34.18
Cash substitutions	3,263.03
Sales of abandoned military reservations	26,726.82
Sales under sundry special acts	10,620.43
	<hr/>
Total	7,445,902.84

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries (original and final)	\$1,050,551.16
For timber-culture entries (final)	1,820.00
For entries with—	
Military bounty land warrants	805.50
Agricultural college scrip	24.00
Valentine scrip	2.00
Dodge scrip	1.00

For State selections.....	\$12,322.00
For railroad selections.....	29,542.00
For wagon-road selections	976.00
For lands entered under donation act.....	10.00
For commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands)	6,815.38
For preemption, coal, reservoir, and other filings.....	128,178.00
For mineral adverse claims	2,290.00
For cancellation notices	4,993.00
For reducing testimony to writing, etc.....	111,660.85
	<hr/> \$1,349,990.89
Total receipts from disposal of public lands.....	8,795,893.73
Total receipts from disposal of Indian lands	333,757.62
Total receipts from depredations on public lands	72,585.08
Total receipts from sales of timber under acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897.....	56,691.70
Total receipts from sales of Government property (office furniture, etc.) ..	738.85
Total receipts from furnishing copies of records and plats.....	23,675.00
	<hr/>
Grand total	9,283,341.98

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year 1903 were \$11,024,743.65, showing a decrease in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1904, of \$1,741,401.67.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$842,975.51, an increase of \$14,112.89.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land service, including expenses of district land offices as stated, were \$2,100,093.92, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$7,183,248.06.

Statement showing amounts covered into Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from sales of public lands, up to and including the fiscal year 1903, and an estimate of the same in the various States and Territories for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

[See act June 17, 1902, 32 Stat., 388.]

State or Territory.	Total for three years ended June 30, 1903.	Estimate for 1904.	Total for four years ended June 30, 1904.
Arizona	\$130,133.71	\$36,270.15	\$166,403.86
California	1,342,492.16	629,416.05	1,971,908.21
Colorado	1,178,807.90	412,359.66	1,591,167.56
Idaho	1,157,780.58	487,748.97	1,645,529.55
Kansas	76,972.22	20,877.36	97,849.58
Montana	1,330,449.29	418,553.61	1,749,002.90
Nebraska	373,926.88	104,046.54	477,973.42
Nevada	37,550.84	10,602.57	48,153.41
New Mexico.....	301,503.15	118,699.11	420,202.26
North Dakota	2,472,412.78	933,687.36	3,406,100.14
Oklahoma	1,873,562.20	678,575.13	2,552,137.33
Oregon	2,807,931.74	1,422,728.01	4,230,659.75
South Dakota.....	556,258.51	186,522.09	742,780.60
Utah	235,696.76	66,654.27	302,351.03
Washington	1,903,388.31	831,974.67	2,735,362.98
Wyoming.....	665,472.01	209,781.87	875,253.88
Total	<hr/> 16,444,339.04	<hr/> 6,568,497.42	<hr/> 23,012,836.46

PATENTS ISSUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

There were 56,386 patents of all classes issued during the year. Of this number 52,102 are classed as agricultural, 1,247 Indian allotments, 2,504 mineral land, 174 coal land, 95 private land claim, 210 railroad, and 54 swamp land patents. This is an increase of 4,448 agricultural patents over patents of the same character during the preceding year.

Railroad and wagon-road patents.—During the year there were certified and patented under the several land grants for the construction of railroads and wagon roads 4,551,071.66 acres, a decrease of 1,265,885.38 acres from the preceding year.

Swamp-land patents.—There were 259,207.23 acres of ordinary swamp lands patented to the various States during the year, a decrease of 2,650,540.65 acres, which decrease is accounted for by the fact that during the preceding year one patent was issued covering 2,862,280 acres of lands situated in the Everglades and Mangrove Swamp in Florida.

Military bounty land warrants.—There have been, approximately, 30,960 acres of public lands located with military bounty land warrants during the year.

DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC AND CEDED INDIAN LANDS.

The records of the Public Lands Division show continued activity in the disposal of public and ceded Indian lands.

On June 30, 1903, 255,724 original entries were pending in this division, and 98,948 entries were received during the year. Of these 25,171 were canceled during the year, 47,786 were passed to final entry, and 8,789 were referred to other divisions, leaving a balance pending June 30, 1904, of 272,926.

On June 30, 1903, there were 39,310 final entries pending in the Public Lands Division, and 67,386 final entries were received during the year, making a total of 106,696. Of this number 167 were disposed of by cancellation during the year, 10,485 were referred to other divisions, and 58,420 were approved for patenting, leaving a balance pending on June 30, 1904, of 37,624, a decrease of 2,286 in the number of final entries pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The number of final entries approved for patenting the past year was 18,645 more than the preceding year, and was larger than in any previous year in the history of the division. There were also 49,161 letters and decisions written in this division the past year, being more than in any other year since its organization.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Instructions and schedules of land were issued the past year for the sale and disposal of agricultural lands in the following ceded Indian reservations, viz:

	Acres.
Chippewa Reservations, Minnesota.....	1, 017, 618. 12
Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota.....	256, 143. 58
Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota.....	385, 887. 11
Devils Lake Reservation, North Dakota.....	88, 948. 39
Grande Ronde Reservation, Oregon.....	26, 264. 65
Total.....	1, 774, 861. 85

LEGISLATION IN REGARD TO ARID LANDS.

On April 28, 1904 (see 33 U. S. Stat., 547), the act known as the Kinkaid Act became a law. This legislation is experimental, and is intended to solve the problem as to the disposition of lands not susceptible of irrigation. The law provides, in brief, that homestead entries in the State of Nebraska, west and north of certain designated lines, shall not exceed in area 640 acres, and must be in as nearly compact form as possible, and in no event exceed 2 miles in extreme length, and provision is made for additional entries of contiguous land by persons who own and occupy lands previously entered by them. The law also provides for the exclusion from the effect of the act of such lands as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, it may be reasonably practicable to irrigate under the national irrigation law or by private enterprise.

Instructions have already been issued under the Kinkaid Act for the disposal of 8,000,000 acres of land in Nebraska, and there have been withdrawn under said law 1,000,000 acres determined to be practically susceptible of irrigation.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

Instructions were issued June 3, 1904, in regard to the Minidoka reclamation project in Idaho, under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 U. S. Stat., 388). This project comprises land in thirteen different townships, viz: Townships 9, 10, and 11 south, of ranges 22 and 23 east; townships 8, 9, 10, and 11 south, of range 24 east; and townships 8, 9, and 10 south, of range 25 east, estimated to contain from 125,000 to 150,000 acres. The "farm units" or limits of area allowed per entry in said project varies from 40 to 80 acres (except in fractional subdivisions, which are more or less), lands situated within a radius of 1½ miles from the center of a town site, being divided into 40-acre units. The charge for the lands in this project will probably be from \$25 to \$35 per acre.

Instructions are also in course of preparation for the Truckee-Carson project in the State of Nevada. The lands included therein are in townships 18 and 19 north, ranges 28 and 29 east, Mount Diablo meridian, and embrace 21,580.89 acres. There are 239 "farm units" therein, varying in size from 40 to 160 acres. The price of lands in this project has been fixed at \$26 per acre, payable in ten annual installments.

The following statement obtained informally from the Geological Survey, shows, by States, the amount of land withdrawn under said act of June 17, 1902, up to June 15, 1904, the acreage thereof restored, and the lands remaining withdrawn after such restoration, viz:

State or Territory.	Withdrawn.	Restored.	Remaining with- drawn.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Arizona	3,325,000		3,325,000
California	1,968,300		1,968,300
Colorado	2,399,000	1,495,000	904,000
Idaho	3,694,760		3,694,760
Kansas			
Montana	3,013,600	1,035,000	7,978,600
Nebraska	2,599,000	46,000	2,553,000
Nevada	4,103,040	202,920	3,900,120
New Mexico	995,000	161,000	834,000
North Dakota	1,013,720		1,013,720
Oklahoma			
Oregon	1,604,600	91,520	1,413,080
South Dakota	1,680,290		1,680,290
Utah	92,000		92,000
Washington	4,278,530	69,000	4,209,530
Wyoming	3,289,200	944,690	2,344,510
Total	39,956,040	4,045,130	35,910,910

EXAMINATION OF CEDED CHIPPEWA LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

The work of examining the lands in the former Chippewa Indian reservations, ceded under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), was brought to a completion March 31 last. There were examined during the past year 725,818.98 acres, embracing lands in the Pigeon River, Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, Deer Creek, Red Lake and Chippewa of the Mississippi reservations. Of the total lands examined 88,320 acres were classified as "pine" lands, and the estimates indicated that there are 172,445,000 feet of merchantable pine timber thereon.

All the lands in the different ceded Chippewa reservations classed by the examiners as "agricultural" have been opened to settlement and entry, except 20 townships in the Red Lake Reservation, the surveys of which have not yet been accepted, and except lands in the Fond du Lac and Leech Lake reservations, which, under section 5 of the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400), can not be opened until the allotments to the Indians therein have been completed.

The timber on all the lands classed as "pine" has been sold or advertised for sale, except the timber on lands reserved for the pur-

pose of allowing the Forester of the Department of Agriculture to complete the selection for forestry purposes under said act of June 27, 1902. This selection on his part will be necessarily delayed pending the completion of allotments to the Indians and also until the flowage lines, caused by the construction of dams at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, have been definitely determined.

SALES OF CHIPPEWA PINE TIMBER.

There were two sales of pine timber on ceded Chippewa lands held at Cass Lake, Minn., in December last, 415,000,000 feet of timber being sold for \$2,650,903, or an average of \$6.38 per 1,000 feet. Twenty per cent of the amount of the sales has already been paid.

Instructions and schedules have also been issued for the sale at Cass Lake, Minn., on November 15 next, of the pine timber on 116,190.26 acres of "pine" lands, estimated to contain 210,774,000 feet of timber, and for the sale at the same place on November 17, 1904, of 95 per cent of the pine timber on 16,833.96 acres, estimated to contain 12,967,000 feet of timber.

LOGGING OPERATIONS ON CEDED CHIPPEWA LANDS.

During the past logging season, there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands 45,590,448 feet of timber, the price paid being \$269,198.13, or an average of \$5.90 per 1,000 feet. The expense to the Indians of logging said timber was \$14,421.82, or a little over 5 per cent.

Logging operations have, except as to about 1,400,000 feet still standing, been completed on the "pine" lands on fifteen of the school sections in the Red Lake and White Earth reservations, embracing 6,912.33 acres, the timber on which was sold at Crookston, Minn., on March 2, 1903. On these sections the scalers' reports show that there were 16,495,587 feet of timber cut. These sections, except as to one section examined in 1899, in which case the estimates and amount cut are about equal, were examined in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 by Government estimators, who reported that there were only 10,151,000 feet thereon, or about 56 per cent of the amount of timber actually on the land.

Nine sections in the Chippewa of the Mississippi reservations, involving 2,440.49 acres, the timber on which was sold at Cass Lake, Minn., on December 5 last, were cut clean the past season, there being 4,789,115 feet cut, as against 4,241,000 feet estimated to be thereon by Government estimators.

For the timber on the twenty-four sections cut clean, except as to 1,400,000 feet as above stated and involving 9,352.82 acres, the price paid was \$109,847.61, or an average of \$11.74 per acre.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE RESULT OF THE OPENING OF INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS, UPON THE RED LAKE RESERVATION, MINN., THE GRANDE RONDE RESERVATION, OREG., THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION, S. DAK., AND THE DEVILS LAKE RESERVATION, N. DAK.

As provided by the act of February 20, 1904 (33 Stat., 46), the Red Lake Indian lands of Minnesota were offered at public sale at Thief River Falls, Minn., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., June 20, 1904, and said sale was continued until July 14, 1904, at which time the same was adjourned to be resumed at Crookston, Minn., October 3, 1904.

There were sold 610 tracts, aggregating in area 93,747.59 acres, amounting to \$589,117.20, or an average price of \$6.28 per acre.

The amount received at this sale was \$117,823.44, being 20 per cent of the total value of the land sold.

At the continuation of the public sale of Red Lake lands at Crookston, Minn., October 3 to 8, 1904, 1,035 tracts, containing 162,197.29 acres, were offered.

There were sold 129 tracts, containing 20,388 acres, for \$90,559.65. The purchasers paid one-fifth of the purchase price, amounting to \$18,111.93.

The highest bid received was \$9.70 per acre; the lowest \$4 per acre, and the average price was \$4.44.

The total acreage in this reservation offered at public sale was 255,-945.16 acres, of which amount 114,135.87 acres were sold for \$679,676.85, one-fifth of the purchase price, namely, \$135,935.37, being paid by the purchasers.

There remain unsold 141,809.29 acres.

Sealed bids for the sale of a part of the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation lands in Oregon, as provided by the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 567), were received at Oregon City, Ore., land office, from 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, August 1, 1904, until 11 o'clock on Monday, August 8, 1904.

The total area of this reservation offered for sale was 26,021.54 acres, divided into 181 tracts of approximately 160 acres each.

Three hundred and thirty-three bids were received for 111 different tracts, aggregating in area 16,418.48 acres, and ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$11.75 per acre, or an average price of \$4.05 per acre, amounting to \$66,497.21. Checks and money orders for \$13,215.44 were received, representing practically 20 per cent of the amount bid, and the recommendation of the acceptance of these bids has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

There are 9,603.06 acres for which there were no bids. The act

provided that no bids should be accepted until the sum of all bids received should equal or exceed \$28,500, and as \$66,497.21 were received for less than two-thirds of the lands offered for sale, the sale is considered highly satisfactory.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., aggregating in area 385,817.11 acres, divided into 2,412 claims of approximately 160 acres each, subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat., 254), were opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only during the first sixty days, and thereafter by the first legal applicant, in the order established by the drawing of July 28, 1904, at Bonesteel, S. Dak., August 8, 1904, and such opening continued for lands in that district until and including September 10, 1904, and thereafter at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

The law fixes the price of these lands at \$4 per acre, to be paid in installments and provides for reduction to \$3 and \$2.50 per acre after periods of three and six months, respectively, after opening and for disposal, for cash, under rules and regulations and slightly different conditions after expiration of four years after opening.

One hundred and six thousand three hundred and eight persons registered as applicants for said lands.

During the month of August, 1904, 938 homestead entries were made for these lands, aggregating in area 147,838.68 acres, upon which the first payment required under the act of April 23, 1904, *supra*, of \$1 per acre, was made, aggregating \$147,838.68.

Thirteen applications, under the President's proclamation of May 13, 1904, were received for the reservation from homestead entry for as many town sites in the ceded Rosebud Indian lands, South Dakota. After a careful investigation of the same and an examination of the tracts applied for in the field, the applications were, on July 28, 1904, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and the reservation of four town sites, covering 1,079.24 acres, was recommended, and on August 2, 1904, the recommendation was approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior and the other applications were rejected.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, aggregating in area 88,948.39 acres, divided into 556 claims, of approximately 160 acres each, to be disposed of under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 319), were opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only during the first sixty days, and thereafter by the first legal applicant, at the Devils Lake office, North Dakota, on Tuesday, September 6, 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m., and in the order established by the drawing of August 24, 1904, as prescribed by proclamation of June 2, 1904. Fifteen thousand and eighty-six persons registered as applicants for these lands.

These lands are to be paid for at the rate of \$4.50 per acre, as follows: \$1.50 when the entry is made, and the remainder in annual installments of 50 cents per acre.

The monthly report for September, which would include entries under this act, has not yet been received.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The areas covered by the surveys accepted by this Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, are as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Alaska	1	North Dakota	529,805
Arizona	430,186	Oregon	359,809
California	211,524	South Dakota	1,159,134
Colorado	108,590	Utah	305,043
Idaho	505,166	Washington	332,454
Minnesota	274,683	Wyoming	429,141
Montana	2,330,007		
Nevada	68,159	Total	7,394,850
New Mexico	351,148		

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1116), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "For surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of \$400,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

Out of said appropriation the sum of \$80,000 was set apart to cover the cost of examinations in the field, the sum of \$15,000 was reserved for emergencies, and the remainder, \$305,000, was apportioned among the several surveying districts.

The apportionments made to the several districts were as follows:

Alaska	\$50,000	North Dakota	\$15,000
Arizona	14,000	Oregon	22,000
California	15,000	Utah	16,000
Colorado	6,000	Washington	32,000
Idaho	32,000	Wyoming	30,000
Minnesota	10,000	Examinations	80,000
Montana	43,000	Reserve	15,000
Nevada	10,000		
New Mexico	10,000	Total	400,000

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several surveying districts, and toward the end of the fiscal year contracts aggregating \$50,000 were awarded from the uncontracted balance of the appropriation, for resurveys in Routt and Rio Blanco counties, Colo., authorized by the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519).

During the fiscal year surveying contracts were approved aggregating \$444,789, payable from the regular appropriation for surveys

and resurveys, deposits by individuals, deposits by railroad companies, railroad repayments, the continuing appropriations per act of March 2, 1895, for surveys within railroad limits, and from the appropriation for the survey of abandoned military reservations, and appropriations for Indian surveys.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE SEVERAL SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

ALASKA.

The surveyor-general reports thirteen contracts for the survey of public lands and mission claims awarded during the year, the aggregate liability of which is \$46,000.

He recommends an examiner of surveys be assigned permanently to his district for the purpose of expediting action upon surveys.

Application for mineral surveys were received, covering 169 locations. Deposits for mineral surveys and office work thereon amounted to \$5,980. There were 59 non-mineral surveys completed and 31 of the same forwarded to this Office.

ARIZONA.

Of the annual appropriation \$28,000 was apportioned to this district. This is nearly treble the amount set apart the previous year and indicates the increased demands for surveys owing to the rapid development of the Territory. During the year all the surveys in San Francisco Mountain Forest Reserve have been completed and plats filed, except in the case of one contract, the surveys under which were rejected.

The mileage of surveys approved during the year aggregated 1,666 miles and the total acreage of lands surveyed 462,000.

In the mineral division of the Office there were orders issued for surveys of 460 claims.

The surveyor-general recommends that authority be given to connect the various mineral monuments with each other.

The record of office correspondence shows that 3,547 letters were written and sent out during the year.

CALIFORNIA.

The surveyor-general reports surveys of public lands contracted for amounting to \$9,557.30, and mineral surveys for which special deposits have been made aggregating \$10,260. Instructions for 156 mining surveys were issued. The business of the office has increased, both in miscellaneous and departmental letters, over the previous year.

Eight applications for public land surveys are now awaiting field inspection as to the bona fides of settlement. If these lands were embraced in awarded contracts the liability would reach over \$6,000.

The lands included in surveys approved during the year have an area of 176,889 acres.

Work upon the Spanish archives has progressed favorably, especially the indexing of manuscripts. Eighteen thousand and forty-one pages have been condensed into 622 closely written pages of English index. There were 158 visitors to these archives during the year.

COLORADO.

The surveyor-general reports 111,915 acres of agricultural land surveyed and accepted during the last fiscal year. The number of miles of line established is 459.

Contracts for resurveys especially authorized by Congress in Routt and Rio Blanco counties were let, amounting to \$50,000, just before the close of the fiscal year, and no returns were received.

In the mineral division there were 593 official orders for surveys of claims. They included 1,311 lode and 55 placer claims. The surveyor-general approved 610 surveys during the year, of which 1,563 were lodes and 57 placers, making this the banner State for mineral business.

Deposits for office work on the survey of mineral claims amounted to \$39,560.

Work on the diagrams segregating mineral from agricultural land has been proceeded with to the extent of constructing 78 original and 86 amended diagrams, together with 164 of same made on small scale and transmitted to this Office.

FLORIDA.

No apportionment from the regular appropriation for surveys was made to Florida. One contract amounting to \$500 was entered into, and two small "special instructions" surveys were issued for surveys of islands. Lists of swamp-land selections by the State of Florida have been recommended to this Office for approval. The State also filed a list of swamp lands aggregating 9,584 acres, which was recommended for rejection. Upon appeal the tracts were examined by a special agent and 1,606 acres reported as properly swamp lands. Seven applications for the survey of islands were received during the year.

IDAHO.

The surveyor-general in his report states that Idaho is settling up more rapidly than any other State, and asks that the standard parallels and meridian lines be extended over all the unsurveyed areas of the State in order to connect mineral monuments and facilitate subdivisional work.

Thirty-two thousand dollars was apportioned to Idaho out of the regular appropriation, all of which was contracted for in eight con-

contracts. Two contracts for surveys of railroad lands were awarded, the liability of which was \$1,926.

He reports 90 orders issued for surveys of mineral claims involving 314 locations.

There were 73 mineral surveys approved involving 204 locations.

LOUISIANA.

There were no contracts for surveys let during the year in this district.

The work of the surveyor-general's office is mainly directed to the issuance of certificates of location under the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, and the preparation of patent plats under the act approved December 22, 1854, which work requires a large office force.

The surveyor-general states in his report that he has issued certificates of location in satisfaction of 10 confirmed private land claims aggregating 3,995 acres of land, making 85 certificates. He has during the year made and issued 130 patent plats with descriptive notes. As there remain 10,546 plats to be produced, he recommends an increase of appropriation for clerk hire.

MINNESOTA.

The surveyor-general, in his report for the fiscal year, states that there have been surveyed 7 full and 4 fractional townships of public lands, the field notes and plats of which have been prepared; 1 full and 2 fractional townships have been resurveyed, and plats and field notes made. Two full and 2 fractional townships of public land have been surveyed, but the office work is not completed.

There were resurveyed 7 townships of Indian reservation lands, the office work on which has been completed. In all, 1,257 miles of line were run and marked in the field. The area of the tract surveyed is 180,287 acres.

The work of finishing up the surveys in Minnesota is being pushed forward as rapidly as the appropriation and the force in the surveyor-general's office will warrant.

MONTANA.

This district received the largest apportionment for 1904, amounting to \$45,717, all of which was contracted for. In addition to this sum, special deposits from individuals and railroad companies were made and surveys authorized under the act of March 2, 1895, involving contracts, the total liability of which amounts to \$79,558. There were 6,000 miles of lines run and marked.

In the mineral department great activity is reported, the deposits for mineral surveys showing an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year.

During the fiscal year orders have been issued to the surveyor-general to invite proposals for the survey and subdivision of the Flat-head and Crow Indian reservations, the cost of the survey being estimated at about \$90,000. The office work required to prepare advertisements and notices, inspect and tabulate bids for the surveys above outlined, prepare contracts and special instructions, examine returns, prepare plats and field notes in triplicate for transmission to this office combine to make this office the largest and most active of all the surveying districts.

NEVADA.

This district has a large amount of unsurveyed land. The original apportionment of \$10,000 for surveys was increased upon the request of the surveyor-general.

There were also surveys authorized from repayments by the Central Pacific Railway Company and from the Indian appropriation, contracts for all of which reached the aggregate of \$26,353.

During the year 62 orders were issued for mineral surveys, embracing 91 lodes and 9 placers. Eighty mineral surveys were approved, comprising 198 lodes and 4 placers. The amount deposited for office work on mineral surveys amounted to \$3,200, as against \$7,600 the previous year, showing a falling off in mineral business.

NEW MEXICO.

The apportionment last year to this district was increased to \$10,000, owing to the great demand for surveys and contracts amounting to this sum having been awarded.

Under the act of March 3, 1891, which provides for the survey of tracts not exceeding 160 acres, which tracts are denominated "small holding claims," there were awarded contracts for the survey of some 1,600 of these claims. When they are situated in townships to be surveyed, it is necessary to connect them with public-land corners, and the platting of the small holdings on a larger scale involves an immense amount of office work, as in some instances it requires 30 separate claim plats to a township. It is estimated that there are 8,900 small holding tracts to be surveyed.

The surveyor-general recommends an increase of apportionment to his district and an increase of compensation for surveys under the small holding claims act.

All the private land claims confirmed by the United States Court of Private Land Claims have been surveyed and approved. Survey of several private land claims confirmed by Congress are still pending. There were 131 mineral claims ordered surveyed during the year and \$3,760 deposited on this account, and the mileage of surveys, the returns of which were transmitted to this office, amounted to 1,865 miles.

NORTH DAKOTA.

In this district there appears, according to the report of the surveyor-general, surveys executed in the field during the year of 2,467 miles of line; about the same amount as in the previous year. The survey of the Fort Totten Military Reservation and of Devils Lake Indian Reservation in preparation for the opening was completed before the end of the fiscal year.

The surveyor-general reports that there remains but a very small part of the public lands in North Dakota to be surveyed, and he recommends that these lands as well as the unsurveyed lands in the Standing Rock and Fort Berthold Indian reservations be surveyed, which will complete all the surveys in that State.

OREGON.

In this State there is a temporary lull in the surveying work. The surveyor-general reports outstanding contracts the liability of which amounts to \$28,325.

Contracts awarded during the fiscal year amounted to but \$2,925. The remainder of the apportionment of \$22,000 was transferred to other districts when the demand for surveys was in excess of the sum allotted.

The amount of public land embraced in contracts, the returns of which were examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the last year, was 540,975 acres, with a mileage of 1,860 miles.

Orders for 55 mineral surveys were issued, embracing 152 lodes and 1 placer. He also platted and approved 41 mineral surveys, comprising 155 locations. The deposits by individuals for office work on mineral claims amounted to \$4,590.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

No apportionment was made to this district for public land surveys. The surveying operations have been confined to work upon Indian reservations and mineral claims.

The aggregate number of miles of surveys upon which office work was completed and returns forwarded to this office is 2,995. In addition to this, work has been done upon returns not yet ready for transmission, amounting to 1,200 miles of surveys. Considerable time has been spent in the preparation of township diagrams on a large scale, showing in a connected scheme all mining surveys. Deposits for office work upon mineral surveys aggregated \$8,030.

The surveyor-general advocates field examination of mining surveys.

Indian surveys were contracted for, the liability of which was \$4,500, and public land surveys amounting to \$1,000.

The mineral business of this office is extensive. During the year there were 83 orders issued for surveys of claims, embracing 368 lodes, and there were surveys approved, platted, and delivered embracing 457 locations.

UTAH.

The work of this surveying district has been unusually large this year, owing to the preliminary surveys required for the opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation.

The sum of \$15,000 was apportioned to Utah for regular surveys. There were 3,748 miles of lines, embracing 1,082,000 acres of land, surveyed and approved by the surveyor-general.

The Indian reservation surveys contracted for amounted to \$94,000, and there were 18 contracts let for the work. At the close of the fiscal year all the contractors were in the field, and many of them had completed their surveys. In order to expedite the work, three examiners of surveys were assigned to inspect it.

The mineral department of the surveyor-general's office is one of the most active of all the districts, as is shown by the record of 632 orders for surveys of mineral claims and deposits for office work under the mineral laws, amounting to \$15,795.

The surveyor-general renews his recommendation for the examination of mineral surveys and restoration of mineral monuments.

WASHINGTON.

The sum of \$32,000 was set apart for surveys in this district. The surveyor-general reports the number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year to be 2,269. The acreage of accepted surveys reached the total of 315,000 acres.

Contracts for surveys awarded during the year, payable from the regular appropriation, amounted to \$10,125; those payable from Indian appropriation, \$4,995; railroad surveys, \$14,365; in all, \$29,465.

Special deposits for office work on mining claims amounted to \$4,070. For surveys of railroad lands \$13,700 was deposited. There were 142 mineral claims surveyed.

WYOMING.

The surveyor-general states in his report that he has approved returns comprising the survey of 6 townships and resurvey of 13 townships, covering in all 1,607 miles of line and 402,542 acres. His office has issued orders for the survey of 54 mineral claims, embracing 290 lode locations and 6 places. He has approved 99 lode locations and 4 placers. For office work on mining claims there were deposits aggregating \$6,775.

In his office 61 agricultural plats and 178 mineral plats were prepared, showing a slight decrease of business during the year.

EXAMINATIONS OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 1116), there was appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$400,000. Of the amount appropriated the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized by said act to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations of surveys in the field, in order to test the accuracy of the work of deputy surveyors, and the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent. Acting under this authority, the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Department, set apart the sum of \$80,000 for field examinations.

There were employed during the year fourteen examiners of surveys, to whom instructions were issued for the inspection of surveys reported by the several surveyors-general as being ready for examination in the field. A portion of these examiners were actively engaged during the entire year, and the remainder were employed in the field during a part of the year according to the exigencies of the service and the conditions of the weather during the winter season. One clerk (an experienced surveyor) of the Division of Public Surveys was detailed as an examiner during a part of the year. The compensation and expenses of the examiners of surveys and the expenses of the detailed clerk were paid out of the fund of \$80,000 assigned for field examinations, except in the case of the examination of surveys of Indian reservations and surveys of private land claims, when the cost was paid from the proper appropriation for Indian surveys and from the appropriation for the survey of private land claims, respectively.

During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts or special instructions issued in lieu of contracts in the several surveying districts were accepted after thorough inspection in the field by the examiners and subsequent critical examination of the surveying returns in this Office and comparison with the reports of the examiners, as follows:

Surveying districts.	Contracts.	Special instructions.	Surveying districts.	Contracts.	Special instructions.
Arizona	11	0	New Mexico	8	0
California	13	3	North Dakota	3	0
Colorado	2	1	Oregon	6	1
Idaho	8	0	South Dakota	5	0
Minnesota	7	0	Utah	8	0
Montana	23	1	Washington	16	1
Nevada	1	0	Wyoming	4	0

The surveys accepted during the fiscal year, as reported in the above table, consisted in most cases of complete surveys under given contracts; in other cases the acceptances covered partial surveys, the entire work not being returned during the fiscal year. In a number

of cases surveys were accepted which had been suspended during prior years on account of errors in the field work reported by the examiners of surveys, or on account of defects in the returns, and, in other cases, portions of the surveys under certain contracts returned during the year, which were found to have been in accordance with contract and instructions, were accepted, but other portions of the work under such contracts were suspended awaiting corrections in the field. In three cases the surveys were found to have been so poorly executed as to necessitate their being held for rejection.

In addition to the surveys accepted during the fiscal year 1904, after examinations in the field, there were accepted, without field examination, surveys executed under two sets of special instructions in California, one in Colorado, three in Idaho, five in Minnesota, three in North Dakota, and three in Washington. These surveys all involved small liabilities or were so inconveniently situated that the expense of examination in the field would have been disproportionate to the cost of the surveys. The evidence afforded by the office examination of the returns appeared to show that the surveys had been executed as required by the instructions given to the surveyor, who in each case bore a record for correct surveys, and they were accordingly accepted.

The surveys accepted during the fiscal year included surveys within the following Indian reservations, viz: Chippewa Indian Reservation, Minn.; Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; Pine Ridge and Standing Rock Indian reservations, S. Dak., and Tulalip Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIM SURVEYS.

During the fiscal year there were received returns of the survey of the following private land claims in Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854), entitled, "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," said surveys having been duly approved by the Court of Private Land Claims, viz: In Arizona, the San Jose de Sonoita grant and the San Rafael de la Zanza grant; in New Mexico, the Santa Teresa grant, Refugio Colony grant, and the San Miguel del Bado grant.

SURVEYS UNDER COMMISSIONER'S CONTRACTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

There were a number of surveys accepted during the year which were executed under contracts made by and special instructions issued from this Office, viz: The resurvey of the boundary line between the State of Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma; the completion of the survey of the east boundary of the Yellowstone

National Park; the completion of the surveys in several townships in Oklahoma where lands were omitted at the time of the original survey because of their mountainous character, and the survey of eight islands in Wisconsin, two in Michigan, and one in Iowa.

SUSPENDED AND REJECTED SURVEYS.

A gratifying improvement in the surveying service is indicated by the diminution in the number of surveys found, upon examination in the field, to be defective in execution.

The causes of nonacceptance of surveys are defects discovered in the returns either by the surveyor-generals or this Office; errors developed by the field examinations, such as imperfect alignment, insufficient memorials, faulty monumentation, excess of limit of error in measurements, failure to properly mark the monuments and bearing trees, general carelessness in the work, and fraudulent surveys, bearing no evidence of an attempt to comply with contract and instructions.

During the year surveys were suspended under two contracts in California, four in Nevada, one each in New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. In all of these cases, with the exception of three contracts in Nevada, portions of the surveys under each contract were found to have been properly executed and were duly accepted, and the remainder suspended for necessary corrections in the field or in the returns. The entire work under three contracts in Nevada was suspended because of general failure to comply with the requirements of the Manual of Surveying Instructions, and a correction in the field was ordered.

The surveys under one contract in Arizona were rejected because of the failure on the part of the deputy surveyor to execute the surveys in his own proper person, as required by the terms of his contract. An appeal to the Department was taken in this case, and the action of this Office in rejecting the surveys was affirmed. In the case of one contract in New Mexico, the surveys were suspended several years ago and thirty days were allowed the deputy surveyor to correct the work in the field. An extension of time for making the corrections was requested by the deputy and granted by this Office. No steps having been taken by the deputy in the matter of perfecting his surveys, the same were, in February last, rejected by this Office and the surveyor-general was authorized to let a new contract for the work.

SOUTH BOUNDARY OF COLORADO.

During the last fiscal year the final returns of the resurvey of this boundary line were filed.

The field work of the resurvey was thoroughly inspected by an

examiner of surveys and the astronomical work tested by an experienced astronomical engineer connected with this Office. The monuments along the line were reported to have been well within the requirements of the contract and special instructions, and the examination of the field observations in the astronomical determinations showed very great care and accuracy on the part of the astronomer who conducted the instrumental work. The resurvey was accepted and maps filed in the offices of the surveyors-general of Colorado and New Mexico.

Since the re-establishment numerous inquiries have been received as to the effect of the new location of the line upon lands lying along the boundary which have been thrown into the Territory of New Mexico, and questions of jurisdiction have arisen in consequence.

This Office responds to such questions by the statement that the matter of adoption of this line as the true boundary between the State of Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma and the change of jurisdiction over adjoining lands will have to be settled and determined by negotiations between the United States and the State of Colorado, or otherwise, and I recommend that Congress be invited to take appropriate action thereon, and also to provide at the same time for the closing of the lines of public surveys to the new line.

IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.

Congress at its last session authorized the survey and marking of the unsurveyed portion of the line between the States of Idaho and Montana, estimated at 450 miles, and there was appropriated for this purpose the sum of \$50,000.

Upon the recommendation of this Office, I was authorized by the Department to enter into contract with Howard B. Carpenter, whose experience and qualifications were of the highest character, and whose excellent work in surveying the south boundaries of Utah and Colorado has been noted in previous reports.

The Idaho-Montana boundary line is the only one remaining unsurveyed and unmarked of all the lines between States and Territories of the United States. It follows the divide or watershed of the Bitter Root Mountain Range southwardly until it reaches the Rocky Mountains, or Continental Divide, the crest of which it then follows to its intersection with the east boundary of Idaho.

The problem of ascertaining the true watershed of these two mountain ranges is an interesting one, requiring accurate judgment and experience in mountain topography and involving a multitude of reconnoissance surveys as the establishment progresses.

This important work was begun by the contractor in the spring of 1904, and will probably require two seasons to complete.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OBSERVATIONS TO DETERMINE LIMITS OF
PUBLIC LANDS IN NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA.

At the date of my last report Mr. Arthur D. Kidder, examiner of surveys of this Office, who was detailed to ascertain the true location of the one hundred and third meridian (east boundary of New Mexico) and also the proper intersection of this meridian with the latitude of 32° north and the intersection of the one hundredth meridian with the latitude of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north had nearly completed his determinations.

During the last fiscal year Examiner Kidder completed his work, all the observations and determinations have been finished, and the results worked up in a detailed report submitted by him to this Office. This report, which is very thorough and exhaustive, giving all particulars of astronomical observations, deductions, and calculations, exhibiting very clearly the conditions which exist along the one hundredth and one hundred and third meridians and the above-named latitude lines, and giving the amount of variation from their proper positions, was forwarded to the Department, with the suggestion that it be transmitted to Congress for the basis of any legislative action looking toward a re-establishment of the boundary lines of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas which that body may deem best to take.

FIELD EXAMINATION OF SETTLERS' APPLICATIONS FOR SURVEYS.

Under the "Timber and Stone Act" lands can be entered only after having been surveyed, and as the demand for the entry of lands under this act had reached enormous proportions in heavily timbered regions, owing to the desire to secure the timber, large areas were surveyed upon affidavits of settlement which were afterwards discovered to be fictitious. Parties were found to be engaged in manufacturing applications for surveys, and on rocky land covered with thick growth of valuable timber it became a business to erect rude cabins of logs and to make a pretense of clearing off the land in order to form a basis to sworn statements that bona fide settlement was accomplished.

During the last year it was decided to use the corps of examiners of surveys to investigate in the field all applications for surveys which alleged settlement, and the result has proven the wisdom of this course.

In the timbered regions no real settlement to any extent was found, but in most cases a mere camping hut, without furniture and destitute of the means of housekeeping, was all that the examiner could discover on the ground. It was learned that these alleged settlers resided in distant towns and cities, and that they were induced to lend their names by promises of rewards after the survey was accomplished, evidently having no intention to make their homes on the land.

This investigation has thus far resulted in materially checking the rapid absorption by unscrupulous persons of the valuable timber now standing on the public lands in the mountain districts.

WITHDRAWALS OF LAND UNDER THE RECLAMATION ACT.

Under your direction, this office has charge of the withdrawals of land for irrigation purposes. It carries out the orders of the Department in these cases by directing the local land offices to note that entries are suspended in certain townships.

Under the act two forms of withdrawal are authorized.

The first form makes provision for absolute withdrawal from all forms of disposal, owing to the desire on the part of the Department to use the withdrawal tracts for reservoir sites.

The second form suspends all disposals except for homesteads, and restricts the latter to certain limited areas and provides that the homesteader shall conform to requirements in respect to using the water. These withdrawn lands are the tracts intended to be benefited by the irrigation works, and they are made temporary at first so that in case the project is not found feasible the lands may be restored to entry.

This office records and promulgates all withdrawals, which involves considerable clerical labor, as the amount of acreage of withdrawn lands at the close of the fiscal year was in excess of 33,000,000 acres, consisting of blocks of land set apart from time to time upon recommendation of the Director of the United States Geological Survey as the surveys progress.

SURVEYS IN UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION.

This large reservation, embracing over 2,000,000 acres, was by Congressional enactment authorized to be surveyed in its entirety and thrown open to settlement and entry on October 1, 1904.

Township and subdivisional surveys had been made within the reservation twenty and thirty years ago for the purpose of allotment, and the additional surveys authorized were intended to complete the subdivision of the whole reservation. Contracts were let amounting to \$94,000, but owing to early snows in 1903 only a small portion of the eighteen contracts was finished, and it was found that the field work of the remainder could not be finished in the season of 1904, examined, and field notes and plats prepared in time to admit of opening the reservation on October 1, 1904. Congress then extended the time to March 10, 1905.

At the close of the last fiscal year many of the contracts were completed and inspection was in progress. It is believed that all the surveys will be executed and allotments made before the end of the calendar year, so that the opening may take place at the time appointed. The only contingency that may arise, and it is one that accompanies all public land surveys, is that the surveys may upon inspection be pronounced defective in some particulars and require correction in order to conform to the requirements of the Manual, but as extraordi-

nary precautions were taken to let contracts for this work only to reliable surveyors, it is thought that few erroneous surveys will be made.

SURVEYS IN ALASKA.

At the date of my last report this Office was awaiting the result of an investigation to be made by an examiner of surveys ordered to Alaska to inquire into the conditions there in respect to surveys of the public lands.

Mr. J. Frank Warner was selected for this mission and has made a thorough investigation of Alaskan surveys. His report is appended.

This Office had previously suspended action on numerous claims surveyed under the act of June 3, 1891, and the act of May 10, 1898, as the returns of such surveys seem to indicate that the law had not been strictly complied with. The examiner's report confirmed the correctness of this surmise, and this Office rejected the surveys, requiring new and correct lines and the establishment of adequate corners.

The matter of initiating the mission surveys was inquired into, and after receiving the examiner's report, contracts for the survey of all of the mission claims were authorized. Owing, however, to the delays incident to the vast distance to the surveyor-general's office, and to misunderstandings on the part of the contractors as to compensation, this Office succeeded in perfecting only a small fraction of the contracts for the groups of mission surveys at the close of the last fiscal year. It is expected that this work will now proceed to completion by the close of another year.

The establishment of the base and meridian lines necessary to initiate the rectangular system of public land surveys in Alaska has been attended with much difficulty, owing to the reluctance of reliable surveyors to undertake such work in the face of the enormous obstacles found in this district. The report of an examiner was awaited prior to selecting a surveyor for the work.

Upon his recommendation a contract was entered into with a deputy surveyor who, it is believed, is qualified to carry the work of the basic lines to a successful completion. The contract was let during the last fiscal year, but it is doubtful if the surveys will be finished during the season of 1904.

Owing to insurmountable difficulties in the establishment of the regular base, standard, and meridian lines, difficulties which were not met with outside of Alaska, the progress of public surveys in Alaska will necessarily be vexatiously slow, but as soon as the base and standard lines are surveyed it is expected that the surveys of the desirable lands will proceed with greater expedition than this office has up to the present time been able to attain.

RESURVEYS IN COLORADO.

At its last session Congress authorized extensive resurveys in north-western Colorado, in Routt and Rio Blanco counties, there having been brought to the attention of Congress the fact long known to this office that grave defects existed in the original surveys executed many years ago at a time when no inspections were made prior to payment therefor.

Nearly a hundred townships were involved. The surveyor-general of Colorado was directed in June last to enter into contracts for resurveys, the liability of which amounted to \$50,000. Ten contracts were let, and the work is being vigorously prosecuted.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented under the several grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon roads 4,551,071.66 acres, and 216 railroad and wagon-road patents were issued.

Of the area embraced in railroad and wagon-road listings and selections, 4,660 acres were canceled.

There were docketed and reinstated during the year 461 cases, and 348 were closed. Of the 1,200 cases pending at the close of the year, 178 only were ready for action, the balance having been already decided or suspended. Of the 1,130 entries on hand for action during the year, 418 were disposed of, leaving 712 pending June 30, 1904, of which 342 are included in docket cases and 345 are suspended, leaving 25 ready for action.

The 385 applications for lands within the State of Michigan which were pending at the beginning of the year have all been disposed of.

Of the 10,577 letters that were on hand for action during the year all but 205 were disposed of.

ADJUSTMENTS.

The suit brought by the United States against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Northern Pacific Railway to cancel patents issued to the railroad company, to which the railway company is successor, was decided by the United States Supreme Court February 23, 1904 (193 U. S., 1), in favor of the company, and relieved from suspension a large number of claims for lands lying north of Portland, Oreg., and within the overlapping limits of that company's grant by the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, and the forfeited portion of its grant by the act of July 2, 1864. All these claims have been examined with a view to their adjustment under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597, 620), excepting those wherein patents have issued and which for that reason do not come within the purview of said act;

159 have been listed for approval and have been approved by the Department for relinquishment by the company, and the company has been called upon to make the relinquishments. The remainder, excepting the few cases where the individual claimants have elected to relinquish, and which have received appropriate action, have either been rejected as not coming within the law authorizing the relinquishment, or the settlers called upon to make their election to retain or relinquish the land, or are ready for listing for submission to the Department for approval for relinquishment by the company.

In addition to the above there have been before the Office for action during the year 849 cases under the act of July 1, 1898, in different localities, 244 of which have been closed, and 457 were considered and received action looking to the final disposal. The railroad company has filed relinquishments in 248 cases, embraced in 24 lists, approved by the Department, and relieved them from conflict.

The act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), provided for the relinquishment by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the United States and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof of the Mount Rainier National Park and the Pacific Forest Reserve, and the release and reconveyance was duly made. The lines of survey have been protracted by calculation over said park and reserve, and the area of the odd-numbered sections therein and within the primary limits of the company's grant, which are the lands this Office has held the company is entitled to relinquish and select lieu for, has been computed and a complete examination has been made of all lists of selections filed by the company in lieu of the land relinquished, but the claims of the company under this act could not be finally adjusted and closed for the reasons that many of the selections are still unsurveyed and some are in conflict with other claims, and also that the company claims the right of selection in lieu of lands within its indemnity limits and the Pacific Forest Reserve, which question has not yet been determined by the Department.

An examination has been made of the lands lying within the overlapping indemnity limits of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, main line, and the primary limits of the forfeited Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant, and lists prepared of all the lands therein which have been patented to the Southern Pacific Company, of all lands which have been selected by said company but not patented, and of all lands which have been applied for by it and the applications are pending, for the purpose of preparing a record for the institution of suit against the Southern Pacific Company for the recovery of the patented lands and for quieting the title in the United States in all other odd sections of lands within said overlap, the right of selection of which is claimed by said company, and the suit has been brought.

Upon examination of the proofs made on their holdings by settlers

in New Mexico, known as "small-holding claimants," under sections 16, 17, and 18 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854), as amended by the acts of February 21, 1893 (27 Stat., 470), and June 27, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), it was found that their claims covered in whole or in part odd-numbered sections within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company which had passed under said grant and could not be secured to the settlers. The railroad company was called upon to relinquish its claim under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat., 194), but declined to do so for the reason that the claims of the settlers in many instances covered but a small part of a section, and such part being the only part fit for agricultural purposes would leave the balance of the section unsalable; and thereupon Congress passed the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 556).

This latter act authorizes the railroad company, when requested by the Secretary of the Interior so to do, to relinquish to the United States any part or the whole of any section covered by the claims of these settlers within the Territory of New Mexico and select other lands of equal quality in lieu thereof, as may be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Interior. Following this act, an examination was made of the records and plats of this office and a list of all the small-holding claimants shown by them was prepared, which, together with instructions for carrying the act into effect, was transmitted to the local land officers.

Under the act of March 3, 1903, which provided for the relief of certain settlers in Alabama on lands within the limits of the grants to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Girard and the Tennessee and Coosa railroads by authorizing the relinquishment to the United States of any land recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction from such settlers, by either of said railroad companies or its assigns, releases have been made, submitted to, and accepted by the Department in 104 cases, and proper action looking to securing title to the homesteaders or the parties claiming under them have been taken.

The large number of cases involving lands within the State of Minnesota and within the limits of the grants by Congress to aid in the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, main line and branches, which had been suspended pending the adjustments of said grants and were relieved from suspension during the previous year by the completion of the adjustment, have all been disposed of.

Congress passed an act, which was approved February 26, 1904 (33 Stat., 51), for "the relief of settlers on lands in Sherman County, in the State of Oregon." The lands referred to are those lying within the limits of the grant by the act of February 25, 1867 (14 Stat., 409), to aid in the construction of The Dalles military wagon road, and the withdrawal on that portion of the grant to the Northern Pacific Rail-

road (now Railway) Company along the Columbia River between Wallula, Wash., and Portland, Ore., which was declared forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890. Under a departmental ruling these lands were held to have been excepted from the wagon-road grant, were opened to entry, and numerous parties settled upon them and made entries. Subsequently, the United States Supreme Court decided that they passed under the wagon-road grant, and the claims of the settlers having failed, it was with a view to the relief of persons who made settlement, entry, and improvement of these lands that the act of February 26, 1904, was passed.

That act authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a very extensive investigation to determine what claimants there are, the reasonable value of the lands settled upon, the dates of the settlements, and the value of the improvements of the several classes at the several dates named.

Instructions have been prepared and transmitted to the local land officers, and a special agent, who has been detailed to make the investigation, for their guidance in collecting the information desired by Congress.

Instructions under the act of April 19, 1904 (33 Stat., 184), "for the relief of certain settlers upon Wisconsin Central Railroad and The Dalles Military Road land grants," were prepared, approved by the Department, and issued.

This act directed that certain persons who settled upon and improved lands in Wisconsin within the conflicting limits of the grants to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway and the Wisconsin Central Railroad grants, and the lands in Oregon above described, be given credit for the period of their bona fide residence upon, and the amount of their improvements made on the lands for which they were unable to complete title, when making proof on homestead entries of other lands; but it is not believed that the settlers on The Dalles Military Road lands will seek the benefits of this act, in view of the legislation contemplated by the act of February 26, 1904 (*supra*).

RIGHTS OF WAY.

By the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), Congress granted to railroads upon certain conditions right of way through the public lands.

Rights of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska were granted upon certain conditions by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and special acts, 664 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 34 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Right of way has been approved to 615 companies, 20 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 509 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 628 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 172 have been approved, 30 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 397 have been otherwise disposed of, 21 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 33 awaiting action June 30, 1904.

Under sections 18 to 21 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended by section 2, act of May 11, 1898, rights of way have been approved to 579 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 138 received their first approval during the past year.

There were received during the year 464 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 561 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 151 have been approved, 20 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 288 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 102 awaiting action June 30, 1904.

Under the act of February 15, 1901, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of rights of way through public lands, reservations, or national parks for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water, and all beneficial uses, applications have been approved for 33 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. Twenty eight maps filed under the provisions of this act were pending July 1, 1903; 56 maps were received during the year, of which 33 were approved and 20 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter by returning for correction.

By the act of January 13, 1897, the construction of reservoirs for watering live stock upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions. There were pending under this act at the beginning of the year 4,073 declaratory statements; there were received during the year 858 new applications, making a total of 4,931 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these, 2,459 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 1,986; held for rejection or amendment, 419; approved, 54. The foregoing number having been acted upon, there remained pending unacted upon on June 30, 1904, 2,472 applications of this character.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 12 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, 2 of which received their first approval during the past year. There was received during the year under these acts 1 map, which, with those already pending, made a total of 3 maps on hand for

action during the year; of these 2 were approved as aforesaid and 1 returned for correction (since which time it has not been refiled), thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

By section 4, act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such lands as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision of the act of May 11, 1896, to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof, patent shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or irrigation; and a further amendment by section 2, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1133-1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the land shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time, the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the land for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year, as follows:

	Acres.
State of Colorado, 1, covering	1, 381. 27
State of Oregon, 5, aggregating	17, 783. 60
State of Wyoming, 5, aggregating	86, 019. 63
State of Idaho, 2, aggregating	111, 130. 77

Lists have been approved during the year, as follows:

	Acres.
State of Idaho, 2, aggregating	24, 241. 22
State of Montana, 1, covering	3, 675. 22
State of Oregon, 2, aggregating	28, 284. 83
State of Wyoming, 7, aggregating	236, 986. 93

Patents have been issued under said act during the year, as follows:

	Acres.
State of Montana, 1, covering	10, 104. 03
State of Wyoming, 3, aggregating	18, 413. 03

There have been relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of lands in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming aggregating 610,334.35 acres.

PRIVATE, INDIAN, SCHOOL, AND ARID LANDS.

The scope of the work of this division is the same as it was at the date of the last annual report.

There have been 2,345 entries under the various public land laws approved for patenting, 41 small holding or donation claims, 45 private land claims, and 3,013 Indian allotments, making a total of 5,444 cases approved for patent. Ten applications for scrip under the act

of June 2, 1858, have been approved, embracing 1,582.32 acres, and four applications have been rejected.

Of original desert land entries 7,689 have been examined, 10,816 yearly proofs, and 764 assignments, and 1,617 entries have been canceled.

Two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine original timber-culture entries have been canceled, 134 contests decided, and 106 closed during the year.

Selections under various grants to the different States have been approved for 487,064.51 acres.

There are pending 70 preemption entries, 2,565 final desert-land entries, 427 final timber-culture entries, 78 commuted timber-culture entries, 108 town-lot entries, and 1,271 Indian allotments. The State selections pending embrace an area of 1,685,002.46 acres, of which 1,177,338.08 acres are embraced in school-indemnity lists. For many years a large number of private land claims have been reported as pending, but this does not correctly represent the situation. While many private claims remain unpatented, they are not strictly pending before this Office; because, while duly confirmed and surveyed, they have never been called up by the confirmees or their legal representatives, and the owners being unknown to this Office, it has long been the practice to issue patents only for such claims as are called up by the interested parties. Of these cases there are very few which have not been approved for patenting.

A large proportion of the extensive private grants in the Territory of New Mexico have not been patented, for the reason that the owners have not reimbursed the Government for the cost of survey, as provided by law.

Forty town-site entries have been received and approved for patenting, and 39 town-site entries have been received and are pending.

CONTESTS.

The work of this division consists of the examination and decision of contests in homestead, timber culture, desert land, and timber and stone entries.

The cases that are examined in this division as the result of contests initiated in the various local offices are classified as follows:

First. Cases on appeal from decisions of the local officers on the merits thereof, called docket cases.

Second. Cases on appeal from the rejection of application to contest, applications to make entry, and other ex parte proceedings, called miscellaneous appeals.

Third. Cases in which there is no appeal from the decision of the

local officers, but which must be reviewed by this Office in order to determine whether the decisions are rendered in accordance with existing laws and regulations, called unappealed cases.

Fourth. Applications to be permitted to contest an entry of record, or for hearings before the local officers where the same have been denied, or the local officers have no power under the rules and regulations to grant the same.

Fifth. Motions for rehearing and review.

During the last year there has been not only a large increase of land contests over any previous year, but the amount of work performed far surpasses that of any previous year, considering the number of clerks engaged in this work.

There were 1,128 appealed cases received from local offices during the year, an increase of 204 over the preceding year. There were 1,234 appealed cases decided, an increase of 826 over the preceding year.

There were 4,786 unappealed cases examined and closed during the year, an increase of 782 over the preceding year.

There were 3,000 more letters and decisions written in this division than during the preceding year and an increase of 200 appeals to the Secretary for the year.

This division is about seven months behind on appealed cases and three months on unappealed cases, a gain of three months and one month, respectively, for the year.

SWAMP LANDS AND SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

New claims to swamp land in place were reported during the year ended June 30, 1904, in favor of the several States to which the swamp land grants have been extended, amounting to 259,691.27 acres. This is an increase of 27,575.56 acres over the amount reported during the preceding year. The amount of swamp lands patented was 259,207.23 acres, a decrease of 2,650,540.65 acres from the acreage patented the preceding year, which is accounted for by the fact that during that year one patent was issued covering 2,862,280 acres, in the Everglades and Mangrove Swamp of Florida. Claims to the amount of 128,795.80 acres were rejected.

Swamp land indemnity claims were finally disposed of as follows:

Cash indemnity paid amounting to \$1,926.20, on the basis of 1,540.96 acres; land indemnity certified 200 acres; and cash and land indemnity rejected on the basis of 121,080 acres.

The number of contests against swamp land claims decided was 90; and the number of entries and locations in conflict with swamp land claims relieved or canceled was 148.

UNITED STATES AND STATE MAPS.

The completion and delivery of the 1902 United States map was prevented after the receipt of only 200 copies by the Baltimore fire, and on March 1, 1904, the lithographers were advised of their release from further liability under the contract. By act of Congress approved March 28, 1904, the unexpended balance under this contract was made available for the 1904 edition. Steps were immediately taken to hasten the completion of the 1903 edition, and about 3,000 copies of this map have been received up to June 30, 1904.

The work of bringing the copper-plate base of the United States map up to date for the 1904 edition is being pushed as rapidly as may be. Contract for lithographing 63,000 copies of the 1904 map, more or less, has been entered into with a Philadelphia firm, who have expressed their readiness to take up the work promptly, as soon as transfers are delivered to them, which will be in a few weeks. The contract for printing this edition provides that within five weeks after order is received to print, the first 10,000 copies are to be delivered; that four weeks shall be allowed for the delivery of the second and each succeeding 10,000 copies, and that the entire edition is to be completed within twenty-five weeks after the work of printing is begun.

The compilation of a map of Washington is well in hand; maps of Wyoming and Minnesota have been revised and partly recompiled, and are ready for final tracing; while a new map of Michigan is now ready for the lithographers, as soon as contract is entered into for the new fiscal year. New editions of Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona have been received since June 30, 1903.

MINERAL LANDS.

There were pending July 1, 1903, 2,967 mineral entries, and 1,821 were received during the year, of which number 2,591 were approved for patenting and 42 canceled. And there were pending on July 1, 1904, 2,155 entries, of which 1,221 are awaiting examination and 934 have been examined and suspended.

There were pending July 1, 1903, 129 coal entries, and 210 were received during the year, of which number 172 have been approved for patenting and 167 were pending July 1, 1904.

On July 1, 1903, there were 141 mineral contests pending, and 83 were received during the year, of which number 102 have been decided and closed, leaving 122 pending July 1, 1904, of which number 97 have been examined but not closed and 25 awaiting original examination.

PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS.

On July 1, 1903, there were pending in this division 18,341 entries and filings awaiting reports from special agents or action upon reports already received or hearings had under such reports. During the past

year there have been received in the division 10,224 entries and filings. Of the total number, 1,290 entries were held for cancellation or suspended on special agents' reports; 540 hearings were ordered on such reports; 1,231 entries were canceled for various reasons; and 1,592 entries were approved for patent; 7,285 entries were relieved from suspension and referred to other divisions for appropriate action, leaving 18,457 entries and filings in this division July 1, 1904. Nearly all of the pending entries are in course of examination by either the special agents or the office with a view to their final disposition. The slight increase in the number of alleged fraudulent entries pending in this division over that shown by my last annual report, is due largely to departmental instructions of November 18, 1902, directing investigation of timber and stone entries in the States of Oregon, California, and Washington. The special agents have been directed to report the result of their investigations of this class of cases at the earliest possible moment, and the office has been exerting every effort to lessen the number of entries under suspension. More than 6,000 of such entries have been relieved from suspension during the past year.

With respect to unlawful inclosures, 137 reports were received, showing an area of 1,353,567 acres of public land unlawfully inclosed. Through the efforts of the special agents, 39 unlawful inclosures, embracing 717,505 acres of public land, have been removed, and proceedings are pending to compel the removal of the remaining cases reported. Specific instructions have been given the special agents to secure the removal of all unlawful inclosures upon the public lands, and the Office is pleased to say that material progress is being made in this direction, many of the maintainers of such inclosures proceeding to remove their fences as soon as their attention is called by the special agents to the requirements of the law. In some cases, however, legal proceedings have been found necessary to impress upon the violators of the law the determination of this Office to keep the public lands open to the home builder.

In the matter of timber depredations there has been a notable decrease both in the value and amount of timber unlawfully taken from the public lands. During the year, 347 cases of timber trespass were reported, involving timber of the value of \$337,515.43; 48 civil suits were recommended for the recovery of damages for such trespasses; 68 propositions of settlement, involving \$53,398.40, were accepted; and the sales of timber unlawfully cut, and seized by special agents as Government property, amounted to \$9,668.43. There was turned into the public Treasury for fines imposed and judgments rendered in prosecutions for timber trespass the sum of \$17,270.86, and the amount recovered through compromises of timber trespass suits was \$25,733.90. On July 1, 1904, there were pending in the United States courts 125 civil suits for the recovery of \$2,009,863.30,

representing the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken from the public lands, and 324 criminal prosecutions for cutting and removing such timber in violation of law.

In my last annual report mention was made of the fact that the act of March 11, 1902 (32 Stat., 63), permitting the affidavits, proofs, and oaths required of applicants under the homestead, preemption, timber-culture, desert land and timber and stone laws to be made before certain officers named in the act, other than the local officers, had facilitated the making of entries in violation of law. To remedy this evil as far as possible the local officers have been directed to advise parties desiring to make final proof before other officers than themselves that the final proofs, if so made, would possibly be suspended until an examination thereof could be had by a special agent. The special agents have been directed, when parties insist upon making final proofs outside of the local offices, to arrange such times and places therefor as will permit of their being present to examine the claimants and witnesses. This plan it is hoped will result in materially reducing the number of hearings in connection with alleged fraudulent entries, and every effort is being made to secure an investigation of all claims prior to the issuance of final certificates, in which the local officers and the special agents are not satisfied that the law has been complied with.

With respect to soldiers' additional homestead rights, under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes, the Office is vigorously prosecuting an investigation of all assignments which are not absolutely perfect upon the face of the records. Experience has demonstrated the necessity for a rigid inspection of these claims. During the past year 237 of these applications have been canceled and 346 have been relieved from suspension. All soldiers' additional cases are now examined by this division and are by it referred to special agents whenever investigation is deemed necessary.

There is a growing need for a large and especially for an efficient force of special agents to protect the public interests in the unappropriated portions of the public domain. During the past year the Office has exerted every effort to give the special service branch of the work the attention it deserves. Instructions have been issued in which the duties of the agents are clearly pointed out. Books for keeping their records in a business-like manner have been supplied. They have been made to feel that they are a part of the Office, and they have shown a gratifying disposition to heartily co-operate in the efforts of the office to attain a high standard of efficiency in this branch of the service. In appreciation of the work of the Office Congress has appropriated an amount sufficient to permit of the employment of about seventy-five agents. The showing made by the detailed statement of the work of this division, with respect to the number of

reports received from the special agents during the past year, has reference only to those matters which required the making of formal reports as a basis for action by this Office. A large part of their work is performed in connection with matters, such as representing the Government at hearings in land cases; assisting the United States attorneys, and testifying in legal proceedings involving the public lands; preventing the spread of forest fires upon the public domain, and lessening the causes in which the fires have their origin; supervising the cutting of timber upon the public lands under free permits, and investigating more or less unfounded complaints of timber trespass, fraudulent entries, and unlawful inclosures, in which it has been found to be impracticable to require them to make extended reports, and in which the action taken by them appears only in their weekly detailed statements of work done. The most efficient special agents are those who, by prompt and intelligent action in their field, put a stop, in their inception, to fraudulent and unlawful schemes in connection with the public lands, thereby rendering action by the Office unnecessary.

FOREST RESERVES.

Since June 30, 1903, nine additional forest reserves have been established under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095); one has been abolished (the Crow Creek Forest Reserve, in Wyoming); the areas of four have been somewhat reduced; two have been enlarged; and two have been consolidated, as follows: The Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve and the Santa Ynez Forest Reserve, in the State of California, have been consolidated under the name of the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve. In effecting this consolidation an additional area consisting of a private land grant lying between the two reserves was included.

There are now 59 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamation under said act of March 3, 1891, embracing 62,763,494 acres.

The total increase in the area of forest reserves since June 30, 1903, is 408,529 acres.

The work in this Office connected with the extension of forest-reserve area and the adjustment of boundaries of existing reserves has now reached the stage where most careful deliberation is demanded, the most urgent need for establishing such reserves having been met. Both the importance of the objects to be accomplished by the reserves and the many local interests to be considered necessitate great care in proceeding further in this direction. The Government can well afford, at this juncture, to delay action in establishing additional reserves until the force of forest experts now engaged upon the work can, by practical field examinations and the necessary scientific

research, establish beyond reasonable doubt in what localities and to what extent further areas should be set apart for this purpose.

LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.

The delay in determining what further reserves will be ultimately proclaimed has necessitated holding extensive areas temporarily withdrawn, in order to prevent speculative appropriation of the lands in advance of the creation of the reserves. As rapidly as the reserves are finally established these withdrawals are revoked as regards all lands not included therein. From June 30, 1903, to October 1, 1904, 3,632,500 acres were restored to the public domain and thrown open to settlement and entry. By virtue of the authority vested in the Land Department and in accordance with an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, all lands of this character are now thrown open to settlement as soon as restored to the public domain, but are not open to entry or selection until after notice to that effect has been published for sixty days.

ENTRY OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

In the preliminary report by the Commission on the Public Lands attention was drawn to the importance of having all the land within the borders of forest reserves put to the best use, in consequence of which it was recommended that such lands be opened to agricultural entry, under suitable restrictions and limitations prescribed by law.

A bill (H. R. 13631), prepared in accordance with this recommendation, was introduced in Congress on March 8 last, but failed of action. In view of the importance of this measure, its enactment into law is greatly to be desired, and I accordingly urgently recommend the passage of the bill.

FOREST RESERVE FORCE.

The practical work of patrolling the reserves, and managing the many and varied interests connected with the administration of the same, has progressed satisfactorily, as far as the means at command for such work admitted. Following the usual policy, the force was expanded to its utmost during the danger or fire season, and correspondingly reduced when that had passed. As the result as many as 484 rangers were placed in the field when most needed to protect certain of the reserves. The smallest number employed at any time during the year was 200.

STOCK GRAZING IN FOREST RESERVES.

All that was said in my last annual report relative to grazing in forest reserves applies with equal force at the present time. Owing to the enlargement of some of the reserves, and the creation of new

ones during the past year, there has been an increase in the total number of both sheep and cattle and horses allowed to graze in the reserves and in the number of permits issued.

There are now 57 reserves, exclusive of the Afognak and Alexander Archipelago reserves in Alaska, containing an area of 57,853,614 acres. There have been issued 843 permits to graze 1,806,722 head of sheep in 20 of these reserves, and 5,822 permits to graze 610,091 head of cattle and horses in 48 of them.

In addition, 16 conditional permits have been issued to graze 38,100 head of sheep in the Washington Forest Reserve, to be delivered only in case the grazing areas desired are found by the forest superintendent to be as represented by the sheep owners.

The following table shows the total permits and stock for each of the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive, and the tables under the business statement of my report show the details for each reserve:

Year.	Number of re-serve.	Area in re-serves (ex-clusive of Alaska.)	Cattle and horses.			Sheep.			Total per-mits.
			Re-serves open to.	Per-mits.	Stock.	Re-serves open to.	Per-mits.	Stock.	
1901.....	40	46,006,569	32	1,926	277,621	8	391	1,214,418	2,317
1902.....	52	55,265,885	37	2,642	357,552	8	484	1,151,513	3,126
1903.....	53	57,445,085	44	4,121	529,973	14	433	1,432,567	4,554
1904.....	57	57,853,614	48	5,822	610,091	20	843	1,806,722	6,665

In addition to the above, the cattle and horses that grazed last season on the lands now in the Baker City Forest Reserve in Oregon are allowed to graze in the reserve informally during the season of 1904, but all sheep are prohibited; and in the Salt Lake City reserves in Utah all the stock that grazed on the lands last season are allowed in the reserves informally during the season of 1904, but thereafter sheep will be prohibited.

The Department issued six permits, under paragraph 22 of the circular of May 22, 1903, allowing 16,100 head of sheep to cross the reserve lands to reach 42,608 acres of private lands within the Sierra Forest Reserve.

There have also been issued by the forest officers quite a large number of permits, under paragraph 23 of said circular, allowing stock, principally sheep, to cross certain reserves to reach shipping points or grazing grounds outside of the reserves, from four to fifteen days being allowed each band of sheep to make the crossing. These crossings usually occur twice a year, the stock going one way early in the season and back again in the fall. In some instances, however, they go but one way to reach some shipping point. I have, therefore, divided these crossings into two periods, one from July 1 to December 31, 1903, and the other from January 1 to June 30, 1904. The following table shows these crossings for each reserve:

Sheep crossing permits.

Reserve.	July 1 to December 31, 1903.		January 1 to June 30, 1904.	
	Permits.	Sheep.	Permits.	Sheep.
Black Mesa, Ariz.....	52	185,965	57	178,950
San Francisco Mountains, Ariz.....	19	59,800	8	42,150
Lake Tahoe, Cal.....			2	6,400
Stanislaus, Cal.....	12	30,580	23	72,640
Sierra, Cal.....	30	79,400	30	83,600
Madison, Mont.....			1	1,800
Gila River, N. Mex.....			1	1,900
Cascade Range, Oreg.....	3	9,600		
Mount Rainier, Wash.....	1	5,700		
Big Horn, Wyo.....	32	160,630		
Total.....	149	531,675	122	387,440

At the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress there was introduced H. R. 6480 (Report No. 1148) "A bill to control grazing in forest reserves" as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who knowingly pastures or causes to be pastured any live stock upon public lands of the United States situated within a forest reserve without first having obtained a permit so to do under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not longer than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The reasons making desirable the passage of this bill were set forth in my last annual report, and I now again recommend that the Congress be requested to pass it.

FIRES IN THE FOREST RESERVES.

The eleven reserves in Arizona and New Mexico and the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, San Jacinto, and Trabuco Canyon in southern California are designated the southern reserves, and all others as the northern reserves. One year with another about 6 per cent of the fires in the southern reserves occur in the first quarter of the calendar year, 32 per cent in the second quarter, 48 per cent in the third quarter, and 18 per cent in the last quarter. In the northern reserves 0.25 per cent of the fires occur in the first quarter, 8 per cent in the second quarter, 84 per cent in the third, and 7.75 in the fourth quarter.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there were extinguished 231 fires which had passed the incipient stage when discovered. The area burned over before the fires were put out aggregated 112,817 acres, and the cost of extinguishing them, exclusive of the salaries of the forest-reserve employees, was \$4,127. This is a decrease from the prior year of 48 in this class of fires, a decrease in the area burned over of 166,917 acres, and a decrease in the extra cost of \$2,036. The large decrease in the area burned over is partly

accounted for by the fact that a large fire in the Mount Rainier Reserve in Washington in September, 1902 (fiscal year, 1903), burned over 129,018 acres.

A report by quarters for the calendar year is probably a more satisfactory showing than one for the fiscal year. Under the business statement of my report will be found a table showing the number of fires which had passed the incipient stage when discovered, and the area burned over for each reserve by quarters of the calendar year 1903 and the first half of the year 1904.

AUTHORITY TO MAKE ARRESTS.

In regard to the bills heretofore recommended by this Department, and successively introduced in the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses, to confer authority upon forest officers to make arrests for violation of the laws and regulations relating to forest reserves, it is a matter for serious regret that as yet no legislation has been secured on the subject.

A bill for this purpose was introduced in the House at the last session of Congress (H. R. 7296), received favorable action by that body, and is now before the Senate.

The management of the reserves is so hampered by the want of such authority that the passage of this bill is greatly desired by this Office.

FREE USE OF TIMBER.

The people are rapidly coming to understand the free-use permit system in procuring timber needed for individual use of settlers, miners, prospectors, and residents, for firewood, fencing, building, mining, prospecting, and other domestic purposes, and the number who take advantage of the privilege is rapidly increasing.

There has been some dissatisfaction expressed because of delays in securing these permits, but in almost all cases this has been found to be the fault of the applicant rather than of the forest officers, due to the fact that the applications are not sent in until the timber is wanted, and then the stormy season sets in or the harvest time has come on before the work can be completed.

The quarterly reports of the forest officers show 3,265 applications submitted, while but 2,224 applications were reported for the preceding fiscal year.

The applications were for the removal of both living and dead timber to the amount of 5,764,683 feet B. M. and 53,569 cords.

The amount of dead timber allowed during the year was in excess of the amount of living timber allowed to be taken under the free-use provisions of law. Areas of dead timber are allotted to the free-use applicants in small tracts, which they are required to clear up

thoroughly. This and much green timber wastefully cut in former years and now utilized under the free-use system has been removed, to the great benefit of the forest reserves.

SALES OF TIMBER WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

Three hundred and seventy petitions for sale of timber from lands in the forest reserves have been presented, involving 69,257,710 feet of timber B. M. and 87,032 cords of wood.

One hundred and eighteen petitions were pending before the Office at the date of last report.

Three hundred and seventy-seven sales have been effected and of the proceeds of such sales and amounts received on previous sales in which there were deferred payments, there has been realized and paid into the Treasury \$58,436.19, and a very considerable amount arising from such sales is held in the hands of receivers of public moneys at the several United States land offices, as unofficial moneys pending approval of agreements and other necessary proceedings in several cases.

Twenty cases have been refused or abandoned by petitioners for various reasons, and 91 petitions are pending necessary official action or the compliance of petitioners with Department orders relative thereto.

The timber sought and sold has been largely dead, or, as in the case of the Black Hills Forest Reserve, so seriously affected by insects as to make its early destruction certain, as well as to seriously imperil the surrounding timber not so affected, and every effort has been made to clear the reserves of dead and insect-infested timber wherever located. Very general success has attended such efforts and the use of such timber has been accepted by consumers in all cases where it could be made available, and while the prices realized for this class of timber have not been large, it will be observed that the results show a very considerable increase in receipts over any previous year's business.

Little difficulty has been experienced in inducing economical use of timber, and in securing a suitable clearing up of the cut-over areas, so indispensable to the future welfare of the reserves, and it may be said that the improvement in conditions has been so marked as to be very satisfactory.

SAWMILLS IN FOREST RESERVES.

The policy of recommending the granting of permits for the installation of sawmills in the reserves where the conditions seemed to demand such action has been persisted in, and a considerable number of such permits have been issued to persons of undoubted character and responsibility under such restrictions as appeared to be demanded by the conditions.

The results have justified such action.

So far as known, not one case has resulted unfortunately, but, on the contrary, the practice of locating such mills near the cutting area in sale cases has tended to promote a more economical use of timber, better facilities for supplying the products to the consumer, and a more satisfactory understanding with all concerned. It may be said in addition that this practice has resulted in more careful methods in the management and control of fires, and has furnished a corps of trained assistants in cases where fires have attained proportions beyond the control of the forest officers.

EXPORT OF FOREST RESERVE TIMBER ACROSS THE STATE LINE.

In my report last year it was pointed out that the requirement in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34-36), that all timber procured from forest reserves must be used in the State or Territory in which the reserve lies needs to be modified. Report to that effect, recommending that, while leaving the restriction operative in general, the Secretary of the Interior be given discretionary powers in exceptional cases, was made to the Department by this Office on December 28, 1901, submitting the draft of a bill which, upon your recommendation, was subsequently introduced as H. R. 9202 (Fifty-seventh Congress, first session), and was favorably reported upon, with a slight amendment, by the Public Lands Committee of the House. As so amended it was introduced in the Senate at the next session of Congress, but failed of passage. On February 26 last it was again introduced as H. R. 13095 (Fifty-eighth Congress, second session), but was not acted upon.

In the reports upon this bill above referred to the importance of its passage has been urged upon the ground that the practical operation of the forest reserve administration act of June 4, 1897, has clearly shown that, while the limitation in question is undoubtedly advisable on the whole, yet it has resulted in many instances in working serious hardship, especially in cases in which forest reserves contain the natural sources of timber supply for persons living on prairie lands across the State line. In such cases the effect of the limitation is to deprive the people of timber.

Again, it has been shown that the practical working of this restriction in the timbered districts of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho results in much of the timber being left to waste, since there is not a sufficient demand in the local market in each State to utilize all of it.

The failure to modify this restriction in the manner proposed in the bill now before Congress causes such serious embarrassment in administering certain of the reserves that it is to be hoped that the bill will be enacted into law at the coming session of Congress.

REVENUE FROM SALE OF TIMBER AND OTHER MATERIAL AND RENTING
OR LEASING LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

Under the present laws the only resources on forest reserves which may be utilized by the Government for a money consideration are the timber thereon and mineral and other springs; the sale of forest reserve timber being provided for in the acts of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 35), and June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 661), and the leasing of springs in forest reserves being authorized by the act of February 28, 1899 (30 Stat., 908).

Already the beneficial results from authorizing sales of timber within the reserves have fully demonstrated the advisability of such legislation, the receipts from sales made in the reserve in which a system of timber sales is now well under way (the Black Hills Forest Reserve, in South Dakota) having produced, during each of the last three years, a revenue in excess of the total outlay for the administration of the reserve.

The use of timber is, however, only one of the privileges which form a proper source of revenue in administering the reserves. Of as great importance in certain localities is that of grazing. The revenue that should be derived from a reasonable charge for grazing within certain of the reserves would be in proportion to the magnitude of the great wool industry in those localities; and there certainly appears to be no good and sufficient reason for allowing that industry use of the herbage within the reserves free of charge while requiring that the lumber trade shall pay for its supplies drawn from the same source.

There are also now numerous sawmills, hotels, road ranches, summer resorts, stores, and other establishments within the reserves, all of which should pay a small charge each year for the privileges granted of so occupying and using forest reserve lands.

Under such management it would not be long before the reserves would become more than self-supporting. Yearly appropriations for their care would cease to be necessary. It accordingly appears advisable that Congress should take the proper action to this end at an early date.

In considering legislation on this subject, I deem it well to call attention to the fact that so far all money received from forest reserves has been paid into the Treasury of the United States, where it ceases to be available for reserve work without a special appropriation by Congress.

That a change from this policy is desirable is evident, and was fully recognized in the above-mentioned act of February 28, 1899, which provides, in the matter of leasing mineral and other springs, as follows:

That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund to be expended in the care of public forest reservations.

Similar provision should be made in all further legislation of this kind.

In addition, it is desirable that the States and Territories in which these reserves are located should have a certain money interest in the management of such reserves; and it is believed that this could be best accomplished by having a certain portion (25 per cent) of the net income from each reserve go to the State or Territory in which it is situated.

This provision would do much, it is believed, to win the good will and enlist the co-operation of the people where the reserves are located, and thus would aid materially in the administration and care of the reserves. The people would have an interest in the protection of the timber and range which would greatly assist the field force.

As meeting all of the desired ends, I wish to invite attention to the bill, drafted in this office, which was introduced in the Fifty-seventh Congress, in both the House and Senate, but failed of action; and which was subsequently reintroduced in the last session of Congress as H. R. 7295 (Fifty-eighth Congress, second session).

In view of the importance of this measure I recommend that this pending bill receive favorable consideration at the coming session of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVILEGES.

Applications to be allowed the occupancy and use of forest reserve lands for various special privileges have exceeded by about two-thirds the number filed during the preceding fiscal year, and with four exceptions they pertain to the old forest reserves existing at the date of the last annual report. As against the 166 applications then reported as having been received and considered, 226 have been filed during the past fiscal year. Of these more than one-half have been submitted to the Department with recommendation for favorable action in most cases. Upon departmental instructions returned, permit has been granted on one-half of the applications filed and one-seventh have been rejected.

A large number of the remaining portion of the applications filed have been returned to the forest officer for amendment or supplemental report required before they could be properly submitted for departmental action. About one-sixth of the applications received are awaiting action by this office.

The applications rejected have been mainly those seeking fencing privileges prohibited by the statute, or applications for irrigation and telephone right of way erroneously submitted under the law applicable in the cases. In the latter class the rejection was, therefore, not an actual denial of the privilege sought, but a notice to the applicants of the statutory requirements in procuring the desired franchise.

The rejected applications also embrace requests made for permission to conduct road houses for which there was no real or great demand from the traveling public, and to establish road houses, hotels, and stores with saloons, which latter feature is disallowed in the interests of proper forest reserve administration. No applications have been refused wherein the privilege sought was deemed essential to the development of legitimate mining enterprises, or to the well-being of the settler and home maker, and at the same time shown not to be detrimental to forest reserve interests.

SELECTIONS IN LIEU OF LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

The following tables exhibit the progress of the work during the year ended June 30, 1904, in the adjustment of selections made in lieu of patented lands and unperfected claims within forest reserves, under acts of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), and June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 614):

PERFECTED CASES.

Items.	Cases.	Total cases.	Areas.	Total areas.
Pending June 30, 1903.....		5,404		1,263,236.93
Received during year ended June 30, 1904.....		3,256		466,623.80
		8,660		1,729,860.73
Approved for patent during year ended June 30, 1904.....	2,910		578,793.20	
Rejected during the year ended June 30, 1904.....	134	3,044	23,040.10	601,833.30
Total pending June 30, 1904.....		5,616		1,128,027.43
Approved by Commissioner, but not for patent (unsurveyed).....	204			
Hearings ordered in.....	29			
To Secretary on appeal.....	92			
Cases suspended under various orders, or awaiting additional proof called for.....	2,841		784,856.17	
On which no action has been taken.....	2,450	5,616	343,171.26	1,128,027.43

Acres.

Average acreage of selections approved for patent.....	195.46
Average acreage of selections rejected.....	171.90

UNPERFECTED CASES.

Items.	Cases.	Total cases.	Areas.	Total areas.
Received up to June 30, 1903.....		35		5,752.02
Approved for patent up to June 30, 1903.....	3		480.00	
Rejected up to June 30, 1903.....	7	10	1,123.76	1,603.76
Pending June 30, 1903.....		25		4,148.26
Received during year ended June 30, 1904.....		11		1,711.82
		36		5,860.08
Approved for patent during year ended June 30, 1904.....	11		1,769.00	
Rejected during year ended June 30, 1904.....	5	16	800.00	2,569.00
		20		3,291.08
Approved by commissioner, but not for patent.....	3		440.00	
Cases suspended awaiting additional evidence called for, reports from forest officers and determination of hearings ordered.....	17	20	2,851.08	3,291.08

MISCELLANEOUS CASES AND APPEALS.

In connection with such selections there have been received, docketed, and acted upon, mainly during the year ended June 30, 1904, appeals, contested, and miscellaneous cases as follows:

	Cases.
Received and docketed	538
Acted upon and finally closed	314
Acted upon but not yet closed	49
Awaiting action	175
	— 538

The work on these selections, appeals, etc., during the year involved the preparation and dispatch of 19,999 letters and decisions covering 31,565 pages.

All selections received at this Office prior to November 1, 1903, except only cases held under orders of suspension, have been examined and either approved or rejected, or are awaiting receipt of additional evidence called for.

The following tables present a general summary of all selections received under said acts, in lieu of both patented lands and unperfected claims, up to June 30, 1904, with the acreage of land selected and the action had thereon:

PERFECTED CASES.

	Cases.	Total cases.	Areas.	Total areas.
Number of selections received		10, 853		2, 287, 746. 92
Patented	4, 502		1, 028, 363. 36	
Rejected	735	5, 237	131, 356. 13	1, 159, 719. 49
Pending		5, 616	1, 159, 719. 49	1, 128, 027. 43

UNPERFECTED CASES.

	Cases.	Total cases.	Areas.	Total areas.
Received		46		7, 463. 84
Approved for patent	14		2, 249. 00	
Rejected	12	26	1, 923. 76	4, 172. 76
Cases pending		20		3, 291. 08

PRESERVATION OF GAME AND FISH.

In my last report I recommended that the attention of Congress be called to the need for a Federal statute that would tend to harmonize State legislation upon the subject of protection of game and fish within the several Federal forest reserves, without creating a divided jurisdiction over such reserves, and which would not encroach upon the proprietary rights of the States to control the game and fish within their respective boundaries.

The bill (H. R. 8135) subsequently introduced in Congress for the protection of game and fish in the forest reserves of the United States is in line with this suggestion. It is, accordingly, to be hoped that it will be enacted into law at the next session of Congress.

TRANSFER OF FOREST RESERVES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I desire to renew the recommendation heretofore made by this office that the work connected with the administration of forest reserves be transferred to the Bureau of Forestry, in the Department of Agriculture.

The advisability of this action becomes more apparent as the work of administering the reserves progresses, as development of the service is clearly retarded by the present distribution of the work among different bureaus in two Departments. It is plainly not practicable to attain the best results under such conditions. If the application of scientific methods to the numerous forest problems arising in connection with the various industries affected by the reserves is to be properly undertaken and carried forward, it is essential to consolidate all the features of the work in one bureau, equipped with officers who have had the special scientific and practical training needed for the work.

With the intent of devising a scientific system of forestry adapted to meet the peculiar needs of this country, the Government has set apart considerably over fifty millions of acres of land for that purpose, and is now confronted with the task of working out the many problems involved in establishing such a system. The work is proving to be one of great magnitude, such industries as agriculture, grazing, mining, lumbering, transportation, manufactures, and commerce, in general, having a most intimate and dependent relation to it, as has been pointed out by President Roosevelt, in connection with expressing the opinion that "The forest problem is in many ways the most vital internal problem of the United States."

Plainly, work recognized as involving interests of such magnitude should be intrusted to a branch of the Government which can command the expert talent needed to cope with the intricacies and difficulties of the problems involved.

It is needless to state that the General Land Office is neither organized nor equipped for such work. The utmost that can be done in this office beyond handling matters pertaining to titles to the lands is to conduct the work incident to the establishment and policing of the reserves, and to regulate their occupancy and use, to a limited degree, along practical lines. The application of scientific methods in the development of a system of national forestry is altogether outside of and beyond its scope.

I, therefore, most earnestly desire to see this work placed by Congress in the charge of a scientific branch of the Government, in which it can be expanded properly along the lines essential to its success.

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

Under date of October 22, 1903, the President appointed a Commission on the Public Lands to report to him upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and the use, condition, and disposal of the public lands. This commission consists of W. A. Richards, chairman, F. H. Newell, and Glifford Pinchot. The commission was authorized and directed by the President to avail itself of all means of information in the Executive Departments, and, especially, in the General and local land offices, the reclamation service, and the Bureau of Forestry. The commission was directed to report either in whole or in part as early as the importance and extent of the questions to be considered would permit, and in any event not later than December 1, 1904.

The commission has held numerous meetings in this city and a number of clerks and special agents from the General Land Office have been and are now engaged in making investigations in the field and compiling statistics for the use of the commission. In several cities in the public land States public meetings for the purpose of discussing the operation of the land laws have been participated in by the commission. On March 7, 1904, a partial report of the commission was made to the President and by him submitted to Congress, where it is now under consideration. A copy of this report is herewith submitted.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 7, 1904.*

SIR: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report to you upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, respectfully submits the following partial report:

MEETINGS OF COMMISSION.

During the month of December, 1903, the Commission sat in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to receive recommendations and hear the arguments of all who might appear before it. Notice of these sittings was published through the press and special invitations to be present were extended to the public lands committees of the Congress. Senators and Representatives and others appeared before the Commission.

In January, 1904, Messrs. Pinchot and Newell, of the Commission, attended the meetings of the National Livestock Association and of the National Woolgrowers' Association in Portland, Oreg., and participated in the sessions of those associations. Returning, they also visited Sacramento, Cal.; Reno, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah;

Denver, Colo.; Cheyenne, Wyo., and conferred with governors, State land boards, public officials, and citizens generally, and discussed the questions under consideration by the Commission. Upon the return of Messrs. Pinchot and Newell to Washington the meetings of the Commission were resumed.

MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEM.

In approaching the question of attaining the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers, and the equally important question of securing the most effective use of these lands, we appreciate that extremely difficult and far-reaching problems are involved. The public lands embrace in area very nearly one-third of the entire extent of the United States and are widely scattered, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, including every variety of topography and climate. Excluding Alaska there are 23 States and 3 Territories containing public land. This includes approximately from 5 to 95 per cent of the area of these States.

Often in any one State the conditions are so diverse that the man who argues for certain points is usually found to base his argument upon conditions which exist in his locality. If not limited by geographical environment the view point is almost always that of a special industry, such as sheep or cattle raising, irrigation, etc., and the arguments are based upon a knowledge of conditions which affect that industry. It is this condition which has led to the presentation before the Commission of irreconcilable statements of existing conditions, and the divergence of opinion as to the remedies to be adopted. Certain able men insist that the public land laws are sufficient, and that however the lands are disposed of they will ultimately be put to the best use.

Others go to the other extreme and assert that nearly all of the public land laws should be repealed or modified, that they are incompatible with good administration, and that the lands now being disposed of are held in such a way that they will never furnish homes to people who might otherwise enjoy their use.

Between these two extremes there is a broad middle ground, occupied by the majority of persons who have carefully considered the subject and who agree that changes should be made and that the land laws should be simplified and codified.

ANTIQUATED LAND LAWS.

The information obtained by the Commission through the conferences in the West and the hearings in Washington discloses a prevailing opinion that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands. Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the humid region. The public lands which now remain are chiefly arid in character. Hence these laws and practices are no longer well suited for the most economical and effective disposal of lands to actual settlers.

The States and Territories where lies the greater part of the public domain are progressing rapidly in population and wealth, but not in proportion to the disposal of land. In spite of this fact and of the recognition that the land laws might be improved, there is a general fear of change and a wide demand that the present laws be allowed to stand. This is due to dread of the introduction of unfamiliar requirements and to the fear that new enactments may recognize physical conditions even less than the present ones, and may be even less suited to the needs of the country. By the use of practices sanctioned by custom, the people have heretofore been able to get along fairly well; any change in their minds is associated with more difficult requirements, and they dread innovations which may hinder rather than help home making.

The changes suggested at this time have principal bearing upon the control, use, and disposal of the forest lands, as these are among the most valuable of the lands remaining in public ownership. The repeal of the timber and stone act will unquestionably cure the most obvious defect in the administration of the public lands. Next in importance to this is the desert-land law. The Commission is not at present prepared to suggest radical changes in this law, but we believe that the change recommended hereafter in this report, together with a more careful enforcement of the law itself, and especially of those provisions which relate to the adequacy of the permanent water supply, will suffice to insure good results.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

Under the act of June 3, 1878, generally known as the timber and stone act, there has lately been an unusual increase in the number of entries, which can not be accounted for by an increase in the demands of commerce or by any unusual settlement of the localities in which the greater part of the entries were made. In 1902 there were 4,022 entries under this act, aggregating 545,253 acres, while in 1903 there were 12,249 such entries, aggregating 1,765,222 acres. A very large proportion of these entries were upon timbered land. The law was enacted to meet the demands of settlers, miners, and others for timber and stone for building, mining, and other purposes. There is much evidence, however, going to show that many entries have been made for purposes not contemplated by the Congress.

Under this law no residence upon nor cultivation of the tract entered is required. An application is made at the local land office in the district in which the land is situated to purchase 160 acres, or less, of land which it is alleged is chiefly valuable for the timber or stone, as the case may be, which it contains. Advertisement is made for sixty days, naming a date upon which evidence will be offered before the local land officers to prove the character of the land. Upon the day named such proof is offered, and, if deemed sufficient and there being no protest nor allegation of fraud or collusion, payment at the rate of \$2.50 per acre is made and final receipt is issued. This practically concludes the transaction, the issuing of the patent following in due course of time.

The only grounds upon which the entry by a qualified entryman would be refused are either that the land is not chiefly valuable for timber or stone, or that entry is not being made for the sole use and benefit of the entryman, but for speculative purposes. As the entries under this act are generally made for the timber which the land contains, proof is seldom lacking that the land is chiefly valuable for timber. It is very difficult to prove collusion or that the entry was made for speculative purposes, although it is apparent that many such entries have been made.

In the case of *United States v. Budd* (144 U. S., 154), in a decision made in March, 1892, the United States Supreme Court said (syllabus quoted):

"(1) That all the act of June 3, 1878, denounces is a prior agreement by which the patentee acts for another in the purchase.

"(2) That M. might rightfully go or send into that vicinity (the vicinity of the land) and make known generally to individuals a willingness to buy timber land at a price in excess of that which it would cost to obtain it from the Government, and that a person knowing of that offer might rightfully go to the land office and purchase a timber lot from the Government and transfer it to M. for the stated excess without violating the act of June 3, 1878."

The Commission believes that Congress did not intend that this law should be used for the acquisition of large tracts of valuable timber land by individuals or corporations, but it has been used for such purposes. Carefulness and vigilance in its administration can not prevent its being so used. A great number of such entries were recently suspended, but the most rigid investigation failed to show that any consider-

able proportion of them had been made in violation of the law, and the suspensions were removed. The fact remains, however, that many of these entries were made by nonresidents of the State in which the land is situated, who could not use the land nor the timber upon it themselves, and it is apparent that they were made for speculative purposes, and will eventually follow the course taken by many previous similar entries and become part of some large timber holding.

While this law is adapted to and chiefly used for the acquisition of timber land, many entries have been made under it where it was alleged that the land is chiefly valuable for stone. There is no doubt that the land in a very large proportion of such entries was not desired on account of the stone which it contained, but for the purpose of obtaining control of water or to add to other holdings. There are, moreover, other laws under which land containing stone may be entered.

Our conclusion is that the law is defective, because even when properly administered it may be used for purposes for which it was never intended, and we recommend its repeal.

If the timber and stone act is repealed some legislative enactment will be necessary providing for acquiring timber upon the public lands. The manner in which timber upon Indian lands has recently been disposed of suggests a plan for the disposition of this timber upon the public lands. The timber is advertised and sold to the highest bidder, with the result that the market price has been obtained.

In December, 1903, there were two sales of timber upon the ceded portion of the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota. At the first sale, on December 5, the timber upon 103,027 acres sold for \$1,432,771, an average price of \$13.90 per acre. At the second sale, on December 28, 95 per cent of the timber upon 72,856 acres sold for \$1,218,132, an average price of \$16.70 per acre. The amounts to be received from the various purchases are calculated upon the estimated amount of timber upon the land at a stated price per thousand feet, board measure, but the payments will be based upon an actual scale of the logs when cut. Logging operations now in progress indicate that more than the estimated amount of timber will be cut from these lands. It will be observed that but 95 per cent of the timber was sold at the last sale, the remaining 5 per cent being reserved for reforestation.

The average price per acre of both sales is \$15.06, and the land is retained for subsequent disposition. Had this land been disposed of under the timber and stone act the price would have been \$2.50 per acre for both land and timber. Under these sales the timber on 175,883 acres sold for \$2,650,903, and the Government still owns the land. If this land had been disposed of under the timber and stone act the Government would have received for both land and timber the sum of \$438,707, a difference of \$2,211,196.

Some means should be provided by which the matured timber upon the unreserved public lands may be sold, not only for the use of individuals, but also to supply the demands of commerce. There is now a provision of law for the free use of timber in limited quantities for domestic and mining purposes which meets the requirements of those needing small quantities, but there is no provision for the sale of timber except from forest reserves.

RECOMMENDATION OF SALE OF TIMBER.

We recommend the enactment of a law under which it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry or otherwise, under such rules and regulations and subject to such conditions and restrictions and in such quantities as he may prescribe, the right to cut and remove, within such period of time as he may fix, any timber from any unappropriated, nonmineral, surveyed public lands, after first having had such timber duly appraised, and after giving public notice of the time, terms, manner, and place of such sale; that he shall have power and authority to reject any and all bids offered at any such sale, and that it

shall be unlawful for any purchaser at such sale to sell, transfer, assign, or in any manner alienate the rights secured by him under this act, except as authorized by said Secretary; that the act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," approved June 3, 1878, and all acts amendatory thereof be repealed, and that no lands valuable chiefly for timber shall hereafter be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws; that any person who violates any of these provisions, or any regulation or requirement prescribed pursuant thereto, shall forfeit to the United States all benefits conferred, and all moneys paid by him, and that any right to cut and remove timber which he may then hold shall be canceled and revoked.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Much evidence has been submitted tending to show that in the prairie States, where it has been most used, the commutation clause of the homestead act has been of advantage to the settler without causing serious loss to the Government. On the contrary, the Government has been pecuniarily benefited by it, because under this act the land is paid for in cash after fourteen months' residence, while without commutation the entryman would receive a patent after five years' residence without paying for the land. It is no doubt true that the great majority of commutations are made in order to get a title to the land upon which money could be borrowed for its improvement.

There have been abuses of this law as of other land laws, but principally in connection with entries made upon timber lands. It has furnished a convenient means by which an individual could obtain title to 160 acres of valuable timber land which could be readily sold for more than it had cost. In this way large holdings have been acquired.

The timbered areas of the public lands of to-day are generally in mountainous regions, and are not susceptible of a high state of cultivation after being cleared of timber. Entries of such land are seldom made for farming purposes, but if it is desired to do so the settler is permitted, under the law and regulations, to sell any surplus timber upon his claim, the proceeds of which can be used in its improvement. This is a source of revenue available immediately after entry and one which is not enjoyed by the settler upon prairie land.

Our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause are still in progress, and we are not prepared at this time to recommend its repeal. We are, however, satisfied that no serious hardship will be imposed upon the actual settler by prohibiting the patenting, under its provisions, of lands chiefly valuable for timber.

DESERT-LAND LAW.

The Commission is of the opinion that the desert-land law should, for the present at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. With the experience of the past for guidance it is possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions shall be complied with. When this is done it is evident that the entryman will have earned a patent at an expense too great for speculative purposes.

The number of entries is not so large as to preclude actual inspection of each by an agent of the Government before final proof is accepted, and the required expenditures for reclamation are of such a character as to be easily ascertained. Especial attention should be directed to the proof that an adequate and permanent water supply has been provided.

There is one defect in this act which should be remedied at once. The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), permits the assignment of entries, and to invalidate an entry the illegal intent must assume some tangible form prior to entry. The mere fact that a contract to sell is made after the entry, or any other arrangement

whereby the lands are held for some other person, does not warrant cancellation. This feature of the law is the chief objection that might be urged against it.

The right to assign an entry is not in harmony with the fundamental principle underlying the public-land laws that entries should be made for the exclusive benefit of the entryman and not for the benefit of any other person, and its existence practically abrogates the restriction of the act limiting one person to one entry in a compact form, the only actual limitation being to 320 acres, which might embrace a number of noncontiguous tracts taken by assignment.

The interest of the Government and of the actual settler will be protected and promoted by a repeal of so much of the act of March 3, 1891, as permits the assignment of desert-land entries.

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN FOREST RESERVES.

However carefully the boundaries of forest reserves may be selected, it is practically inevitable that more or less agricultural land should be included. Such land usually lies in the narrow valleys of the rivers. Its occupation for agricultural purposes is in the interest of the region in which it lies and of the settlers who would make homes upon it. The presence of the latter in the reserves would, under wise laws, operate distinctly for the protection and general advantage of the reserves. It is essential to the prosperity of the public-land States both that the forest reserves should be maintained and that all of the land within their borders should be put to its best use. To exclude all agricultural lands by Presidential proclamation is not feasible because of their small area, scattered location, and irregular boundaries. Therefore we recommend that such lands be opened to agricultural entry in the following way:

That the Secretary having supervision of forest reserves may, upon application or otherwise, ascertain, list, and describe, by metes and bounds or otherwise, lands within such reserves which are chiefly valuable for agriculture, and that the lands so listed may, at the expiration of ninety days from the filing of such lists in the land office of the land district in which they are situated, be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres in area and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; that when such lands are ascertained and listed upon the application of any person qualified to make homestead entry, such applicant may settle upon and enter such lands thirty days after the date of such filing; that no person settling upon, entering, or occupying such lands shall thereby have a right to use any other lands within such reserve for grazing or other purposes; that any entryman desiring to obtain patent to any lands, described by metes and bounds, entered by him under the provisions of this act, may do so by filing, with the required proof of residence and cultivation, a plat and field notes of the lands entered, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of such lands, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of the time and place of offering proof, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat during the period prescribed for the publication of his notice of intention to offer proof, and that a copy of such plat and field notes shall also be kept posted in the office of the register of the land office for the land district in which such lands are situated for a like period; and further, that any agricultural lands within forest reserves may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be surveyed by metes and bounds, but that no lands entered under these provisions shall be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws or be exchanged for other public lands.

To open the reserves to homestead entry without restriction would be in effect to abolish them. We therefore recommend that the agricultural character of the lands should be officially ascertained, as has been the habit hitherto in the case of agricultural and mineral lands.

The effect of the foregoing provisions is to give an intending settler the right to apply for the particular agricultural land he wants and sixty days' preference in entering it. Through survey by metes and bounds the settler is enabled to take the full amount of 160 acres of actual agricultural land. The principal danger in the administration of this plan is likely to arise from the desire of others than actual settlers to get possession of valuable timber lands on the plea that they are agricultural in character, to cut the timber from the lands, and then abandon them, to the serious injury of the interests which the reserves are created to serve.

Such an abuse would be greatly facilitated by the commutation clause of the homestead act, whereas actual settlers on agricultural lands in forest reserves would seldom or never suffer hardship from the requirement of five years' residence. Agricultural lands in forest reserves are not wholly on the same plane as such lands outside, because their use must be subservient to the purposes for which the reserves were created. Their actual occupation by permanent settlers is of the first importance to this object, and shifting of ownership during the first years of settlement and development would be of serious injury to the reserves. We are of the opinion that to allow the application of the commutation clause of the homestead act to lands in the forest reserves would tend to defeat the object of the opening of these lands to agricultural entry and would embarrass the administration of the reserves.

LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.

In making forest reserves it is usually necessary to withdraw temporarily, pending segregation, considerable areas of land which are known to contain forest growth. These temporary withdrawals are made usually of areas larger than will ultimately be proclaimed as forest reserves, in order to enable the officers of the Government to ascertain what are the existing conditions and to draw the boundaries with care and without interference growing out of speculative entries or selections made not for settlement, but to secure certain advantages which may grow out of the creation of the forest reserve. For this reason temporary withdrawals are essential for the careful delimiting of the forest reserve. When the limits of a forest reserve are determined upon, the excluded lands are restored to entry and settlement.

Experience has shown that speculative entries or large filings of so-called scrip are frequently made upon such excluded land, to the detriment of actual settlers. Therefore provisions should be made to give actual settlers ample time in which to exercise their rights. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that in the event of the modification or revocation of any order temporarily withdrawing lands from settlement and entry resulting in the release of such lands from such withdrawal, or in the event of the exclusion or release of lands from any forest reserve established by the President, under section 24 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," the nonmineral public lands so released from a forest reserve, and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, shall become subject to settlement from the date of the order or proclamation so releasing or excluding them, but shall not become subject to entry, filing, or selection under any law providing for the disposal of nonmineral public lands until after sixty days' notice by such publication as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, nor shall they become subject to entry, filing, or selection under any law except the homestead laws until ninety days after said notice.

The Commission will continue its investigations and make further report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS.
F. H. NEWELL.
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The PRESIDENT.

NATIONAL PARKS.

PROPOSED PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA.

The bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives in both the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, for the protection of the region containing what is known as the Petrified Forest, in the Territory of Arizona, was reintroduced in the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress as H. R. 2529, and was again passed by the House with certain amendments.

In view of the well-known importance of securing efficient protection for the natural wonders of this region, I hope that this bill, which, as shown, has already been passed by the House of Representatives in no less than three successive Congresses, may not fail to receive favorable action by the Senate at its approaching session.

PROPOSED PAJARITO CLIFF DWELLERS' NATIONAL PARK, NEW MEXICO.

In reference to the matter of pending legislation to establish the proposed Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' National Park, in the Territory of New Mexico, containing extensive cliff dwellers' ruins, this office, on February 25, 1904, transmitted to the Department a copy of a report, received through the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. S. J. Holsinger, of the Bureau of Forestry, in that Department, submitting the result of a recently made investigation of the region; from which it appeared that a national park established with boundaries as proposed in the bill pending in Congress, viz, H. R. 7269 (Fifty-eighth Congress, Second session), slightly amended, would include the most important of the ruins, without in any manner conflicting with other interests, public or private.

In view of this showing of facts, it was suggested that the copy of Mr. Holsinger's report upon the matter be transmitted to Congress, with the recommendation that the pending bill, viz, H. R. 7269, be amended as suggested by Mr. Holsinger.

As the bill is still pending, I desire to renew this recommendation, and respectfully urge that, as so amended, it be passed at the coming session of Congress.

PROPOSED MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO.

It is of record in this Office that the finest specimens of true cliff dwellings in this country are to be found in the Mesa Verde region, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State of Colorado. This region has the distinction of containing what is known as "Cliff Palace," which is considered one of the most famous works of prehistoric man in existence.

A bill to establish a national park containing a portion of these valuable ruins was introduced in the Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, as H. R. 14262; which has since been reintroduced as H. R. 6270 and S. 7461 (Fifty-seventh Congress, first session), and H. R. 6784 (Fifty-eighth Congress, second session). This latter bill is still pending.

On February 25, 1904, this Office made report thereon to the Department, and submitted a draft of a new bill and recommended that the same be introduced in Congress as a substitute for said bill H. R. 6784.

In view of the undoubted importance of preserving objects of such interest to science as are known to exist in this region, I renew the recommendation made in said report from this Office of February 25 last.

As this is only one of numerous tracts containing ruins of former cliff dwellings, I respectfully suggest that in introducing this new bill the name of the proposed park be changed from the "Colorado Cliff Dwellings National Park," which lacks sufficient definiteness, to the "Mesa Verde National Park," which would specifically indicate, under a well-known local designation, the particular locality set apart.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS.

This Office has repeatedly drawn attention to the need for action on the part of Congress in respect to making provision for the proper care of those portions of the public lands which, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public.

The policy of the Government in reserving from appropriation of all kind and setting apart, in the interest of science and for the benefit of the public at large, regions containing objects of such general interest as the Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, Crater Lake, and other national parks, should undoubtedly be extended to include other world wonders discovered within the limits of the public domain. The mention of such wonders as the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest in Arizona, the Big Trees in California, the recently discovered Natural Bridges in Utah, and also the interesting ruins of prehistoric races scattered throughout portions of the southwest, is sufficient argument in favor of such action.

It is clearly the duty of the Government to protect these objects from appropriation under the various public land laws, and also to preserve them from spoliation and injury of all kinds. Upon this point there appears to be no room for doubt. The only question at this time is as to the course to be pursued in doing so. Heretofore it has been the policy of the Government to make each case the subject of a special act of Congress.

This course, however, has proved to be far from satisfactory, owing to the manifold delays to which measures of this nature are subject. The failure to secure legislation, though urgently pressed in successive sessions of Congress, to protect such localities as the Petrified Forest in Arizona and the Pajarito and Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellers' regions in New Mexico and Colorado has sufficiently proved the futility of attempting to accomplish, by means of a special act of Congress in each instance, the protection of all the localities throughout the public domain requiring such action.

The number of such cases now known to this office makes it evident that the time has come for some general enactment on the subject which shall enable action to be taken promptly, in each instance, as the cases arise from time to time.

This, it seems, can best be done by Congress empowering the President to set apart, as national parks, all tracts of public land which, for any of the reasons above stated, it is desirable to protect. A bill to this end has been urged by this office for some years. As drafted and laid before the Department on March 29, 1900, it was introduced in the Fifty-sixth Congress and subsequently reintroduced at the last session of Congress as House bill 13478, but as yet it has received no action.

Recently the great necessity which exists for this Department to be placed in a position to provide proper care and service for portions of the public domain containing objects of interest to scientists, has been forcibly brought to my attention by the receipt of documents, prepared by Prof. Edgar L. Hewett, formerly president of the New Mexico Normal University, at Las Vegas, N. Mex., presenting a comprehensive and detailed statement regarding the prehistoric ruins in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, and urging immediate and effective measures on the part of the Government for their preservation.

These papers contain so much valuable information of a specific nature regarding the distribution and great seats of culture of the prehistoric tribes of the Southwest, with such admirable suggestions respecting required action for the preservation and utilization of the ruins, that I have appended the same in full to this report. (See Appendix.)

The information furnished in these documents leaves no room to doubt that immediate measures should be taken to preserve these interesting ruins. I have, accordingly, included in my annual estimates for this office, a recommendation for an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 for their care and custody.

In addition to such action, Professor Hewett clearly sets forth the need for general legislation authorizing the setting apart, as national parks, such of these regions as are of leading importance, and providing for their proper exploration.

In doing so he advocates the passage, with certain amendments, of the above-mentioned Department bill, viz, H. R. 13478 (Fifty-eighth Congress, second session), in regard to which he states as follows:

I should favor, and I believe the scientists and the country at large will favor, a simple measure authorizing the creation of national parks, as mentioned above, the creation of the small reservations for the protection of the few isolated ruins, or small groups of ruins, that demand permanent protection, and the establishment of a system of supervision of all ruins on the public domain and Indian reservations by the Department of the Interior, all details of which should be left in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior to develop, as information and experience direct. It seems to me that one section added to H. R. 13478, known as the Lacey Bill, providing for the protection and utilization of ruins not included in such national parks as may be created under that act, would make it perfectly adequate to cover every condition expressed above, and entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

I concur in Professor Hewett's suggestion, and accordingly recommend that the bill be amended to meet his views, as follows:

A BILL to establish and administer national parks, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve tracts of public land, which, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof.

SEC. 2. That such reservations shall be known as national parks, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he shall deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of any and all objects therein of interest or value to science or history.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and the gathering of objects of interest within such parks by any person or persons whom he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations, or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution, or of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized, in the exercise of his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, pieces or parcels of ground within such parks for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors.

SEC. 5. That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund to be expended in the care of such parks.

SEC. 6. That all natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, on such of the public lands as are not set apart as national parks, under the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be under the care and custody of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to protect and preserve the same from unauthorized injury or waste, in any form whatsoever, so long as shall be necessary

in the interest of the furtherance of knowledge of any of such objects, or for the utilization thereof, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he shall deem necessary for the care and management of the same, and he is hereby authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and the gathering of objects of interest on such lands, in the same manner and for the same purposes as in the case of national parks established under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That all persons who shall unlawfully intrude upon such parks, or who shall without permission appropriate, injure, or destroy any game, fish, timber, or other public property therein, or injure or destroy any caves, ruins, or other works or relics therein, or commit unauthorized injury or waste, in any form whatsoever, upon the lands or other public property therein, or upon any of the lands or objects referred to in section six of this act, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

As so amended, it is desirable that this bill be passed as a substitute for all other bills now pending on the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DETAILED STATEMENT
OF THE
BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following heads:

1. A. Report of the chief clerk.
2. B. Recorder's division.
3. C. Public lands division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Preemption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Drafting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. R. Forestry division.
14. Report of the surveyor-general of Alaska.
15. Report of the surveyor-general of Arizona.
16. Report of the surveyor-general of California.
17. Report of the surveyor-general of Colorado.
18. Report of the surveyor-general of Florida.
19. Report of the surveyor-general of Idaho.
20. Report of the surveyor-general of Louisiana.
21. Report of the surveyor-general of Minnesota.
22. Report of the surveyor-general of Montana.
23. Report of the surveyor-general of Nevada.
24. Report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico.
25. Report of the surveyor-general of North Dakota.
26. Report of the surveyor-general of Oregon.
27. Report of the surveyor-general of South Dakota.
28. Report of the surveyor-general of Utah.
29. Report of the surveyor-general of Washington.
30. Report of the surveyor-general of Wyoming.

A.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1904.

SIR: The total number of communications received in the letter registering room of this office for the fiscal year was 224,054, an increase of 6,010 over the preceding year.

On July 1, 1904, there were 459 employees on the rolls of this office, an increase of 18 civil service clerks and 4 per diem clerks over the preceding year, although 12 of the civil service clerks were authorized by the urgency deficiency act of February 18, 1904, and entered on duty shortly after the passage of said act.

There are also 3 inspectors of district land offices and the offices of the United States surveyors-general, 1 inspector of special agents, 70 special agents, 12 examiners of surveys, 181 clerks employed in the 116 district land offices, 210 clerks in the 17 offices of United States surveyors-general, and 3 forest inspectors, 5 superintendents, 50 supervisors, and 492 rangers employed in the protection and management of 59 forest reserves, embracing an area of approximately 62,763,494 acres.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

On July 1, 1904, there were 89,628 cases pending, while on July 1, 1903, there were but 78,938. This increase in cases pending is accounted for by the fact that on July 1, 1904, there were 17,378 entries pending in the recorder's division which had been examined in other divisions and approved for patenting, but upon which patents had not yet issued, while on July 1, 1903, there were only 5,964 cases pending in the recorder's division.

There were 56,386 patents of all classes issued during the fiscal year, an increase of 2,021 over the preceding year.

There were 2,504 mineral patents issued during the year, an increase of 1,400 over the preceding year. One year ago the examination of mineral entries was eighteen months in arrears, while now it is only six months in arrears; and mineral contests were eight months in arrears July 1, 1903, while now they are but two months in arrears.

There were 2,612 forest lieu-selection patents issued during the year, while during the preceding year there were but 742 such patents issued.

There were 58,420 cases approved for patenting during the year, an increase of 18,622 over the preceding year; and on July 1, 1904, there were pending in the public-lands division 37,624 final entries awaiting examination looking to their approval for patenting.

The greatest volume of business pending in the office July 1, 1904, was in the public-lands division and in the recorder's office, where there were 55,002 final entries awaiting examination or patenting. There are also 18,444 entries of various kinds pending in the special service division against which fraud has been alleged. In addition to the foregoing there were 2,205 mineral and coal entries, 4,965 forest

lieu selections, 2,978 private land claims, 1,271 Indian allotments, 2,565 desert entries, 505 timber-culture entries, 2,862,340 acres of school land and other State grant selections, 2,271 appealed and unappealed contest cases, and 614 timber trespass cases pending. In the swamp-land division there are 1,039,711 acres of swamp land in place and 1,923,235 acres for which indemnity is claimed awaiting adjudication.

The drafting and surveying divisions are practically up to date in their work. Division G (State selections and desert entries) is about ten months in arrears. The public lands division is nine months in arrears, the special service division fifteen months, the mineral division six months, the railroad division four months, and the contest division seven months on appealed and three months on unappealed cases. The repayment work of the accounts division is five months in arrears, and the forestry division is about one month, except the forest lieu-selection section, which is about ten months in arrears.

In the recorder's office the work is over two months in arrears. The work of this division consists mainly of issuing patents after the entries have been examined and approved in other divisions and making certified copies, and also the custody of the office files of patented entries. The work of this division should be current, but the available force of clerks has not been sufficient.

From the fact that there were but 56,386 patents issued during the past year, and that on July 1, 1904, there were 89,628 cases pending, it is apparent that there is more business now pending before this office than it will be possible to perform during the next year with the present force, and the large number of original entries that have been made at the various district land offices during the past three or four years would not indicate that there will be any immediate diminution in the number of final entries coming in from the district land offices for examination and patenting by this office.

ADDITIONAL FORCE.

In view of the above statements, the large amount of data to be prepared for the Land Commission appointed by the President to investigate and report in regard to the public-land laws, and that 36 clerks were detailed on July 1, 1904, to proceed to Minnesota, South and North Dakota to assist in the opening of Indian reservations, and the probable opening, during the summer of 1905, of the Crow and Flat Head Indian reservations in Montana, I am of opinion that an additional force of 10 clerks, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, should be provided for in the first deficiency bill of the next Congress, and that they should also be included in the estimates for the legislative bill.

ADDITIONAL SPACE.

The question of additional floor space for clerks is a very important one, as with the present congested condition it is impracticable for the clerks to perform as much or as satisfactory work as could be attained if additional space were provided for 30 clerks.

The question of adequate space for the files is also a very important one. At present practically every available foot of space is occupied, and considering the large volume of records and papers coming in each month from the 116 district land offices, and the offices of 17

surveyors-general, it is very urgent that appropriate action be taken with a view to obtaining additional file space. I estimate that at least 57,600 cubic feet of space should be provided.

I append hereto office letter of March 11, 1904, to the Secretary of the Interior, which sets forth fully the necessity for additional space.

Very respectfully,

J. T. MACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Hon. W. A. RICHARDS,

Commissioner, General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by departmental reference for report as to the necessities of this office, and return of copy of letter dated February 15, 1904, from Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, United States Senate, requesting information as to what additional building accommodations are required by the Department in this city.

In reply I have to state that the space assigned to the General Land Office on its removal in March, 1900, to the public building in which it is now located was at that time barely adequate to the accommodation of the clerical force and the voluminous and valuable records of the office. Since then the force has been increased by 59 clerks, and will very probably be still further increased on July 1, 1904, by the addition of 6 more, and a proper regard for the orderly and convenient working of the clerical force and the health of its individual members require that additional space be assigned to the office, if not in the building in which it is now located, then in some other suitable building conveniently situated.

The great and regular increase of the past few years in the sales of public lands has caused a consequent increase in the records, until the congestion has become so emphasized that great difficulty is experienced in the examination of old records for reply to inquiries. It is found to be almost impossible to define what would be considered "dead" files. Inquiries are frequently received for information regarding transactions relating back to the organization of the office and subsequent years. The very old records have been from necessity, in order to make room for current files and records and those of recent years, stored away in boxes and piled in heaps in the attic, to which access is difficult, thus causing a practical waste of time of clerks. A portion of them are also stored in the lower hall and passageway under the court, adjacent to steam pipes which so affect them that the binding of the books becomes destroyed, necessitating their rebinding at great expense, while the papers become so baked that they become brittle and break when handled.

These old records and files are as valuable as the current, and while not so frequently referred to as the latter, a reference to them has very often to be made in order to trace back titles, etc., and their condition is such as to require three or four times the period for the examination of a particular record or file as would be necessary if they could be systematically arranged. For such purpose it is estimated that at least 57,600 additional cubic feet of space will be required to accommodate the present and contemplated force, as well as to provide for the systematic arrangement and safety of the present records and the accumulation thereof for the next ten years. To reduce the above estimate to room, or floor space, at least 15 rooms 16 by 20 feet (height of ceiling not less than 12 feet) should be provided for the accommodation of the files alone. There will be, approximately, 450 employees in the General Land Office on July 1, 1904, and it is now occupying 137 rooms of varying dimensions. Many of these rooms are occupied solely as file rooms for old records, thus reducing the actual working rooms to so small a number as to interfere greatly in the transaction of the public business. It is therefore recommended that 13 additional rooms of the same dimensions as above be provided for the clerical force, making in all 28 rooms that are required to place the office on a convenient and systematic working basis.

The copy of Senator Fairbanks's letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

B.—RECORDER'S DIVISION.

The recorder is required by statute, after the Commissioner has approved the issuance of a land patent, to attend to its correct engrossing, recording, and transmission, to countersign the same, and affix the seal of the General Land Office thereto.

He has charge of the records of patents issued and the certificates, proofs, and other muniments of title on which they are founded, prepares exemplified copies of these records and papers, and answers all communications relating to the same; also has charge of the records and papers pertaining to the various divisions of the office which have been discontinued because the work for which they were organized has been practically performed.

Under the above statutory requirements and official regulations the following work was performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Patents issued as follows:

Cash patents	21,383
Homestead patents	26,646
Timber-culture patents	999
Forest-reserve lieu selection patents	2,612
Military bounty land patents	309
Agricultural college scrip patents	3
Sioux half-breed scrip patents	5
Supreme Court scrip patents	10
Surveyor-general's scrip patents	127
Valentine scrip patents	2
Porterfield scrip patents	1
State desert-lands, segregation patents	4
Private land claim patents	95
Mineral patents	2,504
Indian patents	1,247
Coal patents	174
Swamp patents	54
School patents	1
Railroad patents	210
Total	56,386
Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1903	5,964
Cases received during the year for patenting	67,800
Total	73,764
Patents issued	56,386
Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1904	17,378
Total	73,764
Letters pending July 1, 1903	499
Letters received during the year	26,013
Total	26,512
Letters answered	17,636
Letters referred to other divisions	7,048
Letters no answer required	1,469
Letters pending June 30, 1904	359
Total	26,512

Exemplified copies furnished	11, 913
Fees for copies	\$15, 319. 56
Attorneys' cards received and answered	21, 396
Index cards written	30, 547
Index cards examined	18, 680
Circulars sent out	655
Pages of recording	75, 077
Letters written	25, 370
Patents transmitted	54, 678

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

[Acts of August 31, 1852, and June 22, 1860, founded on Virginia military land warrants granted for services in the war of the Revolution.]

The number of such claims for scrip now pending for want of additional evidence is 307, aggregating 97,054 $\frac{23}{8}$ acres.

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

[Act of April 11, 1860.]

The original number of warrants issued under this act, and aggregating 6,133 acres, was subdivided into 153 warrants.

One hundred and twenty-five of said warrants have been patented, leaving 28 outstanding and unsatisfied, each calling for 40 acres.

Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1812, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1904.

Grade of warrants.	Warrants issued.		Warrants located.		Warrants outstanding.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Act of 1812:						
160 acres	28, 085	4, 493, 600	27, 978	4, 476, 480	107	17, 120
320 acres	1, 101	352, 320	1, 034	330, 380	67	21, 440
Total	29, 186	4, 845, 920	29, 012	4, 806, 860	174	38, 560
Act of 1847:						
160 acres	80, 687	12, 909, 920	79, 174	12, 667, 840	1, 513	242, 080
40 acres	7, 585	303, 400	7, 101	284, 040	484	19, 360
Total	88, 272	13, 213, 320	86, 275	12, 951, 880	1, 997	261, 440
Act of 1850:						
160 acres	27, 449	4, 391, 840	26, 899	4, 303, 840	550	88, 300
80 acres	57, 717	4, 617, 360	56, 428	4, 514, 240	1, 289	103, 120
40 acres	103, 978	4, 159, 120	100, 902	4, 036, 080	3, 101	124, 040
Total	189, 144	13, 168, 320	184, 229	12, 854, 160	4, 940	315, 460
Act of 1852:						
160 acres	1, 223	195, 680	1, 196	191, 360	27	4, 320
80 acres	1, 699	135, 920	1, 667	133, 360	32	2, 560
40 acres	9, 070	362, 800	8, 891	355, 640	179	7, 160
Total	11, 992	694, 400	11, 754	680, 360	238	14, 040
Act of 1855:						
160 acres	115, 648	18, 503, 680	110, 715	17, 714, 400	4, 933	789, 280
120 acres	97, 077	11, 649, 240	91, 128	10, 935, 360	5, 938	712, 560
80 acres	49, 480	3, 958, 400	48, 341	3, 867, 280	1, 139	91, 120
60 acres	359	21, 540	317	19, 020	42	2, 520
40 acres	542	21, 680	468	18, 720	74	2, 960
10 acres	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	263, 111	34, 154, 590	250, 972	32, 554, 810	12, 128	1, 598, 460

SUMMARY.

Act of 1812	29, 186	4, 845, 920	29, 012	4, 806, 860	174	38, 560
Act of 1847	88, 272	13, 213, 320	86, 275	12, 951, 880	1, 997	261, 440
Act of 1850	189, 144	13, 168, 320	184, 229	12, 854, 160	4, 940	315, 460
Act of 1852	11, 992	694, 400	11, 754	680, 360	238	14, 040
Act of 1855	263, 111	34, 154, 590	250, 972	32, 554, 810	12, 128	1, 598, 460
Total	581, 705	66, 076, 550	562, 242	63, 848, 070	19, 477	7, 227, 960

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty land warrants located in the several public land States and Territories for the year ended June 30, 1904, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants.

	Acres.		Acres.
Arkansas	12,720	Minnesota	680
Alabama	1,280	Mississippi	12,060
Louisiana	3,540		
Michigan	680	Total	30,960

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847.....	9			14	2,600
Act of 1850.....	45	20		7	4,520
Act of 1852.....	3	1		1	360
Act of 1855.....	1	41	36	99	23,480
Total	58	62	36	121	30,960

C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

This division has charge of the permanent tract books in which space is allowed for the posting of each legal subdivision established by surveys and shown by the official plats which has heretofore been or is now a part of the public domain. In these books are noted descriptions of all entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and cancellations thereof, either by relinquishment or by action of this Office, and all restorations to the public domain. Therefore all claims to public lands must be recorded in these books, as well as every contest, conflict, and anything affecting the status of any tract, to the end that the status of any particular tract, entry, filing, selection, grant, or reservation may be known upon reference to these records.

It devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of all entries made with regard to the regularity of the entry papers, the qualifications of the entrymen, and the final papers as to the sufficiency of the proofs submitted, and to furnish the status showing any apparent conflicts at the date of posting of all entries, selections, filings, and applications which are referred to other divisions for final action. All final and commuted homesteads, timber land, cash, private cash, graduation cash, and various other classes of entries, including scrip locations and Indian homesteads, are, if contested, finally adjudicated and disposed of by this division.

This division also prepares instructions to the district land officers in regard to the reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), and passes upon entries of such lands. It also has charge of the sales of timber on ceded Chippewa lands, and of the logging operations on said lands, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400).

There is also allotted to this division a great deal of important miscellaneous work, such as the making of reports and recommendations relative to legislation affecting public lands and work incidental to the disposal of great areas of ceded Indian lands and lands restored to the public domain from a state of reservation imposed by railroad grants, reservoir sites, abandoned military reservations, etc., in which numerous complicated questions are constantly arising as to the legal rights accruing under the special laws providing for the disposal thereof and the instructions in regard thereto, requiring decisions and new rulings covering nice points of law.

During the past year 58,420 final homestead entries were approved and sent to Division B for patenting, being an increase over the previous year of 18,645. The number of letters and decisions written in the division was 49,161, an increase of 3,696 over the previous year. These two items are in excess of any previous year in the history of the division.

Instructions and schedules were prepared and issued by this division during the past year for the sale and disposal of agricultural lands in the following reservations, viz:

	Acres.
Chippewa, Minnesota.....	1,017,618.12
Red Lake, Minnesota.....	256,143.58
Rosebud, South Dakota.....	385,887.11
Devils Lake, North Dakota.....	88,948.39
Grand Ronde, Oregon.....	26,264.65
Total.....	1,774,861.85

Instructions have also been issued under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 547), known as the Kinkaid Act, for the disposal of 8,000,000 acres of land in Nebraska. One million acres of land were withdrawn under said law as being practically susceptible of irrigation.

There were issued, on June 3, 1904, instructions in regard to the Minidoka irrigation project in Idaho, and instructions are being prepared concerning the Truckee-Carson reclamation project in Nevada, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388).

The examination of lands in the various ceded Chippewa reservations was completed the past year under the direction of this division, the reports showing that 725,818.99 acres were examined, of which 88,320 acres were classified as pine lands.

There were two sales of pine timber on ceded Chippewa lands, Minnesota, the past year, 415,000,000 feet of timber being sold for \$2,650,903, of which amount 20 per cent was paid to secure the bids.

Instructions and schedules have also been prepared for the sale on November 15 next of the pine timber on 116,190.26 acres of "pine" lands in the ceded Chippewa reservations, and for the sale on November 17 next of 95 per cent of the timber on 16,833.96 acres.

Logging operations have been carried on under the direction of this division on 63 different sections of ceded Chippewa lands. There have been cut and paid for 45,590,448 feet of timber, the price paid for the same being \$269,198.13.

The expense to the Indians of logging said timber, in the way of salaries, room rental, transportation, etc., has been \$14,421.80.

Work performed in the division during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Letters pending June 30, 1903.....	5,861	
Letters received during the year.....	55,835	
		61,696
Letters disposed of:		
By answer.....	26,744	
By reference.....	7,420	
By filing (no answer).....	22,844	
	57,008	
Balance pending June 30, 1904.....	4,688	
		61,696
Miscellaneous letters written.....		32,769
Decisions written.....		16,392
Appeals transmitted to Secretary.....		212
Cancellations and relinquishments noted.....		41,832
Entries, filings, and selections posted.....		244,952

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1903.....	255,724	
Received during the year.....	98,948	
		354,672
Cancellations.....	25,171	
Disposed of by final entry.....	47,786	
Sent to other divisions.....	8,789	
	81,746	
Balance pending June 30, 1904.....	272,926	354,672

FINAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1903.....	39,310	
Received during the year.....	67,386	
		106,696
Disposed of by cancellation.....	167	
Posted and sent to other divisions for action.....	10,485	
Approved for patent.....	58,420	
	69,072	
Pending June 30, 1904.....	37,624	106,696

CLASSIFICATION OF PENDING FINAL ENTRIES.

Commuted and final homesteads.....	25,928
Other cash.....	10,041
Miscellaneous.....	1,655
Total.....	37,624

FINAL HOMESTEADS.

Statement of the number and area of final homestead entries made from the passage of the homestead act (May 20, 1862) to June 30, 1904.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868.....	2,772	355,086.04	1888.....	22,413	3,175,400.64
1869.....	3,965	504,301.97	1889.....	25,549	3,681,708.80
1870.....	4,041	519,727.84	1890.....	28,080	4,060,592.77
1871.....	5,087	629,162.25	1891.....	27,686	3,954,587.77
1872.....	5,917	707,409.83	1892.....	22,822	3,259,897.07
1873.....	10,311	1,224,890.93	1893.....	24,204	3,477,281.63
1874.....	14,129	1,585,781.56	1894.....	20,544	2,929,947.41
1875.....	18,293	2,068,537.74	1895.....	20,922	2,980,809.30
1876.....	22,530	2,590,552.81	1896.....	20,099	2,790,242.55
1877.....	19,900	2,407,828.19	1897.....	20,115	2,778,404.20
1878.....	22,460	2,662,980.82	1898.....	22,281	3,095,017.75
1879.....	17,391	2,070,842.39	1899.....	22,812	3,134,149.44
1880.....	15,441	1,938,234.89	1900.....	25,286	3,477,842.71
1881.....	15,077	1,928,004.76	1901.....	37,568	5,241,120.76
1882.....	17,174	2,219,453.80	1902.....	31,627	4,342,747.70
1883.....	18,998	2,504,414.51	1903.....	26,373	3,576,964.14
1884.....	21,843	2,945,574.72	1904.....	23,932	3,232,716.75
1885.....	22,066	3,032,679.11			
1886.....	19,356	2,663,531.83	Total.....	718,930	96,495,414.86
1887.....	19,866	2,749,037.48			

No. 1064.—*Notice of the discontinuance of the Oklahoma City, Okla., land district and the transfer of the lands embraced therein to the Guthrie, Okla., land district, and the records and business of the Oklahoma City, Okla., land office to the Guthrie, Okla., land office.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order, dated January 15, 1904, has, pursuant to the provisions of sections 2250, 2252, 2253 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directed that—

First. The Oklahoma land district, Oklahoma, be discontinued and the lands therein be consolidated with and made a part of the Guthrie land district, Oklahoma.

Second. The Oklahoma land office, Oklahoma, be discontinued and its business and archives be transferred to the Guthrie land office, Oklahoma.

In pursuance of said Executive Order the land office at Oklahoma City, Okla., will be permanently closed and discontinued at the close of business hours on March 31, 1904, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., on April 1, 1904.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1904.

By the President:

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 1071.—*Notice of the creation of an additional land district in the State of North Dakota, to be known as the Dickinson land district, and the location of the land office thereof at Dickinson, N. Dak.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved March 16, 1904, it was enacted:

That all that portion of North Dakota lying south of the twelfth standard parallel and west of the range line between ranges ninety and ninety-one west of the principal meridian be, and the same is hereby, created into a separate land district, to be known as the Dickinson district, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Dickinson until such time as the President may, in his discretion, remove the site of said land office from said town. * * *

The land office at Dickinson, N. Dak., will be open for the transaction of public business on July 1, 1904.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1904.

By the President:

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 1070.—*Notice of definite location of the boundary between the Boise and Lewiston land districts in the State of Idaho.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order, dated March 18, 1904, has, pursuant to the provisions of section 2253 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and by the authority therein given, directed that the boundary line between the Boise and Lewiston land districts, in the State of Idaho, be established as follows:

Beginning at the point where the line between townships 24 and 25 north of the base line, when produced, will intersect the Snake River, at the western boundary of Idaho, thence east between said townships 24 and 25 north to the point of intersection of said township line with the Salmon River, thence up said Salmon River to the point of intersection of the line between ranges 9 and 10 east of the Boise meridian, the same being the northeast corner of the Boise land district.

In pursuance of said Executive Order, the change of boundary line directed will take effect on May 2, 1904, and registers and receivers of the land offices at Boise and Lewiston are hereby instructed to make the proper notation of the definite establishment of this boundary upon their records and, in the acceptance of entries of public lands in their respective districts, to be governed accordingly.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1904.

By the President:

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 1084.—*Notice of change of boundaries of the Grand Forks and Devils Lake land districts, in the State of North Dakota.*

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order, dated June 2, 1904, has, pursuant to the provisions of section 2253 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and by virtue of the authority therein given, directed that the lands included within the following boundaries and being a portion of the Grand Forks land district, in the State of North Dakota, be transferred to and made a part of the Devils Lake land district in said State:

Beginning at the southeast corner of township 149 north, range 62 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence east to the southeast corner of township 150 north, range 61 west; thence north on the line between ranges 60 and 61 to the northeast corner of township 150 north, range 61 west; thence west to the northwest corner of the same township; thence north on the line between ranges 61 and 62 to the northeast corner of township 152 north, range 62 west; thence west on the line between townships 152 and 153 to a point in the lake which, if established, would be the northwest corner to township 152 north, range 63 west; thence south on the line between ranges 63 and 64 to its intersection with the twelfth standard parallel; thence east on said standard parallel to the place of beginning.

In pursuance of said Executive Order, the transfer of the lands included within the boundaries above indicated will take effect on August 1, 1904.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, D. C., this 6th day of June, A. D. 1904.

By the President:

J. H. FIMPLE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

List of United States district land offices June 30, 1904.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^a
Huntsville.....	Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1807.....	July 27, 1810.....
Montgomery.....	do.....	July 10, 1832.....	Jan. 1, 1834.....
Juneau.....	Alaska.....	Apr. 2, 1902.....	June 20, 1902.....
Prescott.....	Arizona.....	Nov. 3, 1868.....	Oct. 1, 1870.....
Tucson.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1881.....	July 1, 1881.....
Camden.....	Arkansas.....	Jan. 10, 1871.....	Mar. 20, 1871.....
Dardanelle.....	do.....	July 14, 1870.....	May 31, 1871.....
Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1871.....
Little Rock.....	do.....	Feb. 17, 1818.....	Sept. 1, 1821.....
Eureka.....	California.....	Mar. 29, 1858.....	July 24, 1858.....
Independence.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1886.....	Mar. 22, 1887.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	June 12, 1869.....	Sept. 22, 1869.....
Marysville.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1853.....	Apr. 27, 1858.....
Redding.....	do.....	May 13, 1890.....	July 15, 1890.....
Sacramento.....	do.....	July 26, 1866.....	Nov. 12, 1867.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	Jan. 16, 1857.....	Nov. 3, 1857.....
Stockton.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1858.....	July 1, 1858.....
Susanville.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1871.....	Mar. 2, 1871.....
Visalia.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1858.....	July 10, 1858.....
Akron.....	Colorado.....	Feb. 6, 1890.....	Aug. 1, 1890.....
Del Norte.....	do.....	June 20, 1874.....	Mar. 22, 1875.....
Denver.....	do.....	June 4, 1864.....	Aug. 15, 1864.....
Durango.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1882.....	Oct. 2, 1882.....
Glenwood Springs.....	do.....	July 3, 1884.....	Nov. 10, 1884.....
Gunnison.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1882.....	Apr. 2, 1883.....
Hugo.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1890.....	Sept. 7, 1890.....
Lamar.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1886.....	Jan. 3, 1887.....
Leadville.....	do.....	Apr. 5, 1879.....	July 1, 1879.....
Montrose.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1888.....	Sept. 1, 1888.....
Pueblo.....	do.....	May 27, 1870.....	Jan. 16, 1871.....
Sterling.....	do.....	Feb. 6, 1890.....	Aug. 1, 1890.....
Gainesville.....	Florida.....	June 8, 1872.....	Apr. 30, 1873.....
Blackfoot.....	Idaho.....	Sept. 3, 1886.....	Nov. 16, 1886.....
Boise.....	do.....	July 26, 1866.....	Jan. 13, 1868.....
Cœur d'Alene.....	do.....	July 14, 1884.....	Dec. 21, 1885.....
Hailey.....	do.....	Jan. 24, 1883.....	July 16, 1883.....
Lewiston.....	do.....	July 26, 1866.....	Sept. 26, 1871.....
Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	Aug. 2, 1852.....	Jan. 28, 1853.....
Colby.....	Kansas.....	Dec. 20, 1893.....	Feb. 5, 1894.....
Dodge City.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 3, 1894.....
Topeka.....	do.....	July 24, 1861.....	Sept. 10, 1861.....
Wakeeney.....	do.....	July 8, 1879.....	Oct. 20, 1879.....

^a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given. ^b About.

List of United States district land offices June 30, 1904—Continued.

Home of office.	State and Territory.	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the estab- lishment.	Date of opening.
Natchitoches	Louisiana	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	do	Mar. 3, 1811	Jan. 1, 1812
Marquette	Michigan	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Cass Lake	Minnesota	Apr. 1, 1903	July 1, 1903
Crookston	do	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	do	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
St. Cloud	do	Feb. 23, 1858	Apr. 29, 1858
Jackson	Mississippi	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville	Missouri	May 13, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton	do	May 20, 1861	July 8, 1861
Springfield	do	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Bozeman	Montana	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Great Falls	do	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902
Helena	do	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Kalispell	do	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897
Lewistown	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Miles City	do	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880
Missoula	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Alliance	Nebraska	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Brokenbow	do	do	July 7, 1890
Lincoln	do	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook	do	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
North Platte	do	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
O'Neill	do	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Sidney	do	May 3, 1886	July 2, 1887
Valentine	do	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
Carson City	Nevada	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Clayton	New Mexico	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces	do	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Roswell	do	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fe	do	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck	North Dakota	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devils Lake	do	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Dickinson	do	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904
Fargo	do	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks	do	Jan. 21, 1880	Apr. 20, 1880
Minot	do	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Alva	Oklahoma	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
El Reno	do	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901
Guthrie	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher	do	do	Apr. 23, 1889
Lawton	do	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901
Mangum	do	Jan. 18, 1897	June 24, 1897
Woodward	do	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Lagrange	Oregon	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview	do	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City	do	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns	do	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburg	do	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	do	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Aberdeen	South Dakota	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain	do	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron	do	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Mitchell	do	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Pierre	do	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	do	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Watertown	do	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Salt Lake City	Utah	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima	Washington	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	do	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	do	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane	do	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	do	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla	do	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	do	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Ashland	Wisconsin	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire	do	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Wausau	do	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Buffalo	Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	do	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Evanston	do	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Sundance	do	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

α About.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables are based on reports furnished by the district land offices and are arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed; the area of lands reserved; the area of lands appropriated, and the total area of each county or part of county in the respective land districts, to which is added a brief description of the character of the vacant lands.

The areas in the column of reserved lands include all lands reserved for any purpose whatsoever which may be eventually restored to the public domain, and those in the column of appropriated lands include all lands embraced in selections, filings, and entries, perfected and unperfected, and also the area of lands granted for school purposes.

The quantity of appropriated lands does not show an increase over the quantity reported for the preceding year to the extent of the lands entered during the fiscal year covered by this report, because the areas embraced in entries, filings, or selections which have been canceled for any reason decreases the quantity of appropriated lands. If the area relieved from appropriation by cancellation of entries, filings, or selections should exceed the area entered, selected, or filed upon, there would be a decrease in the area of appropriated lands and a corresponding increase in the area of vacant lands.

While the figures contained in the tables may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or no public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and in particular counties or localities.

It will be borne in mind that the greater portion of the vacant land is in the timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the Far West, and that the portion of lands cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that vast bodies of the arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, as provided in the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, seconded, as undoubtedly it will be, by private enterprise.

In naming the land districts in the following statement the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that districts are thus named and known by settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1904, the area reserved, the area appropriated, and the total area of each county (excluding water areas), together with a brief description, as furnished by the registers and receivers, of the character of the unappropriated and unreserved land.

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Huntsville	Blount	158	.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mountainous.
	Calhoun	80	.....	.....	476,842	477,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Cherokee	620	.....	.....	9,920	10,000	Mountainous.
	Colbert	1,640	.....	.....	360,380	361,000	Do.
	Cullman	82	.....	.....	385,360	397,000	Do.
	Decatur	60	.....	.....	388,918	393,000	Do.
	Etowah	40	.....	.....	497,940	498,000	Do.
	Fayette	3,165	.....	.....	345,560	346,000	Do.
	Franklin	2,410	.....	.....	123,885	123,000	Do.
	Jackson	4,668	.....	.....	409,890	412,000	Do.
	Jefferson	1,242	.....	.....	721,382	726,000	Do.
	Lamar	1,171	.....	.....	43,758	44,000	Do.
	Landredale	3,270	.....	.....	173,829	177,000	Do.
	Lawrence	19,340	.....	.....	446,730	450,000	Barren.
	Limestone	80	.....	.....	429,660	449,000	Mountainous.
	Madison	8,300	.....	.....	380,920	381,000	Barren.
	Marion	8,040	.....	.....	511,700	520,000	Do.
Montgomery	Marshall	2,880	.....	.....	462,960	471,000	Mountainous.
	Morgan	1,186	.....	.....	386,120	389,000	Do.
	St. Clair	160	.....	.....	375,814	377,000	Do.
	Walker	1,100	.....	.....	158,840	159,000	Do.
	Winston	26,698	.....	.....	325,900	327,000	Do.
	Total	85,390	.....	.....	376,302	403,000	Do.
	Autauga	80	.....	.....	7,806,210	7,891,600	Pine lands, hilly.
	Baldwin	20,500	.....	.....	386,920	387,000	Marshy pine lands.
	Barbour	280	.....	.....	965,500	986,000	Agricultural lands, hilly.
	Bibb	480	.....	.....	582,720	583,000	Mountainous.
	Bullock	40	.....	.....	395,520	396,000	Pine lands, sandy soil.
	Butler	440	.....	.....	388,960	399,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Calhoun	2,000	.....	.....	498,560	499,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Chambers	2,400	.....	.....	394,000	396,000	No vacant public land.
	Chilton	800	.....	.....	373,960	374,000	Pine lands, sandy.
	Choctaw	12,000	.....	.....	467,200	468,000	Timbered, sandy soil.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land appropriated, etc.—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Montgomery	Clarke.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	792,000	794,000	Pine and agricultural.
	Clay.....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	380,920	390,920	Hilly and broken, mountainous.
	Cleburne.....	16,000	.....	16,000	.....	342,000	358,000	Do.
	Coffee.....	320	320	640	.....	429,080	430,000	Timbered, level, sandy.
	Coconuh.....	400	.....	400	.....	527,600	528,000	Oak, hickory, pine lands; sandy loam.
	Coosa.....	5,400	.....	5,400	.....	416,000	416,000	Uneven, sandy soil.
	Covington.....	2,040	.....	2,040	.....	662,960	665,000	Level, sandy.
	Crenshaw.....	320	.....	320	.....	387,680	388,000	Hilly, sandy.
	Dale.....	480	.....	480	.....	405,520	406,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Dallas.....	40	.....	40	.....	621,960	622,000	No vacant public land.
	Elmore.....	120	.....	120	.....	393,880	394,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Escambia.....	1,280	.....	1,280	.....	610,720	612,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Etowah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	No vacant public land.
	Fayette.....	1,120	.....	1,120	21,480	256,400	279,000	Mountainous, hilly.
	Geneva.....	800	.....	800	.....	417,200	418,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Greene.....	560	.....	560	.....	407,440	408,000	Black prairie.
	Hale.....	800	.....	800	.....	419,200	420,000	Hilly, broken, sandy.
	Henry.....	1,040	.....	1,040	.....	308,460	309,500	Broken, sandy soil.
	Houston.....	1,600	.....	1,600	.....	307,900	309,500	Do.
	Jefferson.....	160	.....	160	.....	671,000	671,000	No vacant public land.
	Lamar.....	800	.....	800	.....	201,200	202,000	Hilly, red loam.
	Lee.....	400	.....	400	.....	404,000	405,000	No vacant public land.
	Lowndes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,000	458,000	Do.
	Macon.....	40	.....	40	.....	384,960	385,000	Hilly, sandy soil.
	Marango.....	880	.....	880	.....	609,120	610,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Mobile.....	10,300	.....	10,300	.....	792,700	803,000	Flat, sandy, part marshy.
	Monroe.....	1,680	.....	1,680	.....	647,320	649,000	Broken, hilly, sandy.
	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506,000	506,000	No vacant public land.
	Perry.....	320	.....	320	.....	467,680	468,000	Hilly, pine lands.
	Pickens.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	555,000	558,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Pike.....	240	.....	240	.....	433,760	434,000	No vacant public land.
	Randolph.....	540	.....	540	.....	307,460	308,000	Mountainous, hilly, rocky.
	Russell.....	120	.....	120	.....	411,880	412,000	Pine lands, undulating.
	St. Clair.....	1,240	.....	1,240	.....	252,760	254,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Shelby.....	3,040	.....	3,040	.....	511,960	515,000	Hilly, rough; varied soil.
	Sumter.....	320	.....	320	.....	577,680	578,000	Undulating; soil sandy and red.
	Talladega.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	481,000	484,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Tallapoosa.....	1,120	.....	1,120	.....	484,880	485,000	Hilly; red and gray sandy soil.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Camden	Drew	<i>Acres.</i> 2,597	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 2,597	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 319,403	<i>Acres.</i> 322,000	Rolling
	Garland	44,706	.....	44,706	.....	253,734	307,000	Mountainous.
	Hempstead	1,249	.....	1,249	2,560	465,751	467,000	Timber.
	Hot Spring	11,163	.....	11,163	.....	212,337	223,500	Mountainous.
	Howard	33,520	.....	33,520	.....	351,480	385,000	Very broken.
	Lafayette	3,744	.....	3,744	.....	297,736	307,500	Level and poor.
	Little River	680	.....	680	.....	358,820	359,500	Swampy.
	Miller	2,814	.....	2,814	.....	391,186	394,000	Do.
	Montgomery	202,995	.....	202,995	.....	307,005	510,000	Mountainous.
	Nevada	721	.....	721	.....	400,279	401,000	Timber.
	Ouachita	645	.....	645	.....	480,355	481,000	Do.
	Pike	30,222	.....	30,222	.....	359,278	389,500	Mountainous.
	Polk	135,794	.....	135,794	.....	397,706	533,500	Do.
	Saline	5,248	.....	5,248	.....	6,752	12,000	Do.
Dardanelle	Scott	17,785	.....	17,785	.....	4,715	22,500	Very mountainous.
	Sevier	8,065	.....	8,065	.....	339,935	348,000	Swampy.
	Union	5,886	.....	5,886	.....	669,114	675,000	Flat and swampy.
	Total	530,047	.....	530,047	2,560	7,982,893	8,515,500	
	Conway	12,359	.....	12,359	.....	19,141	31,500	The land in this district is timbered, agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, lead, and iron in Pope, Yell, and Scott counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, Yell, and Sebastian counties.
	Crawford	16,421	.....	16,421	.....	368,579	385,000	
	Franklin	20,404	.....	20,404	.....	351,596	372,000	
	Garland	57,806	.....	57,806	.....	84,000	84,000	
	Johnson	83,115	.....	83,115	.....	341,885	425,000	
	Logan	30,961	.....	30,961	.....	400,039	431,000	
	Montgomery	55,598	.....	55,598	.....	11,992	67,500	
	Perry	116,096	.....	116,096	.....	104,904	221,000	
	Polk	202	.....	202	.....	5,798	6,000	
	Pope	108,322	.....	108,322	.....	407,678	516,000	
Dardanelle	Saline	51,420	.....	51,420	.....	17,580	69,000	
	Scott	199,183	.....	199,183	.....	413,817	613,000	
	Sebastian	1,884	.....	1,884	.....	338,116	340,000	
	Yell	125,682	.....	125,682	.....	482,818	608,500	
	Total	879,453	.....	879,453	.....	3,290,047	4,169,500	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
Little Rock.	Monroe.	<i>Acres.</i> 1,398	<i>Acres.</i> 1,398	.....	<i>Acres.</i> 388,102	389,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Perry.	7,439	7,439	.....	132,061	139,500	Broken, timbered.
	Phillips.	.....	.....	.....	445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Poinsett.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	Pope.	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000	Do.
	Prairie.	440	440	.....	420,000	420,500	Grazing.
	Pulaski.	12,449	.....	.....	469,551	482,000	Broken, timbered.
	Randolph.	20,290	20,290	.....	403,710	424,000	Do.
	St. Francis.	.....	.....	.....	393,500	393,500	No vacant public land.
	Saline.	37,107	.....	.....	369,338	406,500	Broken, timbered.
	Sharp.	42,128	.....	.....	350,372	392,500	Do.
	Van Buren.	126,086	.....	.....	284,464	410,500	Do.
Total	White.	4,959	.....	.....	658,721	663,680	Do.
	Woodruff.	2,228	.....	.....	369,772	372,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Total	401,557	.....	.....	15,216,123	15,617,680	
Total in Arkansas		2,427,857	.....	2,560	31,113,263	33,543,680	

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka.	Del Norte.	106,891	52,982	139,873	271,525	674,424	Very rough, broken, and mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Humboldt.	44,140	94,266	138,406	401,237	2,266,798	Mountains; grazing and timber land; some mineral.
	Mendocino.	43,585	6,580	50,115	4,057	94,470	Mountains; timber and grazing land.
	Shasta.	.....	.....	.....	2,180	3,120	Do.
	Siskiyou.	.....	.....	.....	1,067,136	1,139,393	Very mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Trinity.	169,584	35,106	204,690	775,731	1,210,378	Mountains; grazing, timber, and mineral land.
	Total	364,150	188,934	553,084	2,522,166	5,388,583	
Independence.	Alpine.	19,114	.....	.....	.....	26,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Fresno.	.....	.....	19,114	772,000	782,000	No vacant public land.

Inyo.....	3,329,915	2,386,980	5,716,895	560,000	235,105	6,512,000	Agricultural, mountainous, mineral.
Kern.....	779,965	92,000	871,965	461,000	175,035	1,508,000	Arid, mountainous, grazing.
Madera.....				198,000		198,000	No vacant public land.
Mariposa.....				52,500	500	53,000	Do.
Mono.....	1,355,602	206,681	1,562,283	115,000	307,554	1,984,837	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
San Bernardino.....	3,275,330	921,670	4,197,000		6,000	4,201,000	Arid, mineral, mountainous.
Tulare.....				756,000		762,000	No vacant public land.
Tuolumne.....				240,000		240,000	Do.
Total.....	8,759,926	3,607,331	12,367,257	3,154,500	745,080	16,256,837	
Kern.....	201,538	15,147	216,685	309,050	585,265	1,111,000	Arid, level, desert, mountainous.
Los Angeles.....	710,659	162,215	902,874	422,220	1,418,406	2,743,500	Do.
Orange.....	1,927	1,956	20,883	57,951	392,166	4,471,000	Mountainous and hilly.
Riverside.....	1,901,211	622,683	2,523,894	1,381,420	758,686	4,654,000	Mountainous, rolling, and level desert.
San Bernardino.....	3,640,084	922,837	4,562,921	3,057,692	739,917	8,380,500	Do.
San Diego.....	2,338,327	589,322	2,927,649	562,015	1,593,236	5,893,000	Do.
Santa Barbara.....	141,232	26,446	167,678	72,899	186,363	427,000	Mountainous and rolling.
Ventura.....	68,746	54,438	123,184	261,312	451,004	855,500	Do.
Total.....	9,050,884	2,405,044	11,455,928	6,424,329	6,147,043	24,027,500	
Butte.....	61,165	13,056	74,221		950,779	1,025,000	Grazing, mineral, and timber.
Colusa.....	37,167	1,490	38,657		598,843	637,500	Agricultural and grazing.
Glenn.....	81,219	960	82,179		603,821	686,000	Do.
Lake.....	9,239		9,239		9,261	18,500	Hilly; agricultural and grazing.
Napa.....	14,680	664	15,344		84,656	100,000	Do.
Nevada.....	11,567	11,760	23,327	320	42,353	66,000	Hilly; mineral and grazing.
Placer.....					11,000	11,000	No vacant public land.
Plumas.....	266,432	103,240	369,672		87,328	457,000	Mountainous; mineral and timber.
Sierra.....	26,527	34,200	60,727		13,273	74,000	Do.
Solano.....					28,000	28,000	No vacant public land.
Sutter.....	894	630	1,524		377,476	379,000	Agricultural and fruit land.
Tehama.....	73,140	4,075	77,215		406,785	544,000	Grazing and agricultural.
Yolo.....	42,733	880	43,613		515,387	559,000	Do.
Yuba.....	61,732		61,732	783	334,485	397,000	Agricultural, timber, and mineral.
Total.....	686,495	170,955	857,450	1,103	4,123,447	4,982,000	
Butte.....	2,840		2,840		2,160	5,000	Mountainous land; timbered.
Modoc.....	62,199	32,430	94,629		72,371	167,000	Principally mountainous timber land.
Plumas.....	2,500		2,500		2,500	5,000	Do.
Shasta.....	737,871	39,075	776,949	63,448	1,865,603	2,706,000	Farming, grazing, timber, mineral.
Siskiyou.....	836,647	143,502	980,149	47,374	1,782,477	2,810,000	Do.
Tehama.....	285,425	19,398	304,823		635,177	940,000	Mostly foothill and grazing land.
Trinity.....	362,623	8,119	370,742	47,730	347,528	766,000	Mountainous, timber, grazing, mineral.
Total.....	2,290,108	242,524	2,532,632	158,552	4,707,816	7,399,000	
Alpine.....	6,629		6,629		48,528	333,000	Grazing, desert.
Amador.....	90,747		90,747	277,843	243,992	390,000	Grazing, timber, mineral.
Calaveras.....	94,777		94,777	55,261	284,003	442,000	Do.

Solano.....	82,332	12,228	82,332	357,668	440,000	Mountain land.
Sonoma.....	108,561	5,737	120,789	895,211	1,016,000	Do.
Stanislaus.....	29,101	800	34,838	49,162	84,000	Do.
Tehama.....	84,768	.....	85,568	53,432	139,000	Do.
Trinity.....	8,360	.....	8,360	.....	9,000	Do.
Ventura.....	21,522	.....	21,522	54,827	294,000	Do.
Yolo.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000	47,000	No vacant public land.
Total.....	3,200,154	136,999	3,337,153	10,857,614	15,520,000	
Amador.....	2,487	1,320	3,807	16,000	16,000	No vacant public land.
Calaveras.....	62,400	17,634	79,494	248,193	252,000	Hilly; farming, grazing, and mining.
Fresno.....	113,961	1,000	73,407	227,355	742,000	Do.
Nadera.....	95,180	1,600	96,780	626,166	1,132,000	Do.
Mariposa.....	9,340	.....	9,340	482,953	1,327,000	Mountainous, mining, grazing, timber.
Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	1,099,660	1,109,000	Rolling foothills; farming and grazing.
Sacramento.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	68,000	No vacant public land.
San Joaquin.....	31,384	.....	31,384	730,000	730,000	Do.
Santa Clara.....	46,687	6,773	53,460	2,500	2,500	Do.
Stanislaus.....	.....	.....	.....	778,616	810,000	Foothills; farming and grazing.
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	483,148	958,000	Timber, grazing, mining.
Total.....	361,439	27,747	389,186	4,762,573	6,716,500	
Lassen.....	1,606,398	54,753	1,661,151	767,677	2,985,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral.
Modoc.....	663,798	127,615	791,413	571,799	2,264,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and farming.
Plumas.....	22,092	64,524	86,616	593,544	1,231,000	Mountainous, timber, mineral.
Shasta.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	11,000	Mountainous.
Sierra.....	52,603	.....	52,603	59,184	174,000	Timber, mountainous, and mineral.
Tehama.....	.....	7,520	7,520	1,000	12,000	Mountainous.
Total.....	2,344,891	254,412	2,599,303	1,993,204	6,677,000	
Fresno.....	227,603	11,840	239,443	1,941,417	2,232,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
Kern.....	241,579	35,569	277,148	1,886,904	2,441,000	Arid plains and mountainous.
Kings.....	34,462	.....	34,462	621,538	656,000	Do.
Madera.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	40,000	No vacant public land.
Merced.....	8,361	.....	8,361	7,639	16,000	Mountainous, grazing.
Monterey.....	2,400	.....	2,400	600	3,000	Do.
San Benito.....	9,606	.....	9,606	13,394	23,000	Do.
San Luis Obispo.....	29,955	.....	29,955	1,045	31,000	Do.
Tulare.....	48,289	50,868	99,157	1,392,754	2,379,000	Arid plains and mountainous; timber.
Total.....	602,255	98,277	700,532	5,905,291	7,821,000	
Total in California.....	28,077,190	7,135,603	35,213,793	43,937,348	99,969,920	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Akron	Morgan	Acres. 82,011	Acres.	Acres. 82,011	Acres.	Acres. 96,489	Acres. 178,500	{ Prairie, agricultural, and grazing lands.
	Washington	292,541	.....	292,541	.....	1,183,059	1,475,059	
	Yuma	355,817	.....	355,817	.....	1,007,583	1,363,400	
	Total	730,369	.....	730,369	.....	2,287,131	3,017,500	
Del Norte	Archuleta	.....	45,000	45,000	.....	65,000	110,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
	Chaffee	14,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	14,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Conejos	372,187	133,840	506,027	.....	340,973	847,000	Agricultural, farming, and mountainous.
	Costilla	72,479	287,000	359,479	.....	722,521	1,082,000	Mountainous, prairie, and farming.
	Custer	31,835	.....	31,835	.....	16,165	32,000	Valley and farming.
	Fremont	4,640	.....	4,640	.....	.....	12,000	Mountainous and farming.
	Hinsdale	27,066	.....	27,066	147,320	16,680	164,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Las Animas	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	3,000	28,000	Farming and mountainous.
	Mineral	31,840	.....	31,840	329,572	50,588	402,000	Agricultural.
	Rio Grande	177,810	.....	177,810	46,048	348,142	572,000	Do.
	Saguache	812,224	50,220	862,444	323,260	328,296	1,514,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	San Juan	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	12,000	Do.
Denver	Total	1,546,081	516,060	2,062,141	865,560	1,903,299	4,831,000	Agricultural.
	Adams	190,476	.....	190,476	.....	638,124	828,600	Agricultural and grazing.
	Arapahoe	126,984	.....	126,984	.....	425,416	552,400	Do.
	Boulder	248,191	.....	248,191	.....	256,809	505,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Clear Creek	109,138	63,831	172,969	.....	75,031	248,000	Mountainous.
	Douglas	4,450	.....	4,450	155,820	387,230	547,500	Arid; grazing, broken.
	Eagle	125,816	.....	125,816	85,700	35,484	247,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Elbert	107,058	.....	107,058	.....	872,942	980,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Gilpin	26,015	40,212	66,227	227,000	23,773	90,000	Do.
	Jefferson	615,693	46,000	661,693	.....	286,307	1,175,000	Do.
	Jefferson	132,218	.....	132,218	43,520	325,762	501,500	Do.
	Larimer	1,072,884	175,000	1,247,884	544,000	910,116	2,702,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Morgan	248,155	.....	248,155	.....	166,845	410,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Routt	3,560	.....	3,560	90,000	10,440	104,000	Do.
	Summit	54,854	65,280	120,134	.....	134,866	255,000	Do.

County.	Township.	Section.	Area.				Population.	Value of land.	Description of land.
			Sq. miles.	Acres.	Per cent.	Value.			
Durango	Well	Total	677,499	390,323	.....	677,499	1,374,001	2,051,500	Agricultural and grazing.
		Archuleta	367,983	161,910	.....	529,893	109,307	714,000	Timber, agricultural, and mineral.
		Dolores	433,613	115,000	.....	548,613	31,887	580,500	Mountainous, agricultural, and mineral.
		Hinsdale	90,511	100,000	.....	190,511	7,489	198,000	Mountainous and grazing.
		La Plata	849,373	45,701	.....	895,074	296,926	1,199,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
		Mineral	135,960	46,000	.....	155,960	1,040	157,000	Mountainous and grazing.
		Montezuma	716,510	701,510	.....	701,510	187,490	1,341,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
		Ouray	8,927	.....	.....	8,627	2,373	9,000	Mountainous and mineral.
		Rio Grande	2,880	.....	.....	2,880	1,170	8,000	Do.
		San Juan	244,087	.....	.....	244,087	26,963	271,000	Do.
Glenwood Springs	Delta	Total	2,905,797	468,611	.....	3,374,408	782,292	4,520,500	Mountainous, mineral, and agricultural.
		Eagle	318,029	.....	.....	522,103	.....	87,000	No vacant public land.
		Garfield	813,053	370,140	.....	1,183,193	65,429	608,000	Grazing and mineral.
		Gunnison	27,638	58,929	.....	86,567	225,927	1,963,000	Farming, grazing, mineral.
		Larimer	24,000	.....	.....	24,000	18,393	128,000	Mountainous, mineral.
		Mesa	176,674	44,564	.....	221,238	.....	24,000	Mountainous.
		Pitkin	18,979	365,467	.....	384,446	78,977	525,000	Farming, grazing.
		Rio Blanco	1,371,324	138,616	.....	1,509,940	85,614	522,000	Grazing and mineral.
		Routt	3,113,432	83,250	.....	3,196,682	148,780	2,060,000	Farming and grazing.
		Total	5,803,129	1,265,040	.....	7,128,169	859,088	4,402,500	Farming, grazing, mineral.
Gunnison	Chaffee	Total	1,729,149	532,006	.....	2,261,155	1,482,234	10,319,500	Mountainous, rich in mineral.
		Delta	19,963	.....	.....	19,963	3,337	23,000	Mountainous, grazing lands.
		Gunnison	1,001,401	397,157	.....	1,398,558	3,000	8,000	Mountainous, coal, mineral, farming, grazing.
		Hinsdale	248,073	56,169	.....	304,242	9,758	314,000	Mountainous and mineral, timber.
		Mineral	20,990	.....	.....	20,990	21,500	21,500	Do.
		Montrose	18,860	78,680	.....	97,540	21,460	119,000	Mesa land or table-land, grazing, arid.
		Ouray	8,800	.....	.....	8,800	9,000	9,000	Mountainous, mineral.
		Saguache	406,062	.....	.....	406,062	29,438	485,500	Farming, grazing, mineral, timber.
		Total	1,729,149	532,006	.....	2,261,155	447,765	2,755,000	
		Cheyenne	358,747	.....	.....	358,747	559,253	918,000	Land in this district is grazing, farming, and arid.
Hugo	Cheyenne	Kit Carson	796,875	.....	.....	796,875	602,125	1,399,000	
		Lincoln	529,720	.....	.....	529,720	624,280	1,154,000	
		Total	1,685,342	.....	.....	1,685,342	1,785,658	3,471,000	
		Baca	1,152,598	.....	.....	1,152,598	469,402	1,623,000	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming.
		Bent	405,989	.....	.....	405,989	397,051	808,000	Undulating prairie and valley land.
		Cheyenne	180,716	.....	.....	180,716	39,284	220,000	Prairie, grazing land.
Lamar	Hugo	Total	1,685,342	.....	.....	1,685,342	1,785,658	3,471,000	
		Baca	1,152,598	.....	.....	1,152,598	469,402	1,623,000	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming.
		Bent	405,989	.....	.....	405,989	397,051	808,000	Undulating prairie and valley land.
		Cheyenne	180,716	.....	.....	180,716	39,284	220,000	Prairie, grazing land.
		Total	1,685,342	.....	.....	1,685,342	1,785,658	3,471,000	
		Baca	1,152,598	.....	.....	1,152,598	469,402	1,623,000	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming.
		Bent	405,989	.....	.....	405,989	397,051	808,000	Undulating prairie and valley land.
		Cheyenne	180,716	.....	.....	180,716	39,284	220,000	Prairie, grazing land.
		Total	1,685,342	.....	.....	1,685,342	1,785,658	3,471,000	
		Baca	1,152,598	.....	.....	1,152,598	469,402	1,623,000	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Lamar.....	Kiowa.....	<i>Acres.</i> 537,883	<i>Acres.</i> 557,883	<i>Acres.</i> 557,883	<i>Acres.</i> 2,040	<i>Acres.</i> 406,077	<i>Acres.</i> 1,006,000	Undulating prairie, grazing.
	Las Animas.....	298,442	298,442	298,442	.....	.....	344,000	Broken, hilly, grazing land.
	Lincoln.....	40,040	40,040	40,040	.....	.....	44,000	Level prairie, grazing land.
	Prowers.....	433,201	433,201	433,201	.....	.....	1,031,000	Prairie and valley farming land.
Leadville.....	Total.....	3,168,869	.....	3,168,869	8,000	1,903,131	5,080,000	
	Chaffee.....	552,078	.....	552,078	1,600	138,322	692,000	Mineral and mountainous.
	Eagle.....	53,703	114,028	167,731	.....	16,269	184,000	Do.
	Fremont.....	17,663	.....	17,663	.....	2,837	20,500	Grazing.
	Gunnison.....	.....	7,350	7,350	.....	660	8,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Jefferson.....	6,845	.....	6,845	23,900	8,255	39,000	Grazing.
	Lake.....	101,402	55,552	156,954	.....	75,226	234,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Park.....	551,286	.....	551,286	452,000	387,394	1,390,680	Mineral and agricultural.
	Pitkin.....	.....	97,312	97,312	.....	8,688	106,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Saguache.....	87,758	960	114,551	.....	40	1,000	Grazing.
	Summit.....	26,142	26,793	114,551	.....	34,449	149,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Teller.....	.....	26,142	26,142	.....	25,858	52,000	Grazing.
Montrose.....	Total.....	1,396,877	301,995	1,698,872	479,320	697,988	2,876,180	
	Delta.....	396,532	56,963	453,495	.....	141,786	680,000	Coal, agricultural, grazing, mineral.
	Dolores.....	37,060	40,320	77,380	84,719	4,120	81,500	Mineral, grazing, arid.
	Hinsdale.....	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Mesa.....	1,000,954	314,320	1,315,274	37,073	169,653	1,522,000	Coal, farming, mineral, and grazing.
	Montrose.....	1,017,748	73,425	1,091,173	.....	267,327	1,358,500	Do.
	Ouray.....	266,625	.....	266,625	.....	48,875	315,500	Agricultural, rich mineral, grazing, coal.
Pueblo.....	San Miguel.....	558,673	133,240	691,913	.....	85,587	777,500	Do.
	Total.....	3,283,592	618,268	3,901,860	121,792	717,348	4,741,000	
	Bent.....	77,802	.....	77,802	.....	89,698	167,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Chaffee.....	3,600	.....	9,640	.....	.....	9,680	Mountainous.
	Costilla.....	26,113	.....	26,113	.....	8,887	35,000	Do.
	Custer.....	124,212	.....	124,212	56,000	244,788	423,000	Mountainous and grazing.
Elbert.....	Elbert.....	119,136	.....	119,136	.....	35,864	205,000	Agricultural and grazing.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Gainesville.....	Gadsden.....	<i>Acres.</i> 4, 112	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 4, 112	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 333, 888	<i>Acres.</i> 338, 000	Low pine land.
	Hamilton.....	2, 924	.....	2, 924	.....	338, 576	341, 800	Do.
	Hernando.....	3, 562	.....	3, 562	.....	328, 488	332, 000	Do.
	Hillsboro.....	2, 189	.....	2, 189	.....	841, 576	845, 000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Holmes.....	1, 969	.....	1, 969	.....	238, 581	290, 500	Low pine land.
	Jackson.....	2, 023	.....	2, 023	.....	633, 977	636, 000	Do.
	Jefferson.....	386	.....	386	.....	378, 614	379, 000	Do.
	Lafayette.....	27, 123	.....	27, 123	.....	770, 377	797, 500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake.....	43, 406	.....	43, 406	.....	622, 594	666, 000	Low pine land.
	Lee.....	30, 518	.....	43, 318	.....	2, 935, 646	2, 980, 140	Low pine and swamp land.
	Leon.....	1, 569	.....	1, 569	.....	405, 431	408, 000	Low pine land.
	Liberty.....	20, 136	.....	20, 136	.....	715, 652	736, 000	Do.
	Madison.....	1, 201	.....	1, 201	.....	478, 000	478, 000	No vacant public land.
	Manatee.....	11, 487	.....	11, 487	.....	455, 299	456, 500	Low pine land.
	Marion.....	141, 586	.....	141, 586	.....	856, 513	868, 000	Do.
	Monroe.....	7, 000	.....	7, 000	.....	904, 414	942, 000	Do.
	Nassau.....	6, 350	.....	6, 350	.....	935, 000	942, 000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Orange.....	25, 293	.....	33, 613	.....	405, 731	413, 500	Do.
	Oscola.....	15, 430	.....	17, 838	.....	778, 387	812, 000	Do.
	Pasco.....	2, 633	.....	2, 633	.....	1, 116, 162	1, 134, 000	Do.
	Polk.....	24, 640	.....	24, 640	.....	488, 867	491, 500	Do.
	Putnam.....	13, 823	.....	13, 823	.....	1, 161, 360	1, 186, 000	Do.
	St. John.....	15, 332	.....	15, 332	.....	463, 177	477, 000	Do.
	Santa Rosa.....	82, 966	.....	82, 966	.....	598, 525	614, 500	Do.
	Sumter.....	1, 209	.....	1, 209	.....	930, 267	1, 013, 500	Do.
	Suwannee.....	1, 619	.....	1, 619	.....	376, 500	377, 500	Do.
	Taylor.....	10, 805	.....	10, 805	.....	440, 881	442, 500	Do.
	Volusia.....	18, 666	.....	31, 746	.....	683, 195	694, 000	Do.
	Wakulla.....	600	.....	600	.....	765, 254	797, 000	Do.
	Walton.....	130, 283	.....	130, 283	.....	391, 900	392, 500	Do.
	Washington.....	75, 732	.....	75, 732	.....	768, 717	899, 000	Do.
	Total in district and State.	997, 777	160, 070	1, 157, 847	19, 259	33, 895, 534	35, 072, 640	

IDAHO.

Blackfoot.....	605,106	265,920	871,026	305,389	783,585	1,960,000	Mountainous and agricultural lands.
Bear Lake.....	160,828	219,234	380,062	1,840	234,098	616,000	Do.
Bingham.....	416,862	561,404	978,266	51,047	1,678,687	2,708,000	Do.
Blaine.....	39,500	39,500	39,500	.....	39,500	39,500	Do.
Fremont.....	795,119	804,666	1,599,785	802,828	1,476,387	3,879,000	Do.
Lemhi.....	103,000	103,000	103,000	.....	103,000	103,000	Do.
Oneida.....	227,409	678,998	906,407	194,190	649,103	1,750,000	Do.
Total.....	2,205,324	2,672,722	4,878,046	1,355,294	4,822,160	11,055,500	
Boise.....	353,202	244,914	598,116	1,849	161,035	761,000	Arid, mountainous, timbered.
Ada.....	671,917	1,276,681	1,948,598	5,042	444,860	2,398,500	Mountainous, timbered, mineral, graz-
Canyon.....	404,287	53,038	457,325	.....	378,675	836,000	ing.
Elmore.....	635,518	308,615	944,133	5,660	111,207	1,061,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral.
Idaho.....	111,091	1,442,458	1,553,549	.....	13,451	1,567,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral, timber.
Owyhee.....	993,733	3,176,696	4,172,429	4,160	274,411	4,451,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral, grazing.
Washington.....	840,093	606,102	1,446,197	.....	398,623	1,841,820	Arid, mountainous, timber, mineral.
Total.....	4,011,843	7,108,504	11,120,347	16,711	1,782,262	12,919,320	
Coeur d'Alene.....	407,857	1,300,984	1,708,941	231,429	1,415,380	3,355,700	Agricultural and timbered.
Latah.....	10,035	1,133	11,228	.....	28,272	39,300	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural.
Shoshone.....	87,397	1,006,187	1,093,584	.....	161,416	1,256,000	Agricultural, timbered, mineral.
Total.....	505,389	2,308,364	2,813,753	231,429	1,605,018	4,650,200	
Hailey.....	6,320	69,000	75,320	640	2,840	79,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Bingham.....	688,162	2,864,407	3,552,569	55,680	250,751	3,859,000	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains.
Blaine.....	.....	112,500	112,500	.....	.....	112,500	Mountainous.
Cassia.....	2,211,556	1,143,232	2,354,788	26,263	524,949	2,906,000	Grazing, sagebrush plains.
Custer.....	171,437	2,709,414	2,880,851	11,840	72,809	2,965,500	Mountainous, grazing.
Elmore.....	119,561	857,737	477,298	7,680	57,942	542,920	Do.
Fremont.....	18,080	65,000	83,080	1,280	640	85,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Idaho.....	2,544	1,298,398	1,300,942	.....	58	1,301,000	Mountainous, grazing.
Lemhi.....	153,391	2,406,293	2,559,684	82,960	112,356	2,755,000	Mountainous and arid prairie.
Lincoln.....	809,107	1,001,583	1,810,690	45,680	255,630	2,112,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
Owyhee.....	88,551	501,712	1,590,263	5,760	5,977	602,000	Do.
Total.....	3,268,909	12,529,276	15,798,185	237,783	1,283,952	17,319,920	
Idaho.....	205,826	3,361,956	3,567,782	12,000	469,718	4,049,500	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural.
Kootenai.....	8,344	12,000	20,344	.....	6,656	27,000	Do.
Latah.....	10,965	.....	10,965	.....	683,535	674,500	Do.
Nez Perces.....	135,779	105,816	241,595	139,000	514,905	895,500	Do.
Shoshone.....	496,470	721,149	1,217,619	69,360	415,021	1,702,000	Do.
Total.....	857,384	4,200,921	5,068,305	220,360	2,069,835	7,348,500	
Total in Idaho.....	10,848,849	28,819,787	39,668,636	2,061,577	11,563,227	53,293,440	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
IOWA.								
Des Moines						35,646,080	35,646,080	No vacant public land.
KANSAS.								
Colby	Cheyenne	57,920		57,920		600,080	658,000	Farming, grazing.
	Decatur	200		200			576,000	Do.
	Graham						463,000	Do.
	Jewell					242,000	242,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	80		80		46,000	46,000	Do.
	Mitchell					181,920	182,000	Broken, grazing.
	Norton	360		360		567,000	567,000	No vacant public land.
	Osborne					570,640	571,000	Broken, grazing.
	Phillips					574,000	574,000	Do.
	Rawlins	16,200		16,200		668,800	668,800	Farming, grazing.
	Rooks	760		760		454,240	455,000	Do.
	Sheridan	440		440		572,560	573,000	Farming, grazing.
	Sherman	6,320		6,320	160	664,320	671,000	Do.
	Smith					573,000	573,000	Farming, grazing.
	Thomas	200		200		684,800	685,000	Farming, grazing.
	Total	82,480		82,480	160	7,438,360	7,521,000	
Dodge City	Barber	8,493		8,493		711,507	720,000	Broken.
	Barton					573,440	576,000	Broken, sandy.
	Chase				2,560	148,000	148,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark	2,465		2,465		613,535	616,000	Broken, sandy.
	Comanche	800		800		504,200	505,000	Do.
	Edwards	600		600		393,400	394,000	Do.

Finney	56,400	.....	56,400	.....	768,600	825,000	Do.
Ford	160	.....	160	.....	693,940	696,000	Do.
Grant	19,760	.....	19,760	.....	349,240	369,000	Grazing.
Gray	3,800	.....	3,800	.....	547,200	551,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
Hamilton	117,185	.....	117,185	.....	506,815	624,000	Do.
Harper .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505,000	505,000	No vacant public land.
Harvey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,000	346,000	Do.
Haskell	24,445	.....	24,445	.....	347,555	372,000	Grazing.
Hodgeman	680	.....	680	.....	551,320	552,000	Broken.
Kearny	80,850	.....	80,850	.....	465,150	546,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
Kingman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556,000	556,000	No vacant public land.
Kiowa	1,950	.....	1,950	.....	461,050	463,000	Grazing, broken.
McPherson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,000	113,000	Do.
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,000	183,000	No vacant public land.
Meade	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	619,800	621,000	Grazing.
Morton	138,245	.....	138,245	.....	319,755	458,000	Do.
Pawnee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482,000	482,000	No vacant public land.
Prairie	505	.....	505	.....	462,495	463,000	Broken, sandy.
Reno .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799,000	799,000	No vacant public land.
Rice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453,000	453,000	Do.
Sedgwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645,000	645,000	Do.
Seward	71,675	.....	71,675	.....	339,325	411,000	Grazing, part broken and sandy.
Stafford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,000	513,000	No vacant public land.
Stanton	57,015	.....	57,015	.....	373,985	433,000	Grazing.
Stevens	53,150	.....	53,150	.....	413,850	467,000	Do.
Sumner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754,000	751,000	No vacant public land.
Total	639,378	.....	639,378	.....	15,515,162	16,159,000	
Allen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000	Do.
Anderson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	Do.
Atchison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279,000	279,000	Do.
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,000	423,000	Do.
Brown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371,000	371,000	Do.
Butler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918,000	918,000	Do.
Chase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,000	334,000	Do.
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000	410,000	Do.
Cherokee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,000	391,000	Do.
Cloud .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,000	412,000	Do.
Coffey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,000	452,000	Do.
Cowley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413,000	413,000	Do.
Crawford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718,000	718,000	Do.
Dickinson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,000	387,000	Do.
Doniphan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536,000	536,000	Do.
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	250,000	Do.
Elk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000	Do.
Ellsworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000	410,000	Do.
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454,000	454,000	Do.
Geary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,000	370,000	Do.
Greenwood .....	.....	.....	.....	23,595	298,405	292,000	Do.
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	92,160	744,000	744,000	Do.
					344,840	437,000	Do.

Topeka.....

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Topeka.....	Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,000	363,000	No vacant public land.
	Jewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,000	346,000	Do.
	Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,000	312,000	Do.
	Labette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,000	408,000	Do.
	Leavenworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,000	286,000	Do.
	Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,000	415,000	Do.
	Linn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,000	389,000	Do.
	Lyon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,000	539,000	Do.
	McPherson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456,000	456,000	Do.
	Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437,000	437,000	Do.
	Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586,000	586,000	Do.
	Miami.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	381,000	Do.
	Mitchell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000	275,000	Do.
	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,000	406,000	Do.
	Morris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,000	447,000	Do.
	Nemaha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,000	463,000	Do.
	Neosho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Osage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466,000	466,000	Do.
	Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,000	460,000	Do.
	Pottawatomie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,000	528,000	Do.
	Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,000	459,000	Do.
Wakeency.....	Riley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	368,000	Do.
	Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573,000	573,000	Do.
	Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456,000	456,000	Do.
	Shawnee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359,000	359,000	Do.
	Wabunsee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,000	513,000	Do.
	Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581,000	581,000	Do.
	Wilson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,000	368,000	Do.
	Woodson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321,000	321,000	Do.
	Wyandotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000	96,000	Do.
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	115,755	22,258,245	22,374,000	Broken.
	Ellis.....	1,095	.....	1,095	.....	568,905	570,000	Agricultural.
	Gove.....	17,720	.....	17,720	.....	608,280	686,000	No vacant public land.
	Graham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,000	115,000	Agricultural.
	Greeley.....	68,460	.....	68,460	.....	426,540	495,000	Do.
	Lane.....	5,320	.....	5,320	.....	452,680	458,000	Do.

Logan	53,320	.....	53,320	.....	634,680	688,000	Do.
Ness	1,980	.....	1,980	.....	684,020	686,000	Do.
Rooks	40	.....	40	.....	114,960	115,000	Broken.
Rush .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,000	452,000	No vacant public land.
Scott	9,160	.....	9,160	.....	445,840	455,000	Agricultural.
Trego	640	.....	640	.....	569,360	570,000	Do.
Wallace	63,949	.....	63,949	.....	519,051	583,000	Do.
Wichita	4,100	.....	4,100	.....	451,620	455,720	Do.
Total	225,784	.....	225,784	.....	6,102,936	6,328,720	
Total in Kansas	947,642	.....	947,642	.....	51,314,703	52,382,720	

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The character of the land in this district is sandy and clay soil and timbered principally with pine.
Bienville	5,727	16,500	22,227	98,567	285,234	406,028	
Bossier	9,183	3,094	12,277	146,722	378,374	537,373	
Caddo	3,687	12,912	16,599	139,213	408,873	504,685	
Clabornie	8,273	.....	8,273	36,915	277,179	322,367	
De Soto	1,042	8,633	9,675	65,299	478,216	553,190	
Grant	1,282	.....	1,282	13,703	45,141	60,126	
Natchitoches	13,488	7,550	21,038	245,892	593,047	769,977	
Rapides	1,200	.....	1,200	94,684	73,760	169,644	
Red River	1,797	7,787	8,584	85,299	151,182	245,065	
Sabine	9,351	.....	9,351	159,260	469,833	638,414	
Vernon	7,560	.....	7,560	211,786	377,014	596,360	
Webster	4,025	8,542	12,567	81,943	295,326	389,836	
Winn	1,160	.....	1,160	76,751	141,182	219,093	
Total	66,775	65,018	131,793	1,456,034	3,884,361	5,472,188	
Acadia	92	.....	92	.....	413,908	414,000	No vacant public land.
Assumption	55	.....	55	.....	201,000	201,000	Do.
Avoyelles	673	.....	673	.....	317,945	318,000	Swampy.
Bienville	1,312	.....	1,312	.....	541,000	541,000	Prairie and pine woods.
Calcasieu .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,000	133,000	High pine woods.
Caldwell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,291,688	2,233,000	Prairie and pine woods.
Cameron	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	349,000	349,000	High pine woods.
Catahoula	194	.....	194	12,400	933,600	946,000	Prairie land.
Clabornie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876,000	877,000	Pine woods.
Concordia	135	.....	135	.....	168,806	169,000	High pine woods.
East Baton Rouge	100	.....	100	.....	453,000	453,000	No vacant public land.
East Carroll	500	.....	500	.....	284,000	284,000	Do.
East Feliciana	4,152	.....	4,152	.....	259,865	260,000	Low pine woods.
Franklin	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	307,900	308,000	Pine woods.
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,500	389,000	Timbered and agricultural.
Iberia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,848	373,000	Pine woods.
Iberville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	368,000	Agricultural.
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,000	417,000	No vacant public land.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,000	366,000	Pine woods.

New Orleans

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	Location.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the country in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
New Orleans	Jefferson	1,760	.....	1,760	.....	282,240	284,000	Low, swampy.
	Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,000	161,000	No vacant public land.
	Lafourche	160	.....	160	.....	653,000	653,000	Agricultural.
	Lincoln	1,150	.....	1,150	.....	307,850	309,000	Pine woods.
	Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,000	420,000	Hard woods.
	Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,000	423,000	No vacant public land.
	Morehouse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531,000	531,000	Pine woods.
	Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,000	132,000	No vacant public land.
	Ouachita .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397,000	397,000	Pine woods.
	plaquemines	3,639	.....	3,639	.....	656,533	660,172	Ordinary farming and pine land.
	Pontre Coupee	95	.....	95	.....	376,905	377,000	Do.
	Rapides	4,328	.....	4,328	.....	729,672	734,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Richland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,000	354,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Bernard	2,020	.....	2,020	.....	362,980	365,000	Farming and swampy.
	St. Charles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191,000	191,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Helena .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268,000	268,000	Do.
	St. James .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,000	190,000	Do.
	St. John the Baptist .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,000	117,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	St. Landry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073,000	1,073,000	Prairie land.
	St. Martin	348	.....	348	.....	314,652	315,000	Do.
	St. Mary	85	.....	85	.....	407,945	408,000	Pine woods.
	St. Tammany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577,000	577,000	Do.
	Tangipahoa	595	.....	595	.....	497,405	498,000	Alluvial soil.
	Tensas	117	.....	117	.....	394,883	395,000	Low, swampy.
	Terrebonne	858	.....	858	.....	1,201,142	1,202,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Union	400	.....	400	.....	584,600	585,000	Prairie land.
	Vermilion	300	.....	300	.....	816,700	817,000	Pine woods.
	Vernon	4,610	.....	4,610	.....	271,390	276,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	Washington	350	.....	350	.....	415,650	416,000	No vacant public land.
	West Baton Rouge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,000	138,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	West Carroll .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,930	228,000	Do.
	West Feliciana	70	.....	70	.....	241,000	241,000	Do.
	Winn	5,300	.....	5,300	.....	383,700	389,000	Do.
	Total	35,398	.....	35,398	12,400	23,535,374	23,583,172	
	Total in Louisiana	102,173	65,018	167,191	1,468,434	27,419,735	29,055,360	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Marquette.....	Macomb.....	1,448	.....	1,448	.....	296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Manistee.....	26,112	.....	26,112	.....	350,582	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Marquette.....	3,268	.....	3,268	.....	1,165,888	1,192,000	Timbered farming land.
	Nason.....	329	.....	329	256	317,476	321,000	Fair farming land.
	Necosta.....	1,009	.....	1,009	.....	365,671	366,000	Do.
	Menominee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668,991	668,000	Timbered farming land.
	Midland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336,000	336,000	No vacant public land.
	Missaukee.....	2,880	.....	2,880	.....	357,120	360,000	Good farming land.
	Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Montcalm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464,000	464,000	Do.
	Montmorency.....	20,631	.....	20,631	.....	331,369	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Muskegon.....	519	.....	519	.....	318,000	318,000	No vacant public land.
	Newaygo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,481	549,000	Fair farming land.
	Oakland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573,000	573,000	No vacant public land.
	Oceana.....	2,073	.....	2,073	.....	350,927	353,000	Good farming land.
	Ogemaw.....	4,268	.....	4,268	2,573	355,782	360,000	Do.
	Ontonagon.....	2,834	.....	2,834	.....	862,583	868,000	Timbered farming land.
	Oscoda.....	43,136	.....	43,136	.....	366,840	367,000	Good farming land.
	Otsego.....	1,760	.....	1,760	.....	318,864	362,000	Mostly light soil.
	Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,240	340,000	Good farming land.
	Presque Isle.....	12,699	.....	12,699	.....	360,000	360,000	No vacant public land.
	Roscommon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000	410,000	Fair farming land.
	Saginaw.....	.....	.....	.....	10,610	321,390	332,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520,000	520,000	Do.
	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	Do.
	Sanilac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000	Do.
	Schoolcraft.....	19,653	.....	19,653	.....	619,000	619,000	Do.
	Shiawassee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,347	770,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
	Tuscola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.
	Van Buren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530,000	530,000	Do.
	Washtenaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402,000	402,000	Do.
	Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449,000	449,000	Do.
	Wexford.....	365	.....	365	.....	404,000	404,000	Do.
	Wexford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,685	364,000	Good farming land.
Total in district and State.		340,507	.....	340,507	120,654	36,358,039	36,819,200	

MINNESOTA.

Cass Lake	Beltrami	222,500	.....	222,500	210,000	669,500	1,102,000	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
	Cass	8,000	.....	8,000	411,200	328,600	717,800	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Hubbard	5,500	.....	5,500	8,500	396,000	405,000	Timber and prairie.
	Itasca	47,750	.....	47,750	169,000	1,110,000	1,827,200	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
	Total	278,750	.....	278,750	798,700	2,504,550	3,582,000	
Crookston	Becker	200	.....	200	279,000	598,800	878,000	Sandy, broken; some timber.
	Beltrami	352,000	322,000	674,000	138,000	290,000	1,102,000	Brush and timber; some swamp.
	Clay	440	.....	440	.....	669,960	690,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Clearwater	15,000	.....	15,000	115,000	500,000	682,000	Brush, timber, and swamp.
	Kittson	120	28,400	28,520	.....	633,480	1,140,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Marshall	80,000	.....	80,000	348,160	1,000,000	907,000	Do.
	Norman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538,840	172,000	No vacant public land.
	Ottertail	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	172,000	1,257,320	Do.
	Polk	170,000	.....	170,000	.....	1,253,320	489,680	Level, low; some swamp.
	Red Lake	322,000	.....	322,000	.....	738,000	1,060,000	Do.
	Roseau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brush land; some swamp.
	Total	943,760	350,400	1,294,160	880,160	7,042,680	9,217,000	
Duluth	Aitkin	2,000	.....	2,000	1,960	311,040	315,000	Agricultural and timber.
	Carlton	320	.....	320	43,000	498,680	542,000	Do.
	Cook	137,780	46,853	184,633	118,000	621,367	924,000	Timber, iron, nickel; light soil.
	Itasca	292,200	227,155	519,355	53,000	1,766,445	2,338,800	Largely timber; gold in north, with light soil; agricultural in south; iron belt in center, running east and west.
	Lake	126,000	69,000	195,000	385,000	688,000	1,268,000	Timber; light soil; iron.
	St. Louis	450,000	190,790	640,790	65,000	3,303,210	4,009,000	Iron, timber, and agricultural.
	Total	1,008,300	533,798	1,542,098	665,960	7,188,742	9,396,800	
St. Cloud	Aitkin	3,360	.....	3,360	1,320	851,320	856,000	Timber and swamp.
	Anoka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,000	292,000	No vacant public land.
	Benon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295,000	265,000	Do.
	Begstone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,000	338,000	Do.
	Blue Earth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,000	486,000	Do.
	Brown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
	Carver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,000	239,000	Do.
	Chippewa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,000	386,000	Do.
	Cottonwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409,000	409,000	Do.
	Cass	4,680	.....	4,680	.....	798,000	793,280	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Chicago .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Crow Wing	1,960	.....	1,960	680	650,360	659,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,000	380,000	No vacant public land.
	Dodge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,000	282,000	Do.
	Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,000	404,000	Do.
	Faribault .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,000	462,000	Do.
	Fillmore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,000	552,000	Do.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
St. Cloud	Freeborn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Goodhue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,000	498,000	Do.
	Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354,000	354,000	Do.
	Henriepin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371,000	371,000	Do.
	Houston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,000	364,000	Do.
	Hubbard	440	.....	440	.....	202,500	203,000	Timber and prairie.
	Isanti .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	450,000	Do.
	Kanabec .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,000	348,000	Do.
	Kandiyohti .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521,000	521,000	Do.
	Lac qui Parle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502,000	502,000	Do.
	Lesueur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,000	293,000	Do.
	Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,000	341,000	Do.
	Lyon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455,000	455,000	Do.
	McLeod .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,000	316,000	Do.
	Martin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	450,000	Do.
	Meeker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,000	387,000	Do.
	Millelacs	160	.....	160	.....	375,840	376,000	Timber and brush.
	Morrison	240	.....	240	.....	732,760	733,000	Timber and prairie.
	Mower .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,000	448,000	No vacant public land.
	Murray .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,000	448,000	Do.
	Nicollet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,000	291,000	Do.
	Nobles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453,000	453,000	Do.
	Olmsted .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418,000	418,000	Do.
	Ottertail .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144,000	1,144,000	Do.
	Pine	1,120	.....	1,120	.....	903,880	905,000	Timber, brush, and prairie.
	Pipestone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,000	298,000	No vacant public land.
	Pope .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,000	442,000	Do.
	Ramsey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,000	104,000	Do.
	Redwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,000	568,000	Do.
	Renville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632,000	632,000	Do.
	Rice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,000	317,000	Do.
	Rock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,000	306,000	Do.
	Sherman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,000	290,000	Do.
	Sherburne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824,000	824,000	Do.
	Stearns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,000	363,000	Do.
	Stevens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	226,000	Do.
	Scott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,000	372,000	Do.
	Sibley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,000	372,000	Do.

Steele	275,000	Do.
Swift	4,200	Do.
Todd	61,000	Do.
Traverse	364,000	Do.
Wabasha	348,000	Do.
Wadena	343,560	Timber and brush.
Washington	271,000	No vacant public land.
Watsonwan	256,000	Do.
Wilkin	281,000	Do.
Winona	485,000	Do.
Winona	398,000	Do.
Wright	438,000	Do.
Yellow Medicine	475,000	Do.
Total	28,987 88	
Total in State	51,198,680	

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	259,000	No vacant public land.
Adams	250,000	Do.
Alcorn	454,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Amite	456,200	Do.
Attala	260,000	No vacant public land.
Benton	558,000	Do.
Bolivar	373,000	Do.
Calhoun	390,000	Do.
Carroll	319,000	Do.
Chickasaw	293,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Choctaw	235,000	No vacant public land.
Claborn	436,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Clarke	267,000	No vacant public land.
Clay	333,000	Do.
Coahoma	380,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Copiah	355,000	No vacant public land.
Covington	313,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
De Soto	348,000	Do.
Franklin	537,820	Do.
Greene	1,040	Do.
Grenada	7,000	Do.
Hancock	397,000	Do.
Harrison	649,760	No vacant public land.
Hinds	550,000	Do.
Holmes	540,760	Do.
Issaquena	261,120	Do.
Itawamba	325,000	Do.
Jackson	674,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Jasper	424,360	Do.
Jefferson	326,000	No vacant public land.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jackson	Jones.....	740	.....	.....	442,260	443,000	No vacant public land.
	Kemper.....	2,000	.....	740	476,000	478,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lafayette.....	.....	.....	2,000	421,000	421,000	No vacant public land.
	Lamar.....	.....	.....	.....	315,840	315,840	Do.
	Lawrence.....	640	.....	640	447,360	448,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lawrence.....	160	.....	160	416,840	417,000	Do.
	Leake.....	4,000	.....	4,000	306,000	370,000	Do.
	Lee.....	.....	.....	.....	290,000	290,000	No vacant public land.
	Leflore.....	.....	.....	.....	372,000	372,000	Do.
	Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	307,000	307,000	Do.
	Lowndes.....	.....	.....	.....	318,000	318,000	Do.
	Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	466,000	466,000	Do.
	Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	419,960	419,960	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Monroe.....	2,700	.....	.....	487,300	490,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Monterey.....	1,640	.....	2,700	262,000	262,000	Do.
	Neshoba.....	6,000	.....	1,640	354,000	360,000	Do.
	Newton.....	1,640	.....	1,640	360,360	362,000	Do.
	Noxubee.....	1,000	.....	1,000	433,000	434,000	Do.
	Oktibbeha.....	.....	.....	.....	287,000	287,000	No vacant public land.
	Panola.....	.....	.....	.....	443,000	443,000	Do.
	Pearl River.....	.....	.....	.....	415,200	415,200	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	707,000	707,000	Do.
	Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	456,000	456,000	No vacant public land.
	Pontotoc.....	.....	.....	.....	314,000	314,000	Do.
	Prentiss.....	.....	.....	.....	261,000	261,000	Do.
	Quitman.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	256,000	Do.
	Rankin.....	80	.....	80	497,920	498,000	Do.
	Scott.....	3,000	.....	3,000	378,000	381,000	Farming and timber land.
	Sharkey.....	.....	.....	.....	281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Simpson.....	.....	.....	.....	373,000	373,000	Do.
	Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	398,000	398,000	Do.
	Sunflower.....	.....	.....	.....	444,000	444,000	Do.
	Tallahatchie.....	1,000	.....	1,000	404,000	405,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Tate.....	.....	.....	.....	260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Tippah.....	.....	.....	.....	289,000	289,000	Do.
	Tishomingo.....	.....	.....	.....	275,000	275,000	Do.
	Tunica.....	.....	.....	.....	266,000	266,000	Do.

Union.....				268,000	Do.
Warren.....				365,000	Do.
Washington.....				565,000	Do.
Wayne.....	4,160			505,840	Agricultural and timber lands.
Webster.....	700			268,000	Do.
Wilkinson.....	15,000			407,000	Do.
Winson.....	10,000			376,000	Do.
Yalobusha.....	340			316,660	Do.
Yazoo.....	440			668,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Total in district and State.	92,420			29,592,700	
				29,685,120	

MISSOURI.

Boonville.....					
Adair.....				367,000	No vacant public land.
Andrew.....				277,000	Do.
Atchison.....				345,000	Do.
Audrain.....				439,000	Do.
Bates.....				552,000	Do.
Benton.....	1,240			473,760	Broken timber land.
Boone.....				440,000	No vacant public land.
Buchanan.....				263,000	Do.
Caldwell.....				270,000	Do.
Callaway.....				517,000	Do.
Camden.....	11,740			437,000	Broken timber land.
Carroll.....				443,000	No vacant public land.
Cass.....				456,000	Do.
Cedar.....				128,000	Broken timber land.
Chariton.....				490,000	Broken timber land.
Clark.....				323,000	No vacant public land.
Clay.....				254,000	Do.
Clinton.....				267,000	Do.
Cole.....				250,000	Do.
Cooper.....				357,000	Do.
Crawford.....	240			252,000	Broken land.
Dallas.....	7,840			137,000	Timber land.
Darless.....				357,000	No vacant public land.
DeKalb.....				270,000	Do.
Franklin.....				567,000	Do.
Gasconade.....				330,000	Do.
Gentry.....				313,000	Do.
Grundy.....				274,000	Do.
Harrison.....				468,000	Do.
Henry.....				474,000	Do.
Hickory.....	2,000			253,000	Broken timber land.
Holt.....				289,000	No vacant public land.
Howard.....				291,000	Do.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Boonville.....	Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,000	429,000	Do.
	Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523,000	523,000	Do.
	Knox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330,000	330,000	Do.
	Laclede.....	.....	.....	6,880	.....	143,120	150,000	Timber land.
	Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393,000	393,000	No vacant public land.
	Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000	Do.
	Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,000	389,000	Do.
	Linn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394,000	394,000	Do.
	Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,000	339,000	Do.
	Macon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519,000	519,000	Do.
	Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,000	333,000	Broken timber land.
	Marion.....	1,920	.....	1,920	.....	278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,000	294,000	Do.
	Miller.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377,880	380,000	Timber lands, broken.
	Montgomery.....	2,120	.....	2,120	.....	261,000	261,000	No vacant public land.
	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424,000	424,000	Do.
	Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000	Do.
	Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,000	391,000	Do.
	Nodaway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,000	363,000	Do.
	Osage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380,000	380,000	Do.
	Pettis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,000	438,000	Do.
	Phelps.....	1,480	.....	1,480	.....	108,520	110,000	Broken timber land.
	Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411,000	411,000	No vacant public land.
	Platte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	256,000	Do.
	Polk.....	80	.....	80	.....	79,920	80,000	Broken timber land.
	Pulaski.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,720	243,000	Do.
	Putnam.....	11,280	.....	11,280	.....	331,000	331,000	No vacant public land.
	Ralls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,000	301,000	Do.
	Randolph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,000	311,000	Do.
	Ray.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353,000	353,000	Do.
	St. Charles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,000	338,000	Do.
	St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441,720	443,000	Broken timber land.
	St. Francois.....	1,280	.....	1,280	.....	50,000	50,000	No vacant public land.
	Ste. Genevieve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,000	92,000	Do.
	St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322,280	322,280	Do.
	St. Louis City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,720	30,720	Do.
	Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482,000	482,000	Do.

Schuyler.....	203,000	203,000	Do.
Scotland.....	282,000	282,000	Do.
Shelby.....	325,000	325,000	Do.
Sullivan.....	418,000	418,000	Do.
Vernon.....	377,000	377,000	Do.
Warren.....	266,000	266,000	Do.
Washington.....	228,720	228,720	Broken timber land.
Worth.....	169,000	169,000	No vacant public land.
Total.....	26,252,620	26,301,000	
Ironton.....			
Bollinger.....	383,840	385,000	Broken lands.
Butler.....	444,360	445,000	Low level lands.
Cape Girardeau.....	368,000	368,000	No vacant public land.
Cartier.....	320,320	321,000	Timbered land.
Crawford.....	221,640	223,000	Do.
Dent.....	473,270	477,000	Do.
Dunklin.....	338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
Howell.....	576,390	580,000	Rolling.
Iron.....	340,440	347,000	Timbered; hilly.
Madison.....	311,210	316,000	Do.
Mississippi.....	269,000	269,000	No vacant public land.
New Madrid.....	422,000	422,000	Do.
Oregon.....	485,840	491,000	Broken.
Pemiscot.....	310,000	310,000	No vacant public land.
Perry.....	291,580	292,000	Broken.
Phelps.....	302,460	311,000	Do.
Pulaski.....	43,800	47,000	Do.
Reynolds.....	522,490	528,000	Timbered.
Ripley.....	395,340	399,000	Broken.
St. Francois.....	243,760	244,000	Do.
Ste. Genevieve.....	217,430	219,000	Do.
Scott.....	266,000	266,000	No vacant public land.
Shannon.....	621,650	626,000	Hilly and timbered.
Stoddard.....	526,000	526,000	No vacant public land.
Texas.....	503,680	516,000	Rolling.
Washington.....	244,610	245,000	Broken.
Wayne.....	482,800	486,000	Do.
Total.....	9,925,910	9,997,000	
Springfield.....			
Barry.....	490,938	496,000	Broken timber land.
Barton.....	377,000	377,000	No vacant public land.
Cedar.....	189,000	189,000	Do.
Christian.....	356,400	357,000	Broken timber land.
Dade.....	329,000	329,000	No vacant public land.
Dallas.....	206,647	208,000	Hilly farm land.
Douglas.....	499,379	503,000	Hilly.
Greene.....	426,000	426,000	No vacant public land.
Jasper.....	465,000	465,000	Do.
Laclede.....	328,277	330,000	Broken timber land.
Lawrence.....	385,000	385,000	No vacant public land.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Springfield	McDonald	Acres. 2,715	Acres.	Acres. 2,715	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Broken timber land.
	Newton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,000	Timbered, hills, and valleys.
	Polk	43,385	.....	43,385	.....	.....	481,000	No vacant public land.
	Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Stone	1,366	.....	1,366	.....	.....	53,000	Broken timber land.
	Taney	3,538	.....	3,538	.....	.....	322,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Texas	5,875	.....	5,875	.....	.....	417,000	Hilly farm land.
	Vernon	1,379	.....	1,379	.....	.....	211,000	No vacant public land.
	Webster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,000	Broken timber land.
	Wright	1,594	.....	1,594	.....	.....	373,000	Hilly farm land.
Total		72,211	.....	72,211	.....	.....	7,497,840	
Total in Missouri		191,681	.....	191,681	.....	.....	43,795,840	

MONTANA.

Bozeman	Broadwater	37,575	32,000	69,575	.....	66,425	136,000	Principally arid.
	Carbon	582,835	97,265	680,100	.....	267,527	1,525,000	One-third good farming land, two-thirds mountainous.
	Crow Reservation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,000	No vacant public land.
	Gallatin	166,158	193,641	359,799	312,000	.....	1,597,000	One-fourth good farm land, three-fourths mountainous.
	Jefferson	53,773	20,218	73,991	161,280	.....	147,000	Principally arid.
	Madison	391,108	213,543	604,651	.....	301,979	1,269,040	One-fourth arid, three-fourths mountainous.
	Park	168,432	681,160	849,592	262,410	.....	1,728,000	One-third good farm land, two-thirds arid and mountainous.
	Sweet Grass	478,156	192,217	670,373	383,489	.....	1,515,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Yellowstone	184,481	177,968	362,449	349,768	.....	1,137,000	Arid and mountainous.
	Total	2,062,513	1,608,012	3,670,530	2,147,320	3,548,190	9,366,040	
Great Falls	Cascade	497,826	138,452	636,278	82,410	1,013,312	1,732,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Choteau	3,796,168	2,672,218	6,468,386	2,369,860	1,308,754	10,147,000	Do.
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fergus.....	9,425	13,398	22,823	.....	2,177	25,000	Grazing.
Lewis and Clarke.....	16,078	14,557	30,635	.....	39,685	70,320	Mountainous and agricultural.
Teton.....	1,591,713	66,630	1,658,343	16,190	838,747	2,513,280	Agricultural and grazing.
Valley.....	1,222,292	4,478,165	5,700,457	2,382,920	366,623	8,450,000	Do.
Total.....	7,133,502	7,383,420	14,516,922	4,851,380	3,569,298	22,937,600	
Helena.....							
Beaverhead.....	346,956	1,397,403	1,744,359	20,300	378,341	2,143,000	Mountainous and grazing.
Broadwater.....	121,645	89,181	210,826	254,390	174,784	640,000	Mountainous and agricultural.
Cascade.....	12,419	19,320	31,739	358,420	23,841	414,000	Grazing and agricultural.
Deerlodge.....	74,728	213,293	288,021	.....	144,979	433,000	Mountainous, some agricultural.
Flathead.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	.....	226,000	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
Gallatin.....	126,834	317,787	444,621	56,240	5,760	62,000	Mountainous.
Granite.....	53,615	538,390	592,005	5,750	51,629	502,000	Do.
Jefferson.....	778,755	440,909	1,219,664	123,340	172,155	887,500	Mountainous, grazing, agricultural.
Lewis and Clarke.....	622,613	529,208	1,151,821	844,700	601,827	2,666,191	Do.
Madison.....	183,291	87,540	270,831	361,280	331,899	1,585,000	Do.
Meagher.....	1,400	34,800	36,200	725,810	674,859	1,671,500	Do.
Park.....	57,294	514,956	572,250	11,500	10,300	58,000	Do.
Powell.....	127,218	256,405	383,623	318,230	315,520	1,206,000	Mountainous, some agricultural.
Silverbow.....	1,937	11,660	13,017	.....	102,077	485,700	Do.
Sweet Grass.....	27,860	88,320	116,180	21,100	11,883	46,000	Do.
Teton.....	.....	.....	.....	1,705,140	32,900	1,854,220	Do.
Total.....	2,286,585	4,538,572	6,825,157	5,032,200	3,032,754	14,890,111	
Kalispell.....							
Flathead.....	194,771	2,845,407	304,178	526,695	.....	5,569,289	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
Missoula.....	.....	91,000	91,000	.....	2,002,416	91,000	Timbered valleys and mountains.
Teton.....	.....	640,500	640,500	70,000	.....	710,500	Subject to location and entry under the mineral laws only.
Lewistown.....							
Total.....	194,771	3,576,907	3,771,678	596,695	2,002,416	6,370,789	
Choteau.....	5,828	18,634	24,792	.....	162,208	187,000	Broken grazing.
Dawson.....	231,029	414,893	645,922	15,360	53,218	714,500	Do.
Fergus.....	2,100,779	1,897,788	3,998,567	256,411	1,458,022	5,713,000	Grazing, farming, timber, and mountainous.
Meagher.....	268,992	69,591	338,583	39,187	230,280	608,000	Farming and grazing.
Rosebud.....	34,765	201,744	236,509	1,280	14,711	252,500	Broken grazing.
Sweet Grass.....	102,313	56,392	158,705	15,360	161,935	336,000	Farming and grazing.
Yellowstone.....	204,483	120,521	325,004	24,320	210,676	560,000	Grazing.
Total.....	2,948,189	2,779,893	5,728,082	351,918	2,291,000	8,371,000	
Miles City.....							
Carbon.....	.....	70,000	70,000	.....	.....	70,000	Mountainous.
Carson Reservation.....	.....	.....	.....	3,066,000	.....	3,066,000	No vacant public land.
Custer.....	1,276,311	5,526,903	6,803,214	64,000	1,333,186	8,200,460	Grazing and agricultural.
Dawson.....	825,279	6,140,008	6,965,287	.....	743,273	7,708,560	Do.
Rosebud.....	1,108,346	1,956,254	3,064,600	482,400	321,600	3,888,600	Do.
Yellowstone.....	138,595	454,020	592,615	.....	63,385	656,000	Do.
Total.....	3,348,531	14,147,185	17,495,716	3,612,400	2,461,414	23,569,560	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Missoula.....		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	Arid and grazing. Mountains, timber, mineral. Do. Small valleys, mountains, timber, and mineral. Mountains, timber, grazing, mineral. Do. Mountainous, mineral.
		39,786	528,064	567,850	.....	487,150	755,000
		14,088	66,236	80,324	.....	2,812	69,048
		46,399	418,948	465,347	.....	38,653	504,000
		274,697	2,354,975	2,629,672	.....	926,947	4,889,952
		21,686	19,320	41,006	.....	26,494	67,500
Powell..... Ravalli..... Silverbow.....		38,271	629,468	667,739	434,561	1,793,500	
		.....	9,500	9,500	.....	.....	9,500
		434,927	4,012,423	4,447,350	.....	1,616,617	8,088,500
Total.....		18,409,023	38,046,412	56,455,435	18,521,719	93,593,600	
Total in Montana.....							

NEBRASKA.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Alliance.....		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	Level prairie. Sand hills. Table and broken timber. Sand hills. Prairie and sandy Prairie, table, and sand hills Sandy and rough timber.
		44,692	.....	44,692	.....	642,308	687,000
		277,141	.....	277,141	.....	128,859	406,000
		134,500	.....	134,500	.....	757,390	900,000
		512,096	.....	512,096	.....	102,904	615,000
		121,100	.....	121,100	.....	263,900	385,000
Brokenbow.....		443,931	11,974	455,905	1,122,535	1,579,000	Grazing, sandy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		851,272	.....	851,272	.....	454,570	1,317,000
		2,384,732	11,974	2,396,706	.....	3,472,466	5,889,000
		129,726	.....	129,726	.....	316,314	456,900
		125,056	.....	125,056	.....	56,944	182,000
		477,802	.....	477,802	.....	259,198	737,000
Blaine.....		49,200	49,200	771,800	821,000	Prairie and sandy Prairie, table, and sand hills Sandy and rough timber.
		167,201	.....	167,201	.....	174,239	456,000
		299,919	.....	299,919	.....	157,081	457,000
		123,623	.....	123,623	.....	149,377	273,000
		272,601	.....	272,601	.....	121,879	502,000
		197,751	.....	197,751	.....	176,969	456,000
Total.....		1,842,879	1,842,879	2,183,801	4,340,000	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
McCook	Redwillow	100		100		457,900	458,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Webster					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	132,749		132,749		5,740,251	5,873,000	
North Platte	Custer	5,296		5,296		460,704	466,000	Broken.
	Dawson	31		31		446,969	447,000	Do.
	Frontier	40		40		92,960	93,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper					138,000	138,000	Do.
	Keith	108,929		108,929		493,071	602,000	Grazing.
	Lincoln	130,718		130,718		1,502,000	1,623,000	Broken and grazing.
	Logan	25,262		25,262		67,738	93,000	Grazing, broken, and sandy.
	McPherson	280,956		280,956		110,365	507,000	Grazing and sandy.
	Perkins	6,006		6,006		555,994	562,000	Do.
	Total	557,238		557,238	115,679	3,868,083	4,541,000	
O'Neill	Antelope					548,000	548,000	No vacant public land.
	Boone	1,500		1,500		182,000	184,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Boyd	1,440		1,440		341,560	343,000	Rough land.
	Brown	6,160		6,160		8,000	8,000	Sandy.
	Burt					299,000	299,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar					472,000	472,000	Do.
	Cumming					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Dakota					184,000	184,000	Do.
	Dixon					232,000	232,000	Do.
	Dodge					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Douglas					212,000	212,000	Do.
	Garfield	101,000		101,000		267,000	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Holt	114,945		114,945		1,431,055	1,546,000	Do.
	Keyapaha	180		180		50,000	50,000	Broken.
	Knox	200		200		710,800	711,000	Do.
	Loup	182,510		182,510		185,490	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Nadison					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Pierce					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Rock	48,740		48,740		35,260	84,000	Sandy.

Sidney	Surpy	141,000	141,000	No vacant public land.
	Stanton	274,000	274,000	Do.
	Thurston	245,000	245,000	Do.
	Washington	236,000	236,000	Do.
	Wayne	284,000	284,000	Do.
	Wheeler	96,900	271,100	Sandy, grazing.
	Total	553,575	8,081,425	
	Banner	20,236	446,964	Grazing.
	Cheyenne	129,906	1,130,054	Do.
	Deuel	76,021	665,979	Do.
	Keith	9,597	71,403	Do.
	Kimball	59,852	548,148	Do.
	McPherson		28,000	No vacant public land.
	Perkins		12,000	Do.
	Scotts Bluff	12,166	55,834	Grazing.
	Total	307,778	2,958,382	
Valentine	Brown	247,402	347,598	Rough, grazing, and small valleys.
	Cherry	1,649,614	1,300,198	Do.
	Keyapaha	3,742	449,258	Do.
	Rock	142,413	413,587	Do.
	Total	2,043,171	2,510,641	
	Total in Nebraska	11,974	40,673,662	

NEVADA.

Carson City	Churchill	1,232,075	2,627,920	420,356	103,224	3,151,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Douglas	249,945	312,906		264,594	577,500	Do.
	Elko	6,422,693	8,388,797	1,800,367	865,836	11,065,500	Do.
	Esmeralda	2,936,996	5,257,827	259,200	71,973	5,589,000	Do.
	Eureka	864,419	2,234,955	371,528	78,017	2,684,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.
	Humboldt	3,590,821	8,156,047	1,792,891	457,062	10,406,000	Do.
	Lander	1,170,423	3,096,335	336,577	100,088	3,493,000	Do.
	Lincoln	5,589,555	11,424,863	1,427	375,710	11,802,000	Do.
	Lyon	220,770	548,452	190,516	110,532	849,500	Do.
	Nye	4,294,752	11,051,978		119,522	11,171,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Ormsby	8,452	8,452	1,920	72,128	82,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
	Storey	51,129	77,921	91,163	4,916	174,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.

^a Withdrawn from entry, etc., by Commissioner's letter "R," March 24, 1902. Proposed North Platte Forest Reserve.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

NEVADA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Carson City.....	Washoe.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 248, 180	<i>Acres.</i> 1, 297, 297	<i>Acres.</i> 2, 540, 477	<i>Acres.</i> 716, 964	<i>Acres.</i> 348, 559	<i>Acres.</i> 3, 606, 000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
	White Pine.....	2, 957, 840	2, 605, 810	5, 563, 650	.....	130, 490	5, 694, 140	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Total in district and State.	30, 833, 050	30, 417, 530	61, 250, 580	5, 983, 409	3, 102, 651	70, 336, 640	

NEW MEXICO.

Clayton	Colfax	410, 163	.....	410, 163	.....	219, 837	630, 000	Arid, broken, and grazing.
	Leonard Wood	153, 892	38, 741	192, 633	64, 506	242, 283	499, 422	Grazing and broken.
	Mora	297, 046	.....	297, 046	.....	41, 954	339, 000	Grazing mostly, some broken.
Las Cruces	Quay	1, 436, 976	40, 620	1, 477, 596	.....	317, 674	1, 795, 270	Grazing and broken.
	Roosevelt	710, 676	13, 360	724, 036	35, 336	164, 350	928, 722	Do.
	San Miguel	717, 193	.....	717, 193	.....	78, 307	796, 000	Grazing.
Roswell	Union	2, 854, 064	322, 743	3, 176, 807	.....	686, 779	3, 863, 586	Grazing and broken.
	Total	6, 580, 010	415, 464	6, 995, 474	99, 842	1, 751, 684	8, 847, 000	
	Donna Ana	1, 409, 089	528, 347	1, 937, 436	359, 968	149, 596	2, 447, 000	Grazing, mountainous.
Roswell	Grant	3, 074, 192	850, 682	3, 924, 874	129, 324	809, 602	4, 864, 000	Mountainous, some plains for grazing.
	Luna	1, 053, 846	616, 000	1, 669, 846	.....	46, 154	1, 716, 000	Grazing lands.
	Otero	1, 316, 015	1, 167, 860	2, 483, 875	64, 845	183, 280	2, 732, 000	Mountainous and broken.
Roswell	Sierra	1, 426, 487	274, 379	1, 700, 866	152, 415	119, 719	1, 973, 000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Socorro	4, 914, 506	1, 985, 118	6, 899, 624	480, 488	157, 888	7, 538, 000	Mountainous, table-lands for grazing.
	Total	13, 194, 135	5, 422, 386	18, 616, 521	1, 187, 240	1, 466, 239	21, 270, 000	
Roswell	Chaves	3, 241, 427	2, 016, 673	5, 258, 100	7, 223	1, 008, 277	6, 273, 600	Grazing, rolling prairie.
	Eddy	1, 606, 290	2, 228, 701	3, 835, 991	6, 300	477, 709	4, 320, 000	Mostly prairie, some timber in mountains.
	Leonard Wood	50, 482	.....	50, 482	.....	3, 840	54, 272	Undulating, grazing prairie.
Roswell	Lincoln	1, 998, 374	110, 670	2, 109, 044	563, 620	508, 836	3, 176, 000	Do.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Otero.....	45,244	1,377,549	1,422,793	208,440	20,767	1,652,000	Grazing land.
Roosevelt.....	772,735	76,320	843,113	118,860	287,425	1,235,400	Do.
Valencia.....	102,938	.....	102,938	.....	9,000	111,938	Do.
Total.....	7,817,500	5,810,913	13,628,413	904,443	2,310,354	16,843,210	
Santa Fe.....							
Bernalillo.....	263,917	147,000	410,917	.....	564,083	975,000	Mountainous, timber, and grazing.
Colfax.....	110,463	23,040	133,500	.....	1,664,500	1,795,000	Mountainous, grazing.
Leonard Wood.....	1,328,922	8,950	1,337,872	.....	606,703	1,944,575	Grazing and agricultural.
McKinley.....	833,164	57,252	890,416	999,516	1,366,008	3,255,940	Mountainous and grazing.
Mora.....	338,452	82,670	421,122	.....	1,827,878	1,249,000	Do.
Rio Arriba.....	1,525,366	728,167	2,253,533	840,161	1,165,306	4,259,000	Do.
Sandoval.....	531,796	243,680	775,476	453,817	1,976,967	2,306,250	Do.
San Juan.....	1,001,040	480,280	1,481,320	1,958,400	257,280	3,697,000	Grazing and agricultural.
San Miguel.....	793,668	43,102	836,770	202,550	1,291,680	2,331,000	Do.
Santa Fe.....	555,070	30,624	585,694	188,900	596,236	1,370,830	Mountainous and grazing.
Socorro.....	1,175,807	70,192	1,246,059	.....	901,941	2,148,000	Do.
Taos.....	318,677	301,336	620,013	119,931	730,056	1,470,000	Do.
Valencia.....	1,755,562	263,678	2,019,240	401,304	2,243,441	4,663,985	Grazing and agricultural.
Total.....	10,531,961	2,479,971	13,011,932	5,164,579	13,292,079	31,468,590	
Total in New Mexico.	38,123,606	14,128,734	52,252,340	7,356,104	18,820,356	78,428,800	
Bismarck.....							
Billings.....	757,026	2,328,757	3,085,783	.....	505,717	3,591,500	Agricultural and grazing.
Butleigh.....	43,240	.....	43,240	.....	1,009,760	1,053,000	Do.
Eddy.....	103,980	.....	103,980	.....	23,000	126,980	Do.
Emmons.....	113,060	.....	113,060	.....	873,020	977,000	Do.
Foster.....	32,280	.....	32,280	.....	68,480	69,000	Do.
Kidder.....	39,930	.....	39,930	.....	779,940	893,000	Do.
Logan.....	335,460	.....	335,460	.....	545,720	638,000	Do.
McIntosh.....	301,185	.....	301,185	.....	526,070	628,000	Do.
Mercer.....	1,036,994	490,680	1,527,674	.....	958,540	1,332,000	Do.
Morton.....	48,560	.....	48,560	930,000	308,015	1,139,880	Do.
Oliver.....	1,544,560	.....	1,544,560	.....	1,045,006	3,012,000	Do.
Stark.....	172,280	395,599	567,879	.....	405,440	454,000	Do.
Stutsman.....	108,030	.....	108,030	.....	1,082,961	3,023,120	Do.
Wells.....	4,815,105	3,215,036	8,030,141	.....	368,720	541,000	Do.
Total.....	4,815,105	3,215,036	8,030,141	930,000	444,970	553,000	Do.
Devils Lake.....							
Benson.....	4,300	.....	4,300	138,000	8,985,359	17,945,500	Prairie, farming.
Bothreau.....	2,760	.....	2,760	.....	669,700	812,000	Prairie, some timber.
Cavalier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728,240	731,000	Prairie, farming.
Eddy.....	300	.....	300	18,520	119,500	119,500	Do.
McHenry.....	46,760	.....	46,760	.....	165,180	184,000	Do.
Total.....	46,760	.....	46,760	18,520	1,168,740	1,214,500	Do.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Devils Lake		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
		80,000	80,000	80,000	-----	242,000	322,000	Grazing and farming.
		10,500	10,500	10,500	-----	666,500	677,000	Do.
		640	640	640	-----	238,360	239,000	Prairie, farming.
		2,000	2,000	2,000	-----	543,920	548,000	Farming, brush, and timber.
		360	360	360	-----	664,640	665,000	Farming.
	Wells	800	800	800	-----	275,200	276,000	Do.
	Total	147,420		147,420	202,600	5,487,980	5,838,000	
Fargo		600	-----	600	53,760	904,640	959,000	Farming and grazing lands.
		-----	-----	-----	72,720	1,051,280	1,124,000	No vacant public land.
		26,000	-----	26,000	40,960	666,040	733,000	Farming and grazing lands.
		720	-----	720	6,400	108,380	115,500	Do.
		480	-----	480	19,200	323,320	343,000	Do.
		1,000	-----	1,000	25,600	431,400	458,000	Do.
		1,000	-----	1,000	40,960	695,040	737,000	Do.
		800	-----	800	30,720	520,480	552,000	Do.
		1,200	-----	1,200	48,640	883,160	933,000	Do.
		400	-----	400	30,720	522,880	554,000	Do.
		-----	-----	-----	27,050	433,950	461,000	No vacant public land.
		9,800	-----	9,800	51,200	852,500	913,500	Farming and grazing lands.
		-----	-----	-----	32,000	522,000	554,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	42,000	-----	42,000	479,930	7,915,070	8,437,000	
Grand Forks		-----	-----	-----	46,000	7,000	53,000	Farming and grazing lands.
		2,000	-----	2,000	120,000	729,000	851,000	Do.
		2,000	-----	2,000	28,000	58,000	88,000	Do.
		-----	-----	-----	48,000	864,500	912,500	Do.
		600	-----	600	50,000	584,400	635,000	Do.
		500	-----	500	42,000	684,500	727,000	Do.
		320	-----	320	60,500	464,180	525,000	Do.
		-----	-----	-----	48,720	778,280	827,000	Do.
		5,420	-----	5,420	443,220	4,169,800	4,618,500	
	Total	272,800	-----	272,800	-----	97,200	370,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
Minot		80	-----	80	-----	363,920	364,000	Do.
		83,620	-----	83,620	181,000	196,480	461,000	Do.
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Lawton.....	Comanche.....	<i>Acres.</i> 13,852	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 13,852	<i>Acres.</i> 591,720	<i>Acres.</i> 1,239,428	<i>Acres.</i> 1,845,000	Rough, mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. Do.
	Kiowa.....	1,502	.....	1,502	1,320	272,178	275,000
	Total.....	15,354	.....	15,354	593,040	1,511,606	2,120,000
Mangum.....	Greer.....	10,185	10,185	2,300	1,499,090	1,511,575	Prairie, farming, and grazing. Broken and rocky.
	Roger Mills.....	3,420	.....	3,420	24,260	594,320	622,000
	Total.....	13,605	.....	13,605	26,560	2,093,410	2,133,575
Woodward.....	Beaver.....	1,838,030	1,838,030	1,842,970	3,681,000	Grazing and farming lands. Do.
	Woodward.....	99,292	.....	99,292	1,680	2,023,028	2,124,000
	Total.....	1,937,322	.....	1,937,322	1,680	3,865,998	5,805,000
Indian reservations unassigned.	Kansas.....	100,137	No vacant public land.
	Osage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470,068
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570,195
	Total in Oklahoma.....	2,095,427	2,095,427	3,055,469	19,567,824	24,718,720	

OREGON.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Burns.....	Baker.....	153,795	.....	153,795	107,918	49,287	311,000	Principally grazing; some timber. Do.
	Crook.....	88,027	.....	88,027	45,854	111,619	245,500	
	Grant.....	28,662	.....	28,662	1,067,791	366,547	1,463,000	
	Harney.....	1,608,887	460,755	2,075,642	566,324	827,034	3,459,000	Grazing, timber, farming. Do.
	Malheur.....	2,133,770	919,964	3,053,734	172,288	505,478	3,731,500	
	Wheeler.....	29,490	.....	29,490	60,752	1,738	92,000	
	Total.....	4,042,631	1,386,719	5,429,350	2,010,927	1,861,723	9,302,000	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also countries where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Roseburg.....	Benton.....	Acres. 1,742	Acres. 64,177	Acres. 1,742	Acres. 89,339	Acres. 119,758	Acres. 121,500	Timber and grazing lands.
	Coos.....	61,226	.....	125,403	87,532	974,858	1,189,600	Timber, agricultural.
	Crook.....	.....	61,483	267,111	460,800	.....	87,532	No vacant public land.
	Douglas.....	58,411	74,364	132,775	814,615	2,084,070	3,081,460	Mountainous, timber.
	Jackson.....	229,077	77,875	306,952	199,183	1,273,529	1,779,662	Mineral, grazing, and agricultural.
	Josephine.....	75,149	22,565	97,714	599,040	1,375,262	1,072,015	Timber, grazing, fruit.
	Klamath.....	7,332	27,253	34,605	195,726	50,769	281,100	Fruit farming, and mining.
	Lane.....	210,623	75,517	286,140	841,056	1,552,304	2,679,500	Timber.
	Lincoln.....	42,055	6,019	48,074	.....	51,426	99,500	Timber, farming, and mining.
	Linn.....	13,930	42,656	56,586	142,240	332,674	531,500	Broken, grazing.
Total.....		864,193	451,909	1,316,102	3,429,531	7,135,637	11,881,270	Hilly, grazing.
The Dalles.....	Clackamas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crook.....	1,447,041	123,467	1,572,508	18,000	.....	18,000	Lands in district are broken and hilly.
	Gilliam.....	230,745	28,741	259,486	1,020,234	1,125,258	3,718,000	and principally adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table-lands which constitute good farming lands.
	Grant.....	60,867	.....	60,867	34,490	426,514	773,000	Greater portion is broken, hilly, and mountainous.
	Morrow.....	115,943	.....	115,943	41,412	646,145	138,000	
	Sherman.....	25,206	19,000	44,206	.....	494,794	583,500	
	Wasco.....	198,242	105,751	303,993	179,914	1,277,093	1,761,000	
	Wheeler.....	518,060	200	518,260	54,167	432,573	1,065,000	
	Total.....	2,616,104	279,159	2,895,263	1,348,217	4,512,020	8,755,500	
	Total in Oregon.....	14,527,289	5,646,965	20,174,254	14,894,967	26,208,219	61,277,440	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen.....	Brown.....	80	.....	80	60,110	1,034,810	1,095,000	Swampy.
	Campbell.....	27,880	.....	27,880	36,720	427,400	492,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Edmunds.....	1,520	.....	1,520	43,200	680,280	725,000	Do.
	McPherson.....	13,560	.....	13,560	40,482	652,958	737,000	Agricultural and grazing.

	Walworth	19, 760	19, 760	19, 760	26, 240	426, 000	472, 000	Do.
	Total	62, 800	62, 800	62, 800	206, 752	3, 251, 448	3, 521, 000	Broken and grazing lands.
Chamberlain	Brule	4, 077	4, 077	4, 077	.....	529, 923	534, 000	Do.
	Buffalo	1, 241	1, 241	1, 241	.....	147, 276	311, 500	Do.
	Gregory	387, 894	387, 894	387, 894	162, 983	253, 106	641, 000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Lugenbeel	.....	.....	.....	693, 000	.....	693, 000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Lyman	521, 438	521, 438	521, 438	294, 000	843, 562	1, 659, 000	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	Meyer	.....	.....	.....	1, 303, 500	.....	1, 303, 500	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Stanley	600, 892	600, 892	600, 892	9, 130	109, 978	720, 000	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	Tripp	.....	.....	.....	1, 049, 500	.....	1, 049, 500	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Washabaugh	.....	.....	.....	1, 002, 500	.....	1, 002, 500	.....
	Total	1, 515, 542	1, 515, 542	1, 515, 542	4, 514, 613	1, 883, 845	7, 914, 000	.....
Huron	Beadle	.....	.....	.....	.....	782, 588	782, 588	Broken and stony.
	Funk	158	158	158	.....	644, 474	644, 632	Do.
	Hand	1, 455	1, 455	1, 455	.....	918, 196	919, 651	Lake beds and stony.
	Hyde	2, 509	2, 509	2, 509	54, 720	495, 651	552, 880	Grazing lands.
	Potter	26, 698	26, 698	26, 698	.....	540, 503	567, 201	Broken.
	Spink	840	840	840	.....	962, 213	963, 053	Lake beds and stony.
	Total	31, 660	31, 660	31, 660	54, 720	4, 343, 625	4, 430, 005	.....
Mitchell	Aurora	.....	.....	.....	.....	455, 000	455, 000	Swampy.
	Bonhomme	.....	.....	.....	.....	362, 500	362, 500	No vacant public land.
	Charles Mix	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	.....	709, 000	710, 000	Mountainous.
	Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	254, 000	254, 000	Swampy.
	Davison	.....	.....	.....	.....	276, 500	276, 500	No vacant public land.
	Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	289, 000	289, 000	Do.
	Hanson	.....	.....	.....	.....	278, 000	278, 000	Do.
	Hutchinson	.....	.....	.....	.....	328, 000	328, 000	Do.
	Jerauld	80	80	80	.....	345, 920	346, 000	Broken and swampy.
	Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	358, 000	358, 000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	370, 000	370, 000	Do.
	McCook	.....	.....	.....	.....	368, 000	368, 000	Do.
	Miner	.....	.....	.....	.....	367, 000	367, 000	Do.
	Minnehaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	611, 000	611, 000	Do.
	Moody	.....	.....	.....	.....	331, 000	331, 000	Do.
	Sanborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	361, 000	361, 000	Do.
	Turner	.....	.....	.....	.....	393, 000	393, 000	Do.
	Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	282, 000	282, 000	Do.
	Yankton	.....	.....	.....	.....	329, 000	329, 000	Swampy and sandy.
	Total	1, 080	1, 080	1, 080	.....	7, 167, 920	7, 169, 000	.....
Pierre	Armstrong	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 162, 500	1, 162, 500	Indian reservation.
	Dewey	.....	.....	.....	1, 162, 500	622, 000	622, 000	Do.
	Hughes	7, 318	7, 318	7, 318	91, 539	391, 143	490, 000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Lyman	14, 128	14, 128	14, 128	.....	8, 872	23, 000	Grazing lands.
	Schnasse	.....	.....	.....	274, 000	.....	274, 000	Indian reservation.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Pierre	Stanley	<i>Acres.</i> 1,246,552	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 1,246,552	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 708,498	<i>Acres.</i> 1,955,050	Grazing lands.
	Sully	6,618	.....	6,618	.....	664,382	671,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Unassigned	.....	.....	.....	59,000	.....	59,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	1,274,616	.....	1,274,616	2,209,039	1,772,895	5,256,550	
Rapid City	Butte	4,294,502	.....	4,294,502	102,020	641,478	5,038,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Custer	267,510	129,277	396,787	346,685	257,528	1,001,000	Broken, agricultural, mineral, timber, and grazing.
	Fall River	681,530	8,100	689,630	3,560	419,810	1,113,000	Part hilly; agricultural, grazing, and timbered.
	Lawrence	4,333	.....	4,333	330,240	183,427	518,000	Rough and broken, timber, mineral, and agricultural land.
	Meade	1,505,788	.....	1,505,788	50,395	692,817	2,249,000	Part hilly and part prairie, mineral, agricultural, and timber land.
	Pennington	773,811	59,810	833,621	453,120	466,259	1,753,000	Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timbered; partly mountainous.
	Shannon	.....	.....	.....	688,000	.....	688,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Washington	.....	109,644	109,644	704,000	7,356	821,000	Agricultural and grazing; partly Indian reservation.
	Total	7,827,474	306,831	7,834,305	2,678,020	2,668,675	13,181,000	
Watertown	Beadle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No vacant public land.
	Brookings	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	23,000	Do.
	Clark	.....	.....	.....	.....	503,000	503,000	Do.
	Codington	.....	.....	.....	.....	610,000	610,000	Level prairie, soil black and rich.
	Day	.....	.....	.....	.....	430,000	430,000	Do.
	Deuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	670,000	670,000	Do.
	Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	400,000	No vacant public land.
	Hamlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	431,000	431,000	Small fractions; good.
	Kingsbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,000	334,000	No vacant public land.
	Marshall	162	.....	162	.....	519,000	519,000	Do.
	Roberts	137	.....	137	.....	692,863	693,000	Grazing land.
	Total	299	.....	299	.....	5,171,701	5,172,000	Do.
Indian reservation lands, unassigned.	Schnasse	.....	.....	.....	896,000	.....	896,000	No vacant public land.
	Boreman	.....	.....	.....	822,000	.....	822,000	Do.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Olympia.....	Chehalis.....	<i>Acres.</i> 4,680	<i>Acres.</i> 1,120	<i>Acres.</i> 5,800	<i>Acres.</i> 363,122	<i>Acres.</i> 873,578	<i>Acres.</i> 1,242,500	Mountainous timbered lands.
	Jefferson.....	1,660	.....	.....	67,839	48,161	117,660	Do.
	King.....	17,747	77,390	95,137	1,350	96,013	192,500	Do.
	Kitsap.....	640	.....	.....	.....	58,880	59,530	Do.
	Lewis.....	1,920	5,920	7,840	75,000	92,660	175,500	Do.
	Mason.....	10,500	6,640	17,140	162,627	435,113	614,880	Do.
	Pacific.....	3,190	4,345	7,535	.....	81,685	89,220	Do.
	Pierce.....	2,035	3,705	5,740	295,820	654,960	956,520	Do.
	Thurston.....	3,090	3,080	6,170	1,360	470,430	478,020	Do.
	Total.....	45,462	102,200	147,662	967,118	2,811,550	3,926,330	
Seattle.....	Clallam.....	16,569	30,341	46,910	476,229	638,101	1,161,240	Mountainous and broken; good supply of excellent timber.
	Island.....	.....	.....	.....	2,193	127,527	129,720	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson.....	4,047	37,500	41,547	575,510	366,303	983,360	Broken and mountainous.
	King.....	8,256	62,010	70,266	262,520	785,094	1,117,880	Do.
	Kitsap.....	.....	.....	.....	8,214	182,286	190,500	No vacant public land.
	Pierce.....	3,339	.....	3,339	1,038	44,962	46,000	Do.
	San Juan.....	19,114	49,139	68,253	2,955	94,706	101,000	Broken, with little timber.
	Skagit.....	.....	.....	.....	546,330	556,417	1,171,000	Broken, heavily timbered, and mountainous.
	Snohomish.....	1,000	11,670	12,670	510,544	580,426	1,103,640	Do.
	Whatcom.....	9,314	5,754	15,068	910,376	480,236	1,405,680	Do.
Spokane.....	Total.....	61,639	196,414	258,053	3,295,909	3,856,058	7,410,020	
	Adams.....	6,517	.....	6,517	.....	727,483	734,000	Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grain.
	Douglas.....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	Arid lands.
	Perry.....	25,433	616,866	642,299	729,431	75,270	1,447,000	Farming, grazing, timber, and mineral.
	Lincoln.....	62,138	4,448	66,686	700	1,422,944	1,490,250	Farming and grazing.
	Okanogan.....	.....	138,223	138,223	136,260	17	274,500	Farming, grazing, and mineral.
	Spokane.....	4,764	66,806	71,570	.....	1,063,130	1,134,700	Do.
	Stevens.....	439,147	950,158	1,389,305	.....	1,115,195	2,504,500	Mountainous, farming, and mineral.
	Whitman.....	4,704	.....	4,704	.....	648,596	653,300	Grazing lands.
	Total.....	542,723	1,778,001	2,320,724	866,391	5,052,635	8,239,750	

Vancouver	20,900	.....	20,900	4,437	376,823	402,160	Timbered and agricultural.
Clarke	25,359	.....	25,359	45,530	655,581	726,420	Do.
Cowlitz	24,222	16,469	40,691	37,650	789,659	868,000	Timbered, agricultural, grazing.
Klickitat	33,039	71,071	104,110	334,737	892,373	1,331,220	Timbered and agricultural.
Lewis	56,068	10,019	66,087	935	436,478	503,500	Do.
Pacific .....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	.....	13,500	No vacant public land.
Pierce .....	.....	58,911	128,200	820,351	173,859	1,122,500	Timbered and agricultural.
Skamania	69,379	.....	128,200	820,351	173,859	1,122,500	Timbered.
Wahkikum	2,133	.....	2,133	77,500	177,227	180,000	Do.
Yakima .....	.....	.....	.....	77,500	.....	77,500	No vacant public land.
Total	231,100	156,470	387,570	1,335,280	3,501,950	5,224,800	
Walla Walla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams	33,715	.....	33,715	271,304	180,981	486,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
Asotin	146,231	13,293	159,524	13,180	231,796	404,500	Mountainous, some timber, and prairie.
Columbia	5,066	176,458	181,524	117,200	277,276	576,000	Do.
Franklin	116,890	.....	116,890	426,540	238,570	782,000	Prairie, grazing lands; no timber.
Garfield	6,944	85,108	92,052	75,474	284,974	452,500	Farming, grazing, and timber.
Klickitat	128,298	.....	128,298	202,791	168,411	495,500	Grazing and farming; some timber.
Wallawalla	24,830	.....	24,830	303,530	483,140	811,500	Do.
Whitman	14,454	.....	14,454	255,182	440,864	710,500	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
Yakima	36,472	.....	36,472	106,890	70,938	214,300	Desert and grazing lands; no timber.
Total	512,900	274,859	787,759	1,772,091	2,376,950	4,936,800	
Waterville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelan	359,853	651,276	1,011,129	736,440	370,705	2,118,274	Mountainous, timber, farming.
Douglas	725,498	196,158	921,656	40,960	1,642,384	2,605,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
Kititas .....	.....	206,286	206,286	.....	.....	206,286	Mountainous, timber, and farming.
Okanogan	1,070,001	584,654	1,654,655	958,439	288,736	2,901,830	Do.
Total	2,155,352	1,638,374	3,793,726	1,735,839	2,301,825	7,831,390	
Total in Washington ..	4,008,954	4,853,978	8,862,932	11,395,331	22,488,617	42,746,880	

WISCONSIN.

Ashland	1,100	.....	1,100	113,300	563,600	678,000	Farming and timber lands.
Bayfield	15,000	.....	15,000	11,033	928,967	955,000	Do.
Burnett	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	101,000	104,000	Do.
Douglas	5,880	.....	5,880	.....	838,120	844,000	Do.
Iron	500	.....	500	.....	182,500	183,000	Do.
Sawyer	1,520	.....	1,520	.....	226,480	228,000	Do.
Washburn	600	.....	600	.....	178,400	179,000	Do.
Total	27,600	.....	27,600	124,333	3,019,067	3,171,000	
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams	200	.....	200	.....	41,000	41,000	No vacant public land.
Barren	135	.....	135	.....	559,800	560,000	Level timber lands.
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,865	433,000	Broken agricultural lands.
Burnett	7,340	.....	7,340	.....	448,660	456,000	Ordinary agricultural lands.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Euclaire.....	Chippewa.....	Acres. 280	Acres.	Acres. 280	Acres.	Acres. 654,720	Acres. 655,000	Timber and agricultural lands.
	Clark.....	647	.....	647	.....	777,353	778,000	Do.
	Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,000	126,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,000	357,000	Do.
	Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327,000	327,000	Do.
	Dunn.....	470	.....	470	.....	541,530	542,000	Timbered, broken agricultural lands.
	Eau Claire.....	400	.....	400	.....	415,600	416,000	Agricultural lands.
	Gates.....	235	.....	235	.....	598,805	599,040	Timber and farm lands.
	Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732,000	732,000	No vacant public land.
	Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279,000	279,000	Do.
	Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491,000	491,000	Do.
	Jackson.....	1,661	.....	1,661	.....	631,339	633,000	Agricultural lands.
	Juneau.....	80	.....	80	.....	97,920	98,000	Do.
	La Crosse.....	160	.....	160	.....	293,840	294,000	Do.
	Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,840	404,840	No vacant public land.
	Marquette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	22,000	Do.
	Monroe.....	800	.....	800	.....	581,200	582,000	Agricultural.
	Poplin.....	80	.....	80	.....	149,920	150,000	Do.
	Pierce.....	40	.....	40	.....	366,960	367,000	Broken agricultural.
	Polk.....	2,880	.....	2,880	.....	594,120	597,000	Broken, timber.
	Price.....	1,642	.....	1,642	.....	502,358	504,000	Timbered lands.
	Richland.....	40	.....	40	.....	378,960	379,000	Agricultural lands.
	St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Sauk.....	80	.....	80	.....	536,920	537,000	Agricultural lands.
	Sawyer.....	2,180	.....	2,180	67,171	572,649	572,000	Do.
	Taylor.....	200	.....	200	.....	462,740	463,000	Broken lands.
	Trempealeau.....	120	.....	120	.....	468,880	469,000	No vacant public land.
	Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527,000	527,000	Timbered, agricultural lands.
	Washington.....	803	.....	803	.....	365,197	366,000	
	Total.....	20,533	.....	20,533	67,171	14,197,176	14,284,880	
Wausau.....	Adams.....	600	.....	600	.....	391,400	392,000	Scrubby oak openings, sandy.
	Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,000	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Calumet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,000	211,000	Do.
	Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,000	381,000	Do.
	Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,000	445,000	Do.
	Dodge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574,000	574,000	Do.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated, etc.—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Buffalo	Johnson	Acres 2,230,106	Acres 35,200	Acres 2,265,306	Acres	Acres 390,694	Acres 2,656,000	Agricultural, grazing, timber, mountains.
	Natrona	70,846	.....	70,846	.....	6,154	77,000	Grazing.
	Sheridan	831,560	173,120	1,004,680	129,141	515,179	1,649,000	Timber, grazing, agricultural, mountains.
	Weston	305,718	.....	305,718	.....	3,282	309,000	Grazing.
Cheyenne	Total	6,240,521	768,897	7,009,418	129,461	1,312,121	8,451,000	
	Albany	1,538,602	21,581	1,560,183	409,193	888,624	2,858,000	About one-half county broken, mountainous land. Other half prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land along streams.
	Carbon	3,333,425	10,701	3,344,126	1,223,011	565,863	5,133,000	Greater portion broken, mountainous land, some timber; agricultural land along streams.
	Fremont. Laramie	200,348 2,776,446	32,979	233,327 2,776,446	.....	8,673 1,619,554	242,000 4,396,000	Mountainous, arid, timber. Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated.
Douglas	Sweetwater	709,096	.....	709,096	263,986	7,918	981,000	Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains.
	Total	8,557,917	65,261	8,623,178	1,896,190	3,090,632	13,610,000	
	Converse	3,608,660	6,400	3,615,060	.....	569,940	4,185,000	Grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
	Fremont. Natrona	820,637 2,993,655	104,362 116,236	924,999 3,109,891	.....	36,001 252,109	961,000 3,362,000	Grazing and mountainous.
Evanston	Total	7,422,952	226,998	7,649,950	.....	858,050	8,508,000	Grazing, mineral, and mountainous.
	Fremont.	624,851	583,377	1,208,228	560,759	109,013	1,878,000	Mountainous.
	Sweetwater	3,906,897	338,947	4,245,844	33,600	1,480,556	5,760,000	Do.
	Uinta	1,146,566	455,301	1,601,867	2,261,638	1,042,505	4,906,000	Do.
Total	Total	5,678,304	1,377,625	7,055,929	2,855,997	2,632,074	12,544,000	

Lander	934,587	135,400	1,069,987	2,728,123	548,890	4,347,000	Mountainous, farming, grazing, and timber.
Fremont.....	762,528	22,981	785,509	3,967,378	316,113	5,069,000	Arid, mountainous, grazing, and farming.
Uinta.....	86,085	12,690	98,775	1,971,813	90,412	2,161,000	Arid, grazing, mountainous, timber, and mineral.
Yellowstone Park.....				1,897,000		1,897,000	No vacant public land.
Total	1,783,200	171,071	1,954,271	10,564,314	955,415	13,474,000	
Sundance.....	101,442		101,442		1,558	103,000	Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming.
Crook.....	2,420,950		2,420,950	65,123	672,207	3,158,280	Semimountainous, with fertile valleys.
Weston	2,115,040		2,115,040		469,966	2,585,000	Timber, grazing, and farming lands.
Total	4,637,432		4,637,432	65,123	1,143,725	5,846,280	
Total in Wyoming....	34,320,326	2,609,852	36,930,178	15,511,085	9,992,017	62,433,280	

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface in State or Territory.	Total area of water surface in State or Territory.	Grand total in State or Territory.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.					
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	219,730	.....	219,730	31,480	32,386,710	32,657,920	403,920	33,123,840
Alaska.....	.....	368,035,975	368,035,975	6,677,605	.....	368,103,680	15,541,760	383,645,440
Arizona.....	12,064,793	34,936,800	47,001,593	20,249,180	5,541,547	72,792,320	84,480	73,636,800
Arkansas.....	2,427,857	.....	2,427,857	2,560	3,113,263	33,543,680	522,240	34,065,920
California.....	28,077,190	7,136,603	35,213,793	20,818,779	43,937,348	99,969,920	1,259,200	101,269,120
Colorado.....	31,733,053	4,098,543	35,831,596	5,294,348	25,222,216	66,348,160	192,000	66,540,160
Florida.....	997,777	1,157,847	19,259	19,259	33,895,534	35,072,640	2,677,120	37,749,760
Idaho.....	10,848,849	28,819,787	39,668,636	2,061,577	11,563,227	53,293,440	356,480	53,649,920
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,842,560	35,842,560	1,504,000	37,346,560
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,950,400	22,950,400	465,280	23,415,680
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	19,714,560	.....	19,714,560	279,680	19,994,240
Iowa.....	347,642	.....	347,642	120,375	35,646,080	35,646,080	366,720	36,012,800
Kansas.....	102,173	65,018	167,191	1,408,434	27,419,735	29,055,360	248,320	29,303,680
Louisiana.....	340,507	.....	340,507	120,654	36,358,039	36,819,200	2,705,280	39,524,480
Michigan.....	2,243,210	884,198	3,127,408	2,346,820	45,723,852	51,198,080	25,894,400	77,092,480
Minnesota.....	92,420	.....	92,420	.....	29,592,700	29,685,120	4,056,320	33,741,440
Mississippi.....	191,681	.....	191,681	.....	43,604,159	43,795,840	343,040	44,138,880
Missouri.....	18,409,023	38,046,412	56,455,435	18,616,446	18,521,719	93,593,600	525,440	94,119,040
Montana.....	7,822,789	11,974	7,834,763	628,855	40,673,662	49,137,280	482,560	49,619,840
Nebraska.....	30,883,050	30,417,530	61,250,580	5,983,409	3,102,651	70,336,640	497,920	70,834,560
Nevada.....	38,123,606	14,128,734	52,252,340	7,356,104	18,820,356	78,428,800	90,880	78,519,680
New Mexico.....	7,795,095	3,302,356	11,097,451	2,686,690	31,125,939	44,910,080	452,480	45,362,560
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,062,720	26,062,720	2,394,240	28,456,960
Ohio.....	2,095,427	.....	2,095,427	3,055,469	19,567,824	24,718,720	198,720	24,917,440
Oklahoma.....	14,527,289	5,646,965	20,174,254	14,894,967	26,208,219	61,976,320	698,880	62,675,200
Oregon.....	10,413,471	306,831	10,720,302	12,295,989	26,260,109	49,206,400	444,800	49,651,200
South Dakota.....	11,560,475	28,142,991	39,703,466	7,740,479	5,087,495	52,541,440	1,312,480	53,853,920
Utah.....	4,008,954	4,853,978	8,862,932	11,395,331	22,488,617	42,746,880	2,420,480	45,167,360
Washington.....	71,373	.....	71,373	.....	34,770,983	35,274,880	6,840,320	42,115,200
Wisconsin.....	34,320,326	2,604,852	36,925,178	15,511,085	9,992,017	62,433,280	208,640	62,641,920
Wyoming.....	270,267,760	571,604,617	841,872,377	172,873,079	794,794,384	1,809,539,840	74,481,920	1,884,021,760
Grand total.....								

b So far as estimated.

a The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

E.—DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Letters:	
On hand unanswered July 1, 1903	205
Received during the year	7, 124
Written during the year	6, 201
Disposed of during the year	7, 060
Remaining on hand July 1, 1904	269
Pages of press copy typewritten	15, 190
Pages of record copied	2, 171
Copies of field notes:	
Pages of field notes for official and individual use	992
Surveying returns:	
Returns pending July 1, 1903	107
Received during the year	177
Acted on during the year	171
On hand July 1, 1904	113
Reports of examinations of surveys:	
Reports pending July 1, 1903	109
Received during the year	136
Acted on during the year	144
On hand July 1, 1904	101
Surveying contracts:	
Pending July 1, 1903	0
Contracts received during the year	127
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year	63
Supplemental instructions received and approved	39
Contracts acted on during the year	127
Special instructions acted upon and approved during the year	63
Contracts canceled during the year	1
Contracts pending July 1, 1904	0

Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1903, during the past fiscal year, and the total of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1904; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land State and Territories.	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1903.	Under, contracts made prior to June 30, 1903, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1903.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.	Total up to June 30, 1904.	Total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, including area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1904.
Alabama	32,657,920	51,028	32,657,920	.....	.....	32,657,920	.....
Arkansas	33,543,680	52,412	33,543,680	.....	.....	33,543,680	.....
California	99,969,920	156,203	76,943,485	211,524	.....	77,155,009	22,814,911
Colorado	66,348,160	103,669	62,454,648	108,590	.....	62,563,238	3,784,922
Florida	35,072,640	54,801	30,841,141	.....	.....	30,841,141	4,231,499
Illinois	35,842,560	56,004	35,842,560	.....	.....	35,842,560	.....
Indiana	22,950,400	35,860	22,950,400	.....	.....	22,950,400	.....
Iowa	35,646,080	55,697	35,646,080	.....	.....	35,646,080	.....
Idaho	53,293,440	83,271	20,965,555	505,166	.....	21,470,721	31,822,719
Kansas	52,382,720	81,848	52,382,720	.....	.....	52,382,720	.....
Louisiana	29,055,360	45,399	27,175,362	.....	.....	27,175,362	1,879,998
Michigan	36,819,200	57,530	36,819,200	a 40	.....	36,819,200	.....
Minnesota	51,198,080	79,997	48,270,519	274,636	47	48,545,202	2,652,878
Mississippi	29,685,120	46,383	29,685,120	.....	.....	29,685,120	.....
Missouri	43,795,840	68,431	43,795,840	.....	.....	43,795,840	.....
Montana	93,593,600	146,240	37,335,059	233,000	.....	39,665,066	53,928,534
Nebraska	49,137,280	76,777	49,087,856	.....	.....	49,087,856	49,424
Nevada	70,336,640	109,901	37,933,815	68,159	.....	38,001,974	32,334,666
North Dakota	44,910,080	70,172	39,735,632	529,021	784	40,265,437	4,644,643
Ohio	26,062,720	40,723	26,062,720	.....	.....	26,062,720	.....
Oregon	61,277,440	95,746	47,505,894	359,809	.....	47,865,703	13,411,737
South Dakota	49,206,400	76,885	46,404,415	1,159,134	.....	47,563,549	1,642,851
Utah	52,541,440	82,096	20,700,412	305,043	.....	21,005,455	31,535,985
Wisconsin	35,274,880	55,117	35,274,880	a 3	a 125	35,274,880	.....
Washington	42,746,880	66,792	28,133,427	331,959	495	28,465,881	14,280,999
Wyoming	62,433,280	97,552	55,112,241	429,141	.....	55,541,382	6,891,898
Alaska	368,103,680	575,162	6,476	1	.....	6,477	368,097,203
Arizona	72,792,320	113,738	18,723,442	430,186	.....	19,153,628	53,638,692
Indian Territory	19,658,880	30,717	19,658,880	.....	.....	19,658,880	.....
New Mexico	78,428,800	122,545	51,178,187	351,148	.....	51,529,335	26,899,465
Oklahoma	24,774,400	38,710	24,695,192	.....	.....	24,695,192	79,208
Total	1,809,539,840	2,827,406	1,127,522,758	7,393,524	1,326	1,134,917,608	b 674,622,232

^a This area appears to have been counted in former reports and is therefore not added in this column.

^b This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp lands, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each, in square miles and in acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1900, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1904.

Civil division.	Act organiz- ing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of States and Ter- ritories, land surface.		Number of acres sur- veyed up to June 30, 1904.	Area remain- ing unsur- veyed on June 30, 1904.	Population in 1900.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.											
New Hampshire							9,056	5,795,840			411,588
Massachusetts							8,038	5,144,320			2,805,346
Rhode Island							1,081	691,840			288,556
Connecticut							4,791	3,068,160			908,420
New York							47,687	30,519,680			7,268,894
New Jersey							7,454	4,770,560			1,883,069
Pennsylvania							44,679	28,594,560			6,302,115
Delaware							1,969	1,260,160			184,735
Maryland							9,875	6,320,000			1,188,044
Virginia							39,925	25,552,000			1,854,184
North Carolina							48,972	31,342,080			1,893,810
South Carolina							30,460	19,494,400			1,840,316
Georgia							58,850	37,664,000			2,216,331
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	39,898	25,534,720			2,147,174
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	9,114	5,832,960			843,641
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	41,686	26,679,040			2,020,616
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	29,894	19,132,160			694,466
Texas				α Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	262,506	168,003,840			3,048,710
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	24,343	15,579,520			958,800
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
States.											
Ohio	Mar. 3, 1805			Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	40,723	26,062,720	26,062,720		4,157,545
Louisiana	May 7, 1800	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	45,399	29,055,360	27,175,362	1,879,998	1,381,625
Indiana	Apr. 7, 1798	2	58	α Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	35,860	22,950,400	22,950,400		2,516,462
Mississippi	Feb. 3, 1809	1	549	α Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	46,383	29,685,120	29,685,120		1,531,270
Illinois	Mar. 3, 1817	2	514	α Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	56,004	35,842,560	35,842,560		4,821,550
Alabama	June 4, 1812	3	371	α Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	51,028	32,657,920	32,657,920		1,828,697
Missouri	Mar. 2, 1819	3	743	β Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	68,431	43,795,840	43,795,840		3,106,665
Arkansas	Jan. 11, 1805	2	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,412	33,543,680	33,543,680		1,311,564
Michigan	Mar. 30, 1822	3	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	57,530	36,819,200	36,819,200		2,420,982
Florida			654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	54,801	35,072,640	30,841,141	4,231,499	528,542

a Joint resolution by Congress.

b See President's proclamation (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2).

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, etc.—Continued.

Civil division.	Act organiz- ing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Areas of States and Ter- ritories, land surface.		Number of acres sur- veyed up to June 30, 1904.	Area remain- ing unsur- veyed on June 30, 1904.	Population in 1900.	
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.				
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES—CON.												
States—Continued.												
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,697	35,646,080	35,646,080	.....	2,231,833
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	May 29, 1848	9	233	55,117	35,274,880	35,274,880	.....	2,069,042
California	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	156,203	99,969,920	77,155,009	22,814,911	1,485,053
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	May 11, 1858	11	285	79,997	51,198,080	48,545,202	2,652,878	1,751,994	
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,746	61,277,440	47,863,703	13,411,787	413,886	
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	81,848	52,382,720	52,382,720	.....	1,470,495
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	aMar. 21, 1864	13	30	109,901	70,336,640	38,001,974	32,334,666	42,335	
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	bFeb. 7, 1867	14	391	70,777	49,137,280	49,087,856	49,424	1,066,300	
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	cMar. 3, 1875	18	474	103,669	66,348,160	62,563,238	3,784,922	539,700	
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	15	178	dJuly 10, 1890	26	222	97,552	62,433,280	55,541,382	6,891,898	92,831	
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	eFeb. 22, 1889	25	676	66,792	42,716,880	28,465,881	14,280,999	518,103	
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	.....do.....	25	676	146,240	93,593,600	39,665,066	53,928,334	243,329
North Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	.....do.....	25	676	70,172	44,910,080	40,265,437	4,614,643	319,146
South Dakota	.....do.....	12	239	.....do.....	25	676	76,885	49,206,400	47,563,549	1,642,851	401,570
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	83,271	53,293,440	21,470,721	31,822,719	161,772	
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	eJuly 16, 1894	28	107	82,936	52,541,440	21,005,455	31,535,985	276,749	
Territories.												
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	122,545	78,428,800	51,529,335	26,899,465	195,310
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113,738	72,792,320	19,153,628	53,638,692	122,831
District of Alaska	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	575,162	368,103,680	6,477	368,097,203	63,892
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,717	19,658,880	19,658,880	.....	392,160
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790	1	130	.....	.....	.....	59	37,760	.....	.....	278,718
Oklahoma	Mar. 3, 1791	1	214	(f)	.....	.....	38,710	24,774,400	24,695,192	79,208	398,331
May 2, 1890	.....	26	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,547,746	2,270,557,440	1,134,917,608	9674,622,232	476,058,167

^a See President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 749).

^b See President's proclamation, Mar. 1, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 820).

^c See President's proclamation, Aug. 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 665).

^d See President's proclamation, Feb. 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552 inclusive).

^e See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 876).

^f See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 876).

^g See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

^h These figures do not include the population of Hawaii, which is given in the report of the Twelfth Census as 154,001, and the area in square miles as 6,449 or 4,127,860 acres. The Hawaiian Islands were by joint resolution of Congress (30 Stat. L., 750) annexed as a part of the territory of the United States.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA.		
Fort Wrangell: In the town of Fort Wrangell, a tract of land upon which are the buildings now occupied by the civil government, described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Main street, at the northwest corner of the warehouse occupied by Sylvester & Reid; thence in a northwesterly direction by land occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 210 feet to a post in picket fence; thence in a northeasterly direction along said picket fence, old stockade blockhouse, and lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 214 feet to a post; thence in a northwesterly direction at a right angle with aforesaid line by lands of the United States, 240 feet to a post; thence in a southwesterly direction and parallel with the northwest wall of the old fort and 40 feet distant from said wall by lands of the United States, 550 feet to low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark in a southeasterly direction by the sea 450 feet to the south side of Main street; thence along south side of Main street to place of beginning.	a 4.00	President's order, June 21, 1890.
Sitka: The plat of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northern corner of that plat of ground which we hereafter ask shall be reserved as a public common and now known as the "parade ground," near the Presbyterian Church, and running N. 33° E. 64.68 feet; thence W. 35° N. 59.73 feet; thence N. 39° E. 87.79 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide, crossing this and continuing the line (N. 39° E.) 59.40 feet; thence E. 39° S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 30° W. 46.20 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide; thence on south side of said road E. 30° S. 86.46 feet; thence S. 29° W. 111.54 feet; thence W. 4° N. 150.40 feet to point of starting, for marine or military barracks and garden.	(b)	President's order June 21, 1890.
Ten acres of land, including that now designated on the plat of land as surveyed and claimed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder ex officio for this district and marked "Military cemetery," and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at corner mark No. 8 on said plat, running northwesterly 660 feet; thence at right angles southwesterly 660 feet; thence southeasterly 660 feet; thence northeasterly 660 feet, for a military and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Missions may have.	10.00	
Two hundred and fifty feet of land on each side of the stream of water running into Jamestown Bay, on the south side thereof, on Baranoff Island, now used for watering purposes by the U. S. Navy and mercantile vessels, for a wharf and such other purposes as may be necessary for use of the U. S. Navy and mercantile marine; also all of that island situated directly opposite the town of Sitka, known as Japonsky Island, for naval and military purposes.	(b)	
Fort St. Michael: St. Michael Island, and all other lands and islands within a radius of 10 miles of the flagstaff of the post of Fort St. Michael.	(b)	President's order, Oct. 27, 1900.

a About.

b Area not known.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA—continued.		
In the vicinity of Dyea:		
1. Beginning at a point about 200 yards north of the dock of the Dyea Klondike Transportation Co.; thence northerly along the shore of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence south 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning.	a 1,280.00	President's order, Dec. 31, 1898.
2. Beginning at point on shore of Lynn Canal just north of where road from Haines Mission turns westerly towards Chilkat; thence southerly along coast line of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence northerly 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning.	a 1,280.00	
1. Beginning at northwest corner of said military reservation (corner 4 of existing reservation); thence south 2,007 feet to corner 2 on the east shore of Chilkat Inlet; thence meandering along the said shore of the Chilkat Inlet S. 41° 34' E. 18,945 feet to corner 3; thence across the peninsula to the west shore of Lynn Canal, east 7,300 feet, more or less to corner 4; thence meandering along the shore of Lynn Canal N. 41° 06' W. 11,943 feet, more or less, to corner 5 (corner 2 of existing reservation); thence along the south boundary of said reservation west 5,280 feet to corner 6 (corner 3 of existing reservation); thence along the west boundary of said reservation N. 47° 08' W. 10,560 feet to point of beginning.	(b)	President's order, Nov. 21, 1902.
2. All the land within the following limits to secure a clay deposit for making roads on the reservation: Beginning at a post situated about 4,640 feet west of the approach to the present wharf at Haines, Alaska; thence east 500 feet to corner 2; thence north 500 feet to corner 3; thence west 500 feet to corner 4; thence south 500 feet to corner 1, the point of beginning.	5.74	
At junction of the Tanana and Yukon rivers: Beginning at a post marked "U. S. M. R.," situated on the north or right bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana River; thence running due north from said post 10 miles, thence due west 10 miles; thence due south to a point at low-water mark on the north bank of the Yukon River; thence easterly along the north bank of said Yukon River at low-water mark to a point due south of said beginning post; thence north to the place of beginning.	c 64,000.00	President's order, July 10, 1899.
Fort Egbert: Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.," thence due west 2 miles; thence due south 2 miles; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left bank of said river to the place of beginning.	(d)	President's order, Jan. 25, 1904.
On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern boundary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz: Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in approximate latitude 65° 17' N., longitude 166° 45' W. from Greenwich; thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east or west, as the case may be, to a point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port	(d)	President's order, Jan. 23, 1900.

^a Estimated area.

^b Area not known. Courses and distances do not close within 15 chains.

^c About.

^d Area not known.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA—continued.		
On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, etc.—Continued.		
Clarence Bay; thence due west, crossing said peninsula from the point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay, to a point at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the southern boundary of the tract.		
Fort Liscum:		
Beginning at an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, driven 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 1," which is near the center of a neck of land 24 feet wide, which connects Swanport Peninsula with the mainland, and which is N. 67° 50' W., 26.50 chains distant from large rock about 12 by 12 by 14 feet above ground, standing in front of Fort Liscum, said iron post being situated at the initial point or northwest corner of the reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 80° 30' E. to the shore, and following the shore line of Valdez Bay at low water in an easterly direction to a point on the shore N. 9° 30' E. from an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 2," placed 3 feet in the ground, on a bluff 30 feet above sea level; said post bearing S. 80° 30' E., 2 miles distant from post No. 1, the place of beginning, and west 6.50 chains from the mouth of Solomons Gulch Creek, said point being also the northeast corner of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 9° 30' W., through said post and along the eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.05 chains from the said iron post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 3," thence N. 83° 20' W., 160.32 chains to corner No. 4, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 4," said corner being situated on the western line of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence N. 9° 30' E. along the original reservation 50.97 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.	659.89	President's order, Dec. 31, 1903.
A tract of land for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, viz: All that tract of land situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, district of Alaska, bounded as follows:	(a)	President's order, Mar. 10, 1903.
Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated, with respect to surrounding objects, as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27' E., along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez, 261 feet, to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33' W., 92 feet, to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27' W., 261 feet, to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33' E., 92 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.		
A tract of land on Skagway River near Skagway, known as Survey No. 177, as surveyed by Alfred Williams, U. S. deputy surveyor, and shown upon a blueprint diagram accompanying the order, viz:	b 466.12	President's order, May 21, 1903.
Starting at station Kean, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which station Garb, of same survey, bears S. 3° 59' W.; thence		

^a Area not known.^b About.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
ALASKA—continued.		
A tract of land on Skagway River near Skagway, known as Survey No. 177, etc.—Continued. N. 52° 05' E., 111.62 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; thence N. 47° 12' W., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48' E., 80 chains, to corner No. 3; thence S. 47° 11' E., 48.79 chains, to corner No. 4; thence S. 30° 03' W., 32.81 chains, to corner No. 5; thence S. 46° 27' E., 0.37 chain, to corner No. 6; thence S. 43° 22' W., 36.03 chains, to corner No. 7; thence S. 47° 12' E., 24.30 chains, to corner No. 8; thence S. 44° 26' W., 11.96 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners, 32° 30' E. The bearings are true.		
Total in Alaska, as far as known or estimated.	67,705.75	
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.: Cedar Point.....	296.50	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in Jan., 1853. Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island	(a)	
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E.....	(a)	
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All of Ship Island, Hurricane, and Dog islands (Dog and Hurricane islands estimated at 100 acres).	1,652.40	President's order, Aug. 30, 1847.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi, as far as known.	1,949.90	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	President's order, Feb. 1, 187.
Camp Grant (new), in Tps. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	President's order, Apr. 17, 1876.
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	49,920.00	President's orders, Oct. 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W.....	1,730.00	President's orders, Aug. 31, 1869, and Oct. 19, 1875; act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 201).
Total in Arizona, so far as known	101,412.14	
ARKANSAS.		
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	President's orders, May 22, 1871, and Dec. 3, 1876. (See act of Feb. 26, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 596.)
Total in Arkansas	14.81	
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay	(b)	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Apr. 10, 1860.
Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay	(c)	President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.
Drum Barracks, at Wilmington Cal.....	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.	344.90	President's order, Oct. 10, 1862. Deed by private parties in 1849.
Deadman's Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian.	2.00	President's order, Mar. 15, 1872.
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.	451.50	President's order, Apr. 2, 1869.
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey	(a)	President's order, Nov. 23, 1866.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, Mar. 2, 1858; President's order, Oct. 21, 1882.
Presidio Military Reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay.	1,479.94	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 52).

^a Area not known.

^b Area of island not known.

^c Unsurveyed.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Point San Jose (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No 1).	57.89	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor, which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean, at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanas."	(a)	President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Gaudalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb. 2, 1848.	b 40.00	President's order, Sept. 14, 1888.
Sausalito Bay Point: From southern boundary of Sausalito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(c)	President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay.	(d)	President's order, Oct. 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay.	(a)	President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Oct. 12, 1866.
Total in California.....	2,438.75	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	419.44	Declared by President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14 patented to D. L. Yulce, Sept. 5, 1853.
Fort McRae, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.: "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Fosters Bank."	(a)	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
North Key, in Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E.	159.48	President's order, Mar. 2, 1840; order of Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay.
Snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E.	52.17	
Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E.	842.29	
At Charlotte Harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	2,143.38	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson).....	(e)	President's order, Sept. 17, 1845.
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	f 392.77	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Flag Island, in St. George Sound	(e)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Mantanzas Inlet or Fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E.	(e)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.
Fort Barrancas in fractional secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., and fractional secs. 1, 3, 16, 27, and unsurveyed lands south of fractional secs. 16 and 27 and north and east of claim of Joaquin Barilla in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.	2,500.00	Included in limits of naval reservation per act of Congress approved Apr. 22, 1826, and declared by President's order dated Jan. 10, 1838. President's order, May 11, 1844, transferred 1,667 acres to military authorities, and by President's orders dated May 21, 1888, and Oct. 2, 1891, boundaries were enlarged by transferring sufficient land to form present area.
Anastasia Island.....	(a)	President's order, May 4, 1893, reserves SE. ¼ sec. 21, all fractional sec. 22, NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 28, and all sec. 27 in T. 7 S., R. 30 E., Florida; also all the lands formed by the sea since survey, 1855, lying east of said lands and between the north boundary line prolonged of said SE. ¼ of sec. 21, and the south boundary line prolonged of said sec. 27.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island	(a)	Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828; President's order, July 2, 1888.
At St. Andrew Sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	(a)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.

a Area not known.

b About.

c Area not stated.

d Unsurveyed; area not known.

e Area of island not known.

f Present area not known.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
FLORIDA—continued.		
At St. Andrews Bay: Lots 1 and 2, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 5; lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, and fractional secs. 8 and 9, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., including Hurricane Island, as shown upon Coast Survey Chart No. 184; also lots 2 and 3, sec. 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, sec. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 23; lot 2, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 26, and fractional secs. 27 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 W.	a 1,483.84	President's order, May 3, 1897.
At St. Augustine the following named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands.....	(b)	Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house	(b)	
6. Treasury lot	(b)	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds	(b)	
9. Military hospital lot		
10. Powder house lot	(b)	President's order, May 31, 1892.
11. Two small islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor.	3,851.21	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity, or Point St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W.	5,958.20	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	Unsurveyed.	President's order, July 2, 1888.
Santa Rosa Island: All that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve and relinquished to the Department of the Interior, Feb. 25, 1880, the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens Military Reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island.		
Key West, or Thompson Island	(a)	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim, confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat. L., 96.)
Key West Shoals, SW. point of Key West	(a)	President's order, Sept. 17, 1845.
Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center, in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	(a)	President's orders, Aug. 20, 1886, and Feb. 11, 1897, reserves all lands owned by Government on Key West, Virginia Key, and Key Biscayne.
Lot 2, sec. 4; lots 1 and 2, sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 29 W., and fractional sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., Florida.	270.39	President's order, Aug. 21, 1897.
Total in Florida as far as known or estimated.	18,073.17	
IDAHO.		
Fort Boise, in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City.	638.00	President's order, Apr. 9, 1873.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646.50	President's order, Oct. 12, 1870.
Total in Idaho	1,284.50	
ILLINOIS.		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	a 750.00	Request of Secretary of War, Mar. 2, 1825, and Sept. 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve and right of way was granted to the Rock Island R. R. Co. Act of Apr. 2, 1844 (6 Stat. L., 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Maple Island (within limits of two surveyed islands), in secs. 19 and 30, T. 5 N., R. 9 W., third principal meridian, in the Mississippi River, reserved in connection with the rectification and improvement of the channel of the river.	(a)	President's order, June 13, 1895.
Total in Illinois as far as known or estimated.	c 750.00	

a Estimated area.

b Area not known.

c About.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
KANSAS.		
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	a 2,750.0	President's order, Oct. 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 238); joint resolution Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 392).
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.	b 19,899.22	President's order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 573).
Total in Kansas.....	22,649.22	
LOUISIANA.		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river; "The public lands, 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	(c)	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island.	126.16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River.	740.97	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public lands within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike."	(c)	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp, except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R., 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556.12	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Tower Dupres: "All the public lands within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River.	(d)	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public lands within 1,200 yards from the fort."	(c)	President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. (See Executive order June 20, 1896, relinquishing part of Fort Macomb.)
Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne.....	a 92.00	Purchased Mar. 15, 1856.
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city.	(c)	Purchased by United States, Dec. 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge..	(c)	Purchased in 1814.
Total in Louisiana, as far as known or estimated.	1,515.25	
MICHIGAN.		
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant shown in diagram with order.	(c)	President's order, May 9, 1885.
St. Marys Falls Canal Reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9.41	President's order, June 10, 1882.
Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2; and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145.90	President's order, Oct. 30, 1884. Executive order, Oct. 12, 1889, reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River at Hay Lake Channel.
Fort Brady.....	2,573.10	President's order, Jan. 19, 1895, reserves following tracts for rifle range and other military purposes in connection with post of Fort Brady: N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.; S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 46 N., R. 4 W.; S. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 5 W.

a Approximate present area.

b About.

c Area not known.

d Area not stated.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
MICHIGAN—continued.		
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(a)	Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit	(b)	President's order, Sept. 22, 1885. Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan, as far as known.....	2,728.41	
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	(b)	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and Nov. 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. L., 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated Mar. 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, Jan. 1, 1874.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32	President's order, Mar. 13, 1854.
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling..	7.32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E. of fifth principal meridian.	(b)	President's order, Feb. 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W. of fifth principal meridian.	c 1,000.00	President's order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 33 N., R. 4 E. fifth principal meridian, Missouri, reserved as a target range for use of troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	160.00	President's order, Sept. 19, 1898.
Total in Missouri, as far as known or estimated.	1,160.00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E.....	2,400.00	President's order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River.....	c 57,619.00	President's order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assinniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	d 168,640.00	President's orders, Mar. 4, 1880, June 16, 1881.
Fort Missionla:		
Original reserve: Sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W....	640.00	President's order, Feb. 19, 1877.
Additional reserve: S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23	President's order, Aug. 5, 1878.
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land.....	1,577.41	President's order, June 10, 1879.
National cemetery of Custer's battlefield.....	640.00	President's order, Dec. 7, 1886.
Total in Montana, as far as known or estimated.	232,056.84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson National Cemetery.....	107.00	President's orders, Oct. 13, 1873, and Jan. 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek:		
Post reserve.....	12,800.00	President's orders, Nov. 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.
Timber reserve, 4 miles square	10,240.00	President's order, Nov. 4, 1879.
a Area not stated.	b Area not known.	c About. d Estimated

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Fort Niobrara:		
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W., of the sixth principal meridian.	5,474.84	President's order, Dec. 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 25; the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33.	28,817.48	President's order, June 6, 1881.
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.		President's order, Apr. 29, 1884.
(To the above was added the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30 of the same township and range.)		
Restored to control of Secretary of the Interior 720 acres of Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, embracing the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., Nebraska, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884.	57,439.32 720.00	President's order, May 7, 1896.
Total in Nebraska.....	56,719.32	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.....	8,840.00	President's order, Apr. 19 1869.
Fort Sumner Post Cemetery, situated in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E.: These two subdivisions contain	320.00	President's order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora: Post and timber reserve	66,880.00	President's order, Oct. 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate, in Tps. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	President's orders, Feb. 18, 1870, and Mar. 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico	159,240.00	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Lot 11, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., fifth principal meridian. }	8.00	President's order, May 17, 1899.
Lot 13, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., as an addition to Fort Lincoln. }	39.40	President's order, Aug. 31, 1899. President's order, June 8, 1901.
Total in North Dakota	47.40	
OREGON.		
Sand Island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N. R. 11 W.	192.07	President's order, Aug. 29, 1863.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1,250.11	President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.
For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174.27	President's order, July 14, 1884. President's order, Nov. 13, 1889, reserves parts of secs. 27 and 31 and parts of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
OREGON—continued.		
For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor, etc.....		President's order, Dec. 19, 1899, restores to public domain for disposal so much of land reserved by President's order of Nov. 13, 1889, described as part of sec. 3 and secs. 4 and 9, and parts of secs. 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20; parts of secs. 21, 22, 28, and 29, T. 48 S., R. 13 W.
North side of Tillamook Head, fractional SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327.55	President's order, Nov. 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon as far as estimated.....	1,944.00	
OKLAHOMA.		
Fort Reno, in Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 8 W., Indian meridian.	a 9,493.00	President's order, July 17, 1883.
Fort Sill wood reserve, in Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W., Indian meridian.	23,228.96	President's orders, June 4, 1892, and Mar. 11, 1901.
Post reserve (unsurveyed).....	23,040.00	President's order, Oct. 7, 1871.
Post reserve (surveyed).....	26,736.00	President's order, Feb. 26, 1897.
Total in Oklahoma.....	82,497.96	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Fort Meade:		
Post reserve in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	7,840.00	President's order, Dec. 18, 1878.
Timber reservation as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of secs. 24 and 25, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3,344.83	President's order, Apr. 18, 1881. Executive order, Sept. 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated Sept. 14, 1889. See also President's order, May 27, 1885.
Total in South Dakota as far as known or estimated.	11,184.83	
UTAH.		
Fort Douglas, in Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E.....	2,388.19	President's order, Sept. 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas..	1,920.00	Act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 478), added to reserve for water supply. President's order, Mar. 13, 1890, withdraws for use of Fort Douglas, subject to rights of the U. P. R. R. Co., which have attached to odd-numbered sections, secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; sec. 17; N. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., with exception of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian, Utah. Estimated area outside of land embraced in adjustment list of Central Pacific R. R. Co., which includes secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Utah 600 acres.
Do	208.56	President's order, June 8, 1896, reserves SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1, sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Utah, for use of Fort Douglas.
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uinta meridian, within the Uinta Indian Reservation.	3,840.00	President's order, Sept. 1, 1887.
Total in Utah (estimated)	8,356.75	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(b)	President's orders, July 19, 1862, and Mar. 10, 1863. President's order, May 15, 1893, reserves blocks Nos. 32 and 53 within town site at Port Angeles for customs-service use.

a About.

b Area not known.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island.....	43.10	President's order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4, reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536.20	President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks.	599.30	President's order, July 2, 1875
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2 W.	634.60	
At Neah Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca:		President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to late of order reserving same, viz: NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. Wa-addah Island.....	a 29.00	
2. Tract east side of harbor.....	a 400.00	
3. Tract west side of harbor.....	a 400.00	President's order, July 2, 1875. President's order dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres.
At Narrows of Puget Sound:		
1. South end of Vashons Island.....	633.60	President's order, July 2, 1875. President's order dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres.
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		
San Juan Island:		President's order, July 2, 1875. President's order dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres.
Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640.00	
Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508.33	President's order, July 2, 1875. President's order dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres.
Shaw Island:		
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515.30	President's order, July 2, 1875.
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594.90	
Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W.	640.00	President's order, July 31, 1865.
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.	639.54	Order of Secretary of War, Oct. 29, 1853.
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	President's order, Jan. 5, 1878 ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).
Fort Spokane, on Spokane River	640.00	President's order, May 13, 1859. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, and 33, T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621.97	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881. President's order, Jan. 12, 1882; President's order, Nov. 17, 1887.
Lot 9, sec. 22, T. 9 N., R. 10 W., reserved in connection with existing reservation at Chinook Point, also known as Scarborough Head or Hill.	33.00	President's order, Apr. 30, 1896, revokes order of Apr. 1, 1895, transferring the reservation declared by President's order of Jan. 29, 1859, to the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal, and again reserves the land.
Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		President's order, May 8, 1899.
1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W.	258.63	President's order, Sept. 22, 1866.
2. South side of New Dungeness harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	President's order, Sept. 22, 1866.
4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	b 404.00	
5. Clallam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W.	614.00	All disposed of before order issued.
6. Opposite Clallam Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	
7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.	.....	President's order, Sept. 22, 1866.
8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	
9. Vancouver Point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	603.00	All disposed of before order issued.
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W.	464.00	
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W. ....	.....

a About.

b Excluding lands embraced in donation claim of George H. Gerrish, per President's order, Jan. 9, 1893.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of President's order or other authority, and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:—Continued.		
12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E.....	450.00	President's order, Sept 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
13. Marrowstone Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W. By Executive order, Nov. 14, 1896.....	590.00 a58.00	
N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, and that part of lot 6 of sec. 18, T. 30 N., R. 1 E., W. M., not already embraced in the reservation as per Executive order of Sept. 22, 1866, was reserved in connection with Marrowstone Point Reservation.		
14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.....	615.25	
18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.....	614.25	
19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double Bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.25	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.....	631.00	See preceding remarks.
25. Whidbeys Island, most northerly point, in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	602.00	
Goose Island, situate in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern part of San Juan Island, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.	.....	President's order, Jan. 9, 1899.
On N. side of entrance to Gig Harbor, lots 5 and 6, sec. 5, and lot 1, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	81.80	President's order, Apr. 3, 1901.
Total in Washington	19,770.04	
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	President's order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserves for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	a2,540.64	President's orders, Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880.
Crow Creek Forest Reserve, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 71 and 72 W., transferred to control of War Department as a military reservation.	56,132.96	President's order, Oct. 9, 1903. This reservation includes secs. 20, 28, 30, and 32 T. 15 N., R. 71 W. (2,540.60 acres), reserved by President's orders of Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880, as a wood and timber reservation in connection with Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery .....	.....	Secretary of War, Nov. 19, 1886. Area not known.
Fort Washakie, within the Shoshone Indian Reservation. In T. 56 N., R. 84 W., secs. 7 and 8; the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17; lots 1, 2, and 3, and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18; the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31. In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1. All of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14, except the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 56 N., R. 84 W.	b1,405.00 5,493.78 320.00	President's order, May 21, 1887. President's orders, Nov. 2, 1898, and Dec. 13, 1898. General orders, No. 92, Aug. 7, 1902, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.
Total in Wyoming.....	82,135.16	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	876,687.62	

a Estimated area.

b Approx.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are the general instructions issued to surveyors-general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the instructions to the surveyor-general of Utah being taken as an example:

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 (Laws 1902-3, p. 1116), there was appropriated:

"For surveys and resurveys of public lands, four hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers, and of lands granted to the States by the acts approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and May eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and, second, to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except in the case of forest reservations and lands within boundaries of forest reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys where the work can not be contracted for at these rates compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the district of Alaska there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines, the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and eleven, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing allowance for surveys in California and Oregon are hereby extended to all of the above-named States and Territories and district. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, or by such competent surveyors as he may authorize the surveyor-general to select, at such compensation not exceeding six dollars per day, and such per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding three dollars, while engaged in field examinations, as he may prescribe, said per diem allowance to be also made to such clerks who are competent surveyors who may be detailed to make field examinations in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making by such competent surveyors fragmentary surveys and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States."

Deducting from the \$400,000 appropriated the sum of \$80,000 set aside for examinations in the field, there remains available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of \$320,000. -

From the \$320,000 available there is hereby apportioned to the district of Utah the sum of \$16,000.

The fund set aside for examinations will be retained under the control of this Office and expended for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners of surveys, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Employees of this Office, who are competent and experienced

public land surveyors, will also be detailed to make examinations in the several surveying districts whenever such a course is necessary in order to expedite the work in this branch of the service. It is the intention of this Office to have all examinations in the field made by regular examiners of surveys, or office employees detailed for the purpose, except where exigencies arise, making this course impracticable.

The said act of March 3, 1903, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, also appropriates:

"For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary, ten thousand dollars, said sum to be also available for office work on such surveys and for the examination of the surveys in the field."

The annual instructions issued under date of August 13, 1902, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were full and explicit, and the surveying rates for the fiscal year 1904 being the same as for the fiscal year 1903, the said instructions of August 13, 1902, are hereby made applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and you will be governed accordingly.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF J. FRANK WARNER, EXAMINER OF SURVEYS, ON CONDITIONS
OF THE PUBLIC LAND SURVEYING SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF
ALASKA.

CHEYENNE, WYO., *January 11, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following reports on conditions in Alaska in accordance with your letter dated May 6, 1903:

Establishment of a true meridian at Sitka, Alaska.

Inspection of United States surveyor-general's office at Sitka, Alaska.

General description of lands in Alaska.

Copper River Valley.

Coal mines near Chignik, Alaska.

Town sites.

Examination of instruments used by United States deputy surveyors in Alaska.

Surveying in Alaska.

Tracts of land recommended for surveys in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

J. FRANK WARNER,
Examiner of Surveys.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRUE MERIDIAN AT SITKA, ALASKA.

[For use in testing the alignment of instruments used by United States deputy surveyors in that Territory in connection with the United States surveyor-general's office.]

Having been directed by the United States surveyor-general to the point on a rock in Sitka where instruments were tested, the bearings to the several well-defined objects being furnished me, I proceed to verify the bearings as follows:

At a point on a solid face of granite about 20 feet surface and situated about 350 links north of the Presbyterian Church, marked by a cross + and the letters U.S.I.M., I set my transit over this point and verify the adjustments, the line of collimation, height of standards, levels, and opposite verniers all being in perfect adjustment. The instrument is a Leitz light mountain transit, horizontal plates reading by opposite verniers to single minutes, which is the least count on the vertical circle, plates and circle 4 inches in diameter, needle $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, variation plate and long reversible graduated bubble under the telescope.

Instrument was tested by peg method to determine if the bubble underneath the telescope would run a level line and coincide with the vernier of the vertical circle,

also provided with a prism for observations at great altitudes. Instrument found to be in perfect adjustment.

June 3, 1903, at the point 350 links north of the Presbyterian Church in Sitka, at 11^h 58^m a. m., l. m. t., lat. 57° 02' 40", long. 134° 59' 40", I observe the sun on the meridian by direct observation, the altitude of the highest point being,

55° 13' 00" corrected for refraction 40%.
40 subtract.

55 12 20 true altitude of sun's center.
90 00 00
55 12 20

34 47 40 co-alt.
22 15 00 sun's decl. for June 3, 1903, at noon.

57 02 40 N. latitude of station in Sitka.

June 3, 1903, at 5^h p. m., l. m. t., I observe the sun by direct observation; that is, bisect the sun's center.

	Altitude.	Pyramid Peak.	
No. 1.	25° 11' turn from sun	97° 41' to left.	True course S. 5° 05' E.
No. 2.	24 35 turn from sun	98 35 to left.	True course S. 5 03 E.
No. 3.	24 01 turn from sun	99 27 to left.	True course S. 5 05 E.
No. 4.	23 19 turn from sun	100 31 to left.	True course S. 5 05 E.

Calculation for observation No. 1.

Observed altitude 25° 11'
2 refraction; subtract.

25 09 true alt.

90° 00' 00"
25 09 00 true alt.

64 51 00 co-alt.
32° 57' 20" co-lat.=A. C. 0.264410
64 51 00 co-alt.=A. C. 0.043256
67 43 25 co-decl. 9.996527=sin. 82° 45' 52".

2)165 31 45 9.413938=sin. 15 02 27.

82 45 52 212

67 43 25 2)19.718343

15 02 27 9.859171=co-sin. 43° 42'
2

Should turn 87° 24' from sun to be north. 87 24.

180° 00'
97 41 turned from sun to left.

82 19

87° 24'
82 19

S. 5 05 E. to Pyramid Peak.

magnetic declination 29° 35' E.

June 4, at 7^h a. m. 1.m.t., I observe the sun by direct observation—that is, bisect the sun's center.

	Altitude.	Pyramid Peak.	
No. 1.	29° 44' turn from sun 80° 33' to right.	True course S. 5° 05' E.	
No. 2.	30 42 turn from sun 79 03½ to right.	True course S. 5 04½ E.	
No. 3.	31 14 turn from sun 78 11 to right.	True course S. 5 05 E.	

Calculation for observation No. 2.

Observed altitude, 29° 44' 00"

	1 38	refraction; subtract.	
	29 42 22	true alt.	
90° 00' 00"			
29 42 22		true alt.	
60 17 38		co-alt	
32° 57' 20"	co-lat.=	A. C. 0.264410	
60 17 38	co-alt.=	A. C. 0.061192	
67 39 00	co-decl.	9.993939 = sin. 80° 26' 59"	
2) 160 53 58		9.345469 = sin. 12 47 59	
80 26 59		2) 19.665010	
67 39 00		9.832505 = co-sin. 47° 09' 2	
12 47 59			
Should turn 94° 18' from sun to be north.		94° 18'	
180° 00'			
183 33	angle turned from sun.		
99 27			
94 18			

S. 5 05. E. to Pyramid Peak.

With the instrument clamped at 5° 05' and directed to Pyramid Peak; this throws the zero of the instrument in the true meridian:

Mount Vestovia bears N. 77° 42' E.

Cross on Greek Church bears S. 77° 33' E.

Northwest corner of United States barracks bears S. 40° 50' E., 375 links distant.

Northeast corner of Presbyterian Church bears S. 30° 46' E., 250 links distant.

Northwest corner of governor's house bears S. 18° 31' W.

To island in Pacific Ocean, 10 miles distant, bears S. 44° 15' W.

Bearings as furnished by surveyor-general:

Mount Vestovia bears N. 78° E.

Cross on Greek Church bears S. 71° 15' E.

Northwest corner of United States barracks bears S. 40° 32' E.

Northeast corner of Presbyterian Church bears S. 31° 12' E.

Northwest corner of governor's house bears S. 18° 46' W.

After these observations were made I was directed by the observer of magnetic declinations, stationed at Sitka, to a meridian established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is a brass peg set in concrete and marked on the top with a cross +, in front of the Presbyterian Church, buried about 8 inches deep from the surface of the street for the south end, and by an iron rod driven firmly in the ground for the north. In order to check my observations, I transit a line from my meridian. Run N. 57° E. to the iron peg, from which the brass peg in front of the Presbyterian Church bears south.

On Sunday night, June 7, 1903, I observe Polaris at 10^h 58^m p. m. by my watch, which is correct l. m. t. for long. 135 W., making watch 1^m 20^s fast for longitude of Sitka.

Eastern elongation comes at 2^h 25^m 25^s on Monday morning, June 8.
 10^h 58^m 00^s p. m. time of observation by watch.
 1 20 watch fast.

10^h 56^m 40^s p. m. time of observation.

12^h 00^m 00^s
 10 56 40

1 03 20

2 25 25 a. m. time E. elongation June 8.

3^h 28^m 45^s or 3^h 28.75^m.
 15°

52° 11' = co-sin. 61314 × 133'
 133

81.54762 minutes = 1° 22'.

1° 22' azimuth to be turned to the west, where I mark the meridian.

Pyramid Peak bears S. 5° 05' E.

The bearings to these objects from my point on the granite rock were furnished the surveyor-general's office and the two points of the meridian marked by the Coast and Geodetic Survey were also shown the surveyor-general.

On June 6, 1903, I made an inspection of the office of the surveyor-general of Alaska.

The office is situated in Sitka in a frame building, fronting on the main street, on the second floor, consisting of five rooms, viz, surveyor-general's private office, chief of mineral division's room, record room, general storage room, draftsman's room. The rooms are of good size, well lighted, and well furnished.

Employees in surveyor-general's office.—Chief of mineral division, stenographer in same room, chief draftsman.

All accounts of the office are kept by a system of double-entry bookkeeping, comprising a journal, ledger, and cash book, and a register of applications for mineral and non-mineral surveys.

The correspondence, plats, and field notes are all filed and properly indexed.

After a thorough inspection of the office, covering a period of several days, in securing data for examination of surveys in different sections of Alaska, I find the office to be well conducted and to compare favorably with any other office visited in the United States.

The surveyor-general is the head of his force, fully conversant with the general business and has a knowledge of all business transacted. This office on steamer days is also a bureau for general information relating to the land laws and interests of Alaska in general.

The surveyor-general and force employed are courteous and obliging, and the office systematically conducted and arranged. There were some articles of furniture needed. The surveyor-general's requisition including these articles has been honored since my visit. I have no recommendations to make.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LANDS IN ALASKA.

Baranof Island.—Along the route of the steamship the Island of Baranof rises from the sea in mountains covered with a heavy growth of spruce timber, undergrowth and moss, fallen timber covered with moss, and young trees growing out of decayed fallen logs. It is most exceptionally difficult to survey, as a line would have to be cut entirely through the brush and it would be difficult to find any ground firm enough to hold a peg for sighting purposes, as well as impracticable to set a transit firmly. The moss and decayed timber are shaky, being about the only kind of soil. The country above timber line, which is estimated at 2,000 feet, is covered with snow, except where a creek drains to the ocean. Where timber grows along each side it is very slow and exceptionally difficult to survey.

Chicagoof Island.—Lies north of Baranof Island; is heavily timbered, rising steep from the sea, but not to such great elevation as Baranof. Is deeply cut by inlets, bays, and streams. The timber and undergrowth are terrific as viewed from a sur-

veying standpoint. It is rough and it would be very difficult to get measurements by chaining. Only a few peaks rise 500 feet above the timber line. Snow does not lie so deeply as on Baranof Island.

Admiralty Island.—Is still lower than the other two islands, and as far as general topography is concerned it could be surveyed, the land not being so steep but more rolling; that is, the land viewed from Chatham Straits extending inland probably 6 miles. The snow had nearly disappeared, or enough so that at this time it could be surveyed north of Killisnoo, but south of this town it is similar to Baranof. Along the strait, looking east, can be seen a range of mountains rising above timber line, covered with snow.

Kodiak Island.—Kodiak Island is mountainous in the interior. The east half of the island is timbered, the west half no timber at all. This island could be surveyed at the maximum rates.

Chignik.—The land along the east shore of the peninsula is mountainous, and could be surveyed at the maximum rates. There is no timber and very little undergrowth. The mountains are not the most difficult to survey.

Cold Bay.—The land in this vicinity on the west shore of the Shelikoff Straits is mountainous, with no timber. It is supposed to be an immense coal-oil field, and considerable prospecting has been done this summer. The country has been plastered with location notices. This country could be surveyed at the maximum rates.

That portion of Alaska lying east of Kodiak Island, along the coast, is of such character, viz, mountainous, dense undergrowth, cliffs, boggy, together with thick weather, that it can not be subdivided under the rules of the present Manual of Surveying, for the following reasons:

First. The contract prices per mile allowed are inadequate.

Second. Solar instruments are useless.

Third. The land can not be measured with the 66-foot chain, by leveling it and dropping the pins.

About \$50 per mile should be allowed. Transit lines should be run. Steel tapes 500 feet long and stadia measurements should be employed.

Copper River Valley.—On Sunday, June 28, 1903, I left Valdez over the military trail leading up Lowe River. Trail in bad condition; a horse plunging and lunging to keep from miring down. In the winter the trail used is lower down along the bottoms of Lowe River; high waters cover the lowlands most of the summer months. This bottom along Lowe River is gravel wash in the river channel, which in some places is a mile wide; that part covered with cottonwood timber and dense alder undergrowth is alluvial, cold and wet. At a point about 12 miles from Valdez the trail leaves the river and crosses over a steep mountain to avoid a canyon, but descends to the valley about 6 miles farther on, where it enters cottonwood timber again. Reached Wortman's ranch in the afternoon.

The land, with the exception of the bottom land, would be exceptionally difficult to survey, owing to its steep mountainous character and being covered with dense undergrowth.

Left Wortman's at 7 a. m. June 29; began ascent of Thomson Pass, grade easy, saddle trail crossing pass at an elevation of 2,400 feet. Arrived at Tieckell road ranch at 10 p. m.; distance, 30 miles. Trail in bad condition.

The land along the trail is covered with a poor quality of spruce timber, and is nearly all covered with dense undergrowth. A mountainous country of the worst possible description viewed from a surveying standpoint.

Left Tieckell at 7 a. m. June 30; arrived at Ernestine at 1 p. m. Traveled through burned spruce timber nearly all the way. The valley through which the trail follows is narrow and poorly timbered. The mountains are steep and high, but not so precipitous as the country near Thomson Pass and north.

July 1. Left Ernestine at 6 a. m. and traveled over a valley, well grassed, which bears northwest from the road ranch. There is very little timber in the valley, which is about 3 miles wide, probably 12 miles long, the first land seen that is available for pasture land. Thence over the Kimball Pass, where the trail runs by easy grades through dense undergrowth and mire holes. At a point on the trail about 7½ miles from Tonsina I leave the mountainous character of the country, prevalent the whole distance from Valdez, and enter on a high mesa, sloping gradually toward the north. This is the Copper River Valley, and a good view is obtained looking north of this country. This mesa is covered with dead poles and dense undergrowth. The land is nearly level except where the rivers and creeks have cut down. The banks or sides of the canyons, showing the white clay, are about three to four hundred feet high. The valleys are narrow and covered with dense undergrowth and cottonwood timber.

July 2. Heavy rain and hail storm flooding the country and rendering travel on the trail nearly impossible. Left Tonsina on foot in a northerly direction and toward the point where the initial monument of the base line will be established. After climbing out of the Tonsina Valley the country is flat and of the same general character as on the south side. I made inquiries of people who have been over or near the line where the principal meridian will run, and from the descriptions given me of the country from the initial point on Burnt Mountain to Copper Center it is identical with the description of the land around Tonsina; that is, after descending on the flat it is covered with spruce timber and dense undergrowth. The line will cross Klutena River near Copper Center, following the bottoms of Copper River in dense undergrowth and cottonwood timber, crossing Copper River three times, thence ascending over bench land about 400 feet above river and of the same general character as bench in the valley, all in dense undergrowth. Crossing Copper River onto the west side again, some parts of the upper valley are open country, rank grass growing in the parks mixed with chaparral brush and also covered with moss.

Running east from the end of the 72-mile point on the third standard parallel north the line will pass over broken foothills and flats 3 or 4 miles wide, thence over ends of spurs six or eight hundred feet high, descending to flats. Spurs heavily timbered; flats covered with dense undergrowth.

From the end of 36 miles on the third standard parallel north the country north over which the line will run is practically unknown except as viewed from a distance. It is a high, rugged, and snow-covered range. I am informed that the last 30 miles of the line will lie in a valley after crossing the high range of mountains.

As this valley has been reported an agricultural section capable of sustaining an immense population, it may not be out of place to mention some of the features noticed. The lower bottoms along the rivers have some protected fertile spots, which will undoubtedly be settled upon by those who will rely on the travel to the mines for their market; but the immense tracts of bench lands, lying between the rivers are a moss-covered, cold, wet, boggy country and it is very doubtful if any race of agricultural people could ever coax a living from the soil. Of one thing I am certain—no farmer of the United States would ever attempt the cultivation of these bench lands after once seeing them.

A trip over the trail, wallowing through bog holes lined with rocks, stumps, logs, and mud to a horse's flank, crossing snow bridges, spanning raging glacial streams, fording deep rivers, shows that a very few farmers would ever get their families into the country.

COAL MINES NEAR CHIGNIK, ALASKA.

In 1899 two veins of bituminous coal were located by C. J. Brown, of Chignik, Alaska, and others, situated about one mile and a half west of survey No. 589, on the Chignik Lagoon, about midway between Homer and Dutch Harbor. The upper vein is 6 feet in thickness, and the lower vein 5 feet with 1 foot of slate intervening, the whole being capped by sandstone. The coal is of good quality. It is only used for household use, none being sold.

The same parties also discovered in 1896 two veins of coal in Hook Bay, 12 miles north of Anchorage Bay. The veins, which are 5 and 6 feet in thickness, capped by sandstone, are located 5 miles from tidewater, and croppings can be traced for one-quarter of a mile. The coal is of better quality.

The Alaska Packers' Association have a coal mine located on the north or left bank of the Chignik River, which is navigable for boats drawing only 3 or 4 feet of water, about 7 miles above their cannery, situated on Chignik Lagoon. The lower vein is 14 to 18 inches thick, and a tunnel has been run in a distance of 500 feet. The tunnel on the upper vein, which is 2 to 3 feet thick, is 400 feet in length. The coal is bituminous, of good quality.

The output is the work of 2 men for six months and 4 men for the other six, the amount mined being about 500 tons yearly, of which amount possibly 75 tons are sold to straggling steamers, the price being \$14 per ton, the remainder being used for cannery purposes and on small tugs and other boats used about their cannery. The mine has been worked for nine years.

TOWN SITES.

The application for the survey of the town site of Valdez, Alaska, was withheld on a statement of two persons claiming residence in Valdez and stating that the S. A. H. claims were in conflict with the town site, and resulting in the cancellation of the S. A. H. claims. The land embraced in the town-site survey is without a single con-

flict of any description. The north line of the town-site survey is about 3 feet south of the line claimed by the military authorities for the cantonment. There is no conflict with the cantonment reservation and the town site.

In 1898 the military landed at Valdez and established a cantonment. Afterwards recommending to the War Department two suitable locations for a permanent military post, Fort Liscum, about 3 miles south, on the opposite side of Valdez Bay, was recommended as one of these locations and was made by the President's order of July 23, 1900, a military post and reservation.

On April 19, 1898, the military set a post at the southwest corner of the cantonment, describing by magnetic courses and distance the land claimed as a military reservation, on the northwest side of the present site of Valdez, embracing 1 mile square. The land was not surveyed, a single line being blazed on the south side of the so-called reservation. This line has since been recognized as such boundary.

Without doubt the military has exercised control by actual occupancy of a tract of land about 400 feet square, erecting rough log cabins and stables, also a corrugated-iron-covered telegraph station, near the southwest corner. They also exercised police control in keeping off the reservation a certain undesirable class of people. But that the military authorities did not object to people residing on the reservation is a fact, as there was prior to 1901 at least six persons living on the land in peaceful possession. Nor could there have been objection by the military to the location and survey of the S. A. H. claims. These claims were begun in February, 1901, posting prior notice and surveyed August, 1901.

The first residence was erected by Von Gunther in 1898 on the S. A. H. claim, No. 336, which he has cultivated, fenced, and improved by continual residence since that date.

On July 25, 1902, the military caused to be posted a notice declaring the reservation to be open or abandoned, afterwards posting the following notice on the telegraph station:

"Notice to the public.

"Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of War has transferred and released to the Department of Justice for public buildings and grounds all that part of the military reservation at Valdez not reserved by the War Department. All persons are warned against going upon or trespassing upon any of these grounds, and trespassers will promptly be ejected therefrom.

"GEO. G. PERRY,

"United States Marshal.

"By Deputy CHARLES DREIBELLIS,

"Deputy United States Marshal."

This notice reserves by the War Department the land on which the telegraph station stands.

In August, 1902, knowledge that the S. A. H. claims on the reservation had been canceled, caused a grand rush for town lots to be made over the S. A. H. claims and other lands on the reserve. At present date, July 1, 1903, there are 166 residences or claim shacks on these grounds and many more in course of construction.

It is evident that this land was not a military reservation as it requires a proclamation by the President to make it such. If it is to be considered a military reservation then it can only be abandoned by an act of Congress.

As the S. A. H. claims have recently been reopened I submit these facts for your consideration, together with affidavits of some of the claimants.

The city council of Valdez has taken steps preparatory for an amended survey of their town site, which will include other grounds than those in the first survey.

HOMER TOWN SITE.

Homer consists of 25 buildings, constructed by a defunct coal-mining company. The former company made the application for the survey for the purpose of showing up the development of the company. There is no call for a survey of the town site; the place is practically deserted—one man living at the place, agent for the Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company. The place consists of 25 buildings, all in good condition, a wharf in a damaged condition, and a railroad to the mine 7 miles west. Rolling stock in sight on track, 10 loaded cars, with 100 sacks of coal lying on the wharf. No mining except development work, and repairing of track being done. The manager of the company is Alfred Ray, 226 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for surveys of town sites coming under my notice which have been dropped and no action taken to perfect their titles are not due to any defect in the laws governing such surveys.

The town of Homer is deserted, as is the case at Dyea.

No complaint at Valdez was heard in regard to any hardships due to existing town-site laws. Since their application was filed two other town sites have been surveyed near the present location, each offering inducement for the terminal of the proposed railroad to the Copper River country. The final location of the terminal of the railroad has been looked upon by the residents of Valdez as being the proper place for their town site. They have been unsettled heretofore and not willing to incur any further cost until the location of the railroad was established. The town has improved and grown to such dimensions that the matter has been lately taken up and steps taken to go ahead and have an amended survey made and carried to a finality. I have no recommendation to make on any change or amendments to the existing laws governing town-site surveys.

EXAMINATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments examined in Alaska, belonging to the United States deputy surveyors, were in most cases of a class and condition to perform any kind of surveying.

Keuffel & Esser light mountain engineer's transit No. 3900.—The horizontal plates read by opposite verniers to single minutes, which is the least count of the full vertical circle; prismatic eyepiece; Saegmuller solar attachment; no variation plate. Instrument in fine condition, belonging to Deputy George E. Baldwin, Valdez, Alaska.

Leitz light mountain transit.—Horizontal plates read by opposite verniers to single minutes which is the least count of the vertical circle. Saegmuller solar attachment; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch needle. Variation plate read by vernier to single minutes. In fine condition; belongs to Alfred D. Lewis, Valdez, Alaska.

Buff and Berger No. 2869 light mountain transit.—Horizontal plates read by opposite verniers to single minutes which is the least count of the vertical circle; no variation arc; telescope provided with stadia wires; also Buff and Berger prism for eyepiece. In good condition, belonging to Lauritz E. Davick, Valdez, Alaska.

W. and L. E. Gurley light mountain transit.—Horizontal plates read by opposite verniers to single minutes, which is the least count of the vertical arc. Variation arc. Stadia wires in telescope; no prism. In good condition.

Sala light mountain transit.—Horizontal plates read by opposite verniers to single minutes which is the least count of the vertical circle. Variation arc. Stadia wires in telescope; no prism. In good condition, belonging to George W. Garside, Juneau, Alaska.

SURVEYING.

The examination of mineral and non-mineral surveys in Alaska, and the erroneous alignment found in nearly every survey, has led me to believe that all surveys examined were run from a meridian established by a needle course.

The magnetic declination (variation) being taken from the Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts.

There are several good reasons why the regulations in the Manual of Surveying governing the surveys in the United States can not be made to apply to Alaska: First, it is daylight at midnight; another is the thick cloudy weather which obscures the star Polaris; another is that Polaris being at a great altitude, only an instrument in perfect adjustment would give the true meridian from an observation on the star at such an altitude and in a country covered with moss, rendering it impracticable to keep a transit level at night.

It is a well-known fact that even in cloudy weather the sun can occasionally be seen at intervals long enough to obtain a solar observation when an observation on Polaris would be impracticable. A solar apparatus is absolutely unreliable unless checked by a. m. and p. m. observations on a true meridian. The only method that I can recommend by which a true meridian in Alaska can be obtained is by direct observation on the sun, and requiring the deputy to use it in determining his meridian instead of the method now in use in the manual, together with information that an examiner from the General Land Office will hereafter inspect surveys before being accepted.

This method will require some practice, but with a transit provided with a vertical circle in good adjustment, reversing the telescope at each observation, and preferably

taking the observation with the sun at an angle of about 15° or 20° elevation, the true meridian may be obtained to the nearest minute.

A surveyor who can not master this method of determining a meridian will not do good work by any other. This method applies to the summer season when it is daylight at midnight. Perhaps during the winter months the Polaris observation will be more practicable, as at that season it will be dark nearly all day.

In our travels over Alaska only two surveyors were met who were familiar with the direct-observation method. All others expressed a desire to become acquainted with it, and were given the formula and solution.

Pamphlets illustrating the method of obtaining the true meridian and local mean time by direct observation on the sun, forwarded to the United States surveyor-general at Sitka, Alaska, for distribution among the deputies, would be highly appreciated and of great benefit to the service.

CUTTING OUT THE LINES OF SURVEYS.

The portion of Alaska lying east of a meridional line running through Kodiak Island is covered with heavy timber and dense undergrowth. The undergrowth is so dense and tangled that it is impossible to run accurate lines without cutting out a clear line. To avoid the expense of cutting out this line nearly all of the surveys near Valdez have been run in the winter season when the snow lies to a depth of twelve feet, covering the brush; therefore no axe marks on the brush or trees are shown on these surveyed lines. To examine the work the examiner is required to cut out the lines for the applicant of the survey, deputy surveyors ignoring the manual requirement of blazing lines and lopping brush. To examine surveys of this description would correct this method of surveying.

CORNERING.

I would recommend that in case of a corner being identical or common to four non-mineral surveys that the stone first set be marked as such and the deputy be not required to set four corners or stones in the same point, which is impracticable. Also the practice of requiring a stone corner to be set should be discontinued. There is no agricultural land in Alaska that is more valuable than that in the United States where wooden posts are in use to mark the boundaries. Also, a post set in Alaska will not decay for an indefinite length of time, owing to the fact that it becomes water seasoned, the weather is not warm enough for decay to advance rapidly; in fact, post corners will outlast similar corners that are used in the survey of the public lands of the States, with a positive guaranty against fire. It is a great hardship on the applicants of Alaska to be required to ship stone corners from Seattle to Alaska to meet these requirements. This was done last summer, as we saw the corner stones on board the steamship *Excelsior* billed from Seattle to Resurrection Bay. The stones available for corners in many of the surveys examined were transported a distance of 12 miles by boat, thence by dog teams, when post material was in abundance on the ground, which would have made a better corner than the stone used. Owing to the shape and brittle condition of stones available, it is nearly impracticable to mark them so that the description can be read.

MEANDER CORNERS.

Another noticeable defect in the non-mineral surveys, facing on the shore or navigable rivers 3 chains wide, was the absence of meander corners. These corners set at ordinary high-water mark were not set for meander corners and not marked MC, according to the manual of surveying, and in nearly every instance the meander corner was not set at all, but a witness corner set somewhere on the line of the survey, practically leaving the tract unsurveyed. The meander corner should be set at ordinary high-water mark, marked MC. Should it be deemed unsafe, then a witness corner set at a point on safe ground and marked WC MC, but in every case the meander corner should be set at the true point. In all my observations a meander corner set at ordinary high-water mark in Alaska is as safe and permanent as a meander corner in any other country, and a legal corner is as important in a survey of Alaska lands as anywhere and should hereafter be required.

TRACTS OF LAND RECOMMENDED FOR SURVEYS.

The tract of coal land north from Kayak on the north side of Controllers Bay, embracing the valleys of the Catella and Chilcat rivers, is heavily timbered, marshy land; is underlaid by a fine body of coal, and should be subdivided. It will be necessary to establish a base line of 12 miles and a principal meridian of 12 miles. Probably as good a location as could be selected for the initial monument would be at a point about one-half mile northwest of Chilcat Lake, extending the meridian south to Controllers Bay and the base line 12 miles east from initial monument.

Kodiak Island.—Kodiak Town has a population of about 300 people, consisting of a few whites, Russians, Creoles, and natives. This town is nearly 100 years old. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits and deserve to have title to the lands. The country that is settled is facing the Pacific Ocean on the east side of the island, on English Bay, Middle Bay, and Calsencisk Bay, about 18 miles south from Kodiak, which would include this settlement.

Seward Peninsula.—Immense bodies of coal underlie this tract of land, which can be seen breaking and falling into the ocean for miles along the coast. This land, if subdivided, would be located.

Yakutat.—The largest body of desirable timber land noticed is situated at Yakutat on the mainland south, east, and west, following the coast line, extending back from the coast probably 15 or 20 miles. A sawmill, with railroads, is in course of construction, with the timber and salmon fisheries in view. This land is valuable and being located at the present. Should be subdivided.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FRANK WARNER,
Examiner of Surveys.

F.—RAILROAD DIVISION.

This division is charged with the administration and adjustment of all grants of land by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon roads, canals, and river improvements. There are 79 land-grant railroads, and the grant for nearly every one has some feature or features peculiar to itself, arising from the conditions prescribed in the act making it, from conditions in subsequent acts in some manner modifying the original, from conditions affecting the attachment of rights under it, and the withdrawals of lands ordered for its benefit upon the filing of maps of the general route, the definite location, and the construction of the road, or from decisions of the courts or of the Department of contests between the grantees, and the conflicting claims of settlers and others.

It is estimated that the area covered by these grants as originally made was 197,000,000 acres, and that by reason of forfeiture by Congress, because of the failure of the grantees to construct the roads as required by the granting acts, this amount was reduced to such an extent that the acreage at this time is estimated at 155,000,000 acres.

With the exceptions of conflicts arising from mineral and swamp-land claims, all contests between the claimant under the railroad grants and others are examined and determined by this division, and in addition thereto, the division is charged with the duty of examining all listings and selections by the grantees, of the preparation therefrom of clear lists for submission to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, and of the patenting of the lands after the approval of such lists, and of answering all correspondence relating to said grants or to the conflicts arising under them. The same is true as to wagon-road, canal, and river-improvement grants.

This division is also charged with the duty of examining and passing upon all applications for rights of way over the public lands and reservations for railroads, reservoirs, canals, ditches, pipe lines, and other conduits for irrigation, for domestic use and other beneficial uses, for oil-pipe lines, for tram roads, telegraph and telephone lines, for plants for the generation and distribution of electric power, and lines for the transmission of such power, and of examining and deciding all conflicts and contests arising under applications for such rights of way.

The division is also charged with the examination of all lists of selections made under the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, and the acts of June 11, 1896, and March 3, 1901, amendatory thereof, granting to certain States not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of desert lands, of the final proofs made thereon, of the preparation of clear lists from such selections for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and of the patenting of the lands when so approved; also of the disposal of contests arising from conflicts of other claims with said selections.

Tabulated statement of work performed during the year ended June 30, 1904.

DOCKET CASES.

Cases pending July 1, 1903.....	1,087	
Cases docketed and reinstated during the year	461	
Total		1,548
Cases closed during the year		348
Cases pending July 1, 1904.....		1,200
Including—		
Cases pending before the Secretary on appeal or otherwise ..	60	
Cases pending before this Office in which action has been had..	665	
Cases suspended to await decisions in other cases and actions		
on adjustments of the railroad grants by the Department..	297	
		1,022
Leaving pending ready for action.....		178
Cases transmitted to Secretary during the year:		
Appeals, etc.....	342	
Motions for review	7	
Applications for certiorari.....	16	
		365
Office decisions rendered during the year		2,180
Hearings ordered.....		14
Secretary's decisions promulgated		382
Reports to Congress		17
Reports to the Secretary		38

APPLICATIONS FOR LANDS.

Disposed of	385
Pending July 1, 1904, subject to action ^a	0

ENTRIES

Pending July 1, 1903:		
Original entries	407	
Final entries	359	
		766
Received during the year:		
Original entries	187	
Final entries	177	
		364
Total		1,130
Disposed of during the year by decisions rendered and entries referred		
to other divisions, including canceled entries:		
Original entries	199	
Final entries	219	
		418
Pending July 1, 1904:		
Original entries	395	
Final entries	317	
		712
Included in docket cases	342	
Suspended	345	
		687
Balance		25

Nearly all of which have received action.

^a Of the 385 Michigan applications that were pending July 1, 1903, but were suspended awaiting the action of the courts, all have been relieved and have been disposed of, leaving none suspended.

LETTERS.

Pending July 1, 1903	454
Received during the year	10, 123
	<hr/> 10, 577
Disposed of during the year:	
Answered	4, 878
Filed (no answer required)	5, 021
Referred to other divisions	473
	<hr/> 10, 372
Pending unanswered July 1, 1904	205
	<hr/>
Letters written during the year	11, 531
Applications under acts of July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1901:	
Pending and received	849
Acted upon	457
Closed	244

RAILROAD SELECTIONS.

Received	acres..	1, 911, 775. 26
Certified or patented	do....	4, 422, 564. 85
Canceled	do....	4, 660. 45

WAGON-ROAD SELECTIONS.

Received	acres..	137, 087. 50
Certified or patented	do....	128, 506. 81
Canceled	do....	0

PATENTS.

Number issued	216
Number of pages written	1, 591
Number of pages compared	3, 890
Number of pages recorded	1, 579
Number of pages copied	56

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Name of road.	Where located.	Number of acres.
RAILROADS.		
<i>State grants.</i>		
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	Arkansas	762. 96
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	Iowa	240. 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	do	40. 00
Florida Central and Peninsula	Florida	160. 00
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	434. 42
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Kansas	56. 52
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba:		
Main line	North Dakota	17, 412. 20
Do	Minnesota	
Brainerd Branch	do	
St. Vincent extension	do	
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	do	236. 25
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, act of August 5, 1892	do	
Do	Montana	877. 76
Do	Washington	6, 805. 74
St. Joseph and Denver City	Kansas	40. 00
Vicksburg and Meridian	Mississippi	190. 96
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	120. 00
Ontonagon and Brule River	Michigan	2, 531. 87
Total of State grants		<hr/> 29, 908. 68

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Name of road.	Where located.	Number of acres.
RAILROADS—continued.		
<i>Corporations.</i>		
Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific).....	Arizona	87, 772. 89
Central Pacific.....	California	11, 189. 84
Do	Nevada	1, 353, 428. 39
Do	Utah	46, 019. 55
Do	Idaho	1, 451. 35
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	California	38, 507. 35
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific).....	Colorado	1, 163. 04
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific).....	do	1, 441, 815. 02
Do	Kansas	27, 491. 09
Union Pacific	Nebraska	636. 96
Do	Utah	15, 881. 56
Do	Wyoming	121, 025. 20
New Orleans Pacific	Louisiana	80. 84
Northern Pacific	Minnesota	12, 963. 53
Do	North Dakota	351, 899. 56
Do	Montana	585, 378. 60
Do	Idaho	52, 227. 56
Do	Washington	82, 662. 89
Do	Oregon	145. 40
Oregon and California	do	27, 594. 13
Sioux City and Pacific	Nebraska	40. 00
Southern Pacific (main line)	California	132, 225. 85
Southern Pacific (branch line)	do	1, 055. 57
Total of corporations.....		4, 392, 656. 17
WAGON ROADS.		
California and Oregon Land Co. (successor to Oregon Central Military).	Oregon	96, 710. 18
Corvallis and Yaquina Bay	do	4, 121. 19
The Dalles Military	do	27, 675. 44
Total of wagon roads.....		128, 506. 81
RECAPITULATION.		
		Acres.
Total to State grants.....		29, 908. 68
Total to corporations		4, 392, 656. 17
Total to wagon roads		128, 506. 81
Grand total		4, 551, 071. 6

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

A comparison with several preceding years shows a general increase in the business of the division and of the work disposed of during the year just closed. In docket cases there were received and reinstated 461, as against 441 in the year 1903. There were inclosed 348 cases, as against 351, and the number of decisions rendered was 2,180, as against 1,603 in the year 1903, the latter an increase of over 33 per cent. Of the 1,200 docket cases pending at the beginning of the year there were pending at the close only 178 in condition to be acted upon, the others having been considered or suspended. There were transmitted to the Department on appeal, motion for review, or application for certiorari, 365 cases, as against 207 the previous year, an increase of 148, or a little over 40 per cent.

All of the 385 Michigan applications which were not included in docket cases and were pending at the beginning of the year have been disposed of.

Of entries there were received during the year 364, as against 305 received during the previous year, which, added to the 905 pending at the beginning of the year, made total on hand for action 1,269. Of these 712 were undisposed at the close of the year, as against 766 undisposed of at the close of the previous year, showing a gain in this class of work.

Of letters there were received during the year 10,123, as against 9,385 received during the preceding year, and there were disposed of during the year 10,372, as against 9,036 disposed of during the previous year. There were pending at the close of the year only 205 letters, as against 454 pending at the close of the previous year, thus showing a considerable increase as well as a gain in this class of work.

Of listings and selections by railroad and wagon-road companies there were received during the year 2,048,862.76 acres, as against 4,185,023 acres received during the previous year, and there were patented 4,551,071.66 acres, embraced in 216 patents, as against 5,816,957.04 acres patented the previous year, embraced in 200 patents. While this shows a decrease in the acres patented, there was an increase in the number of patents issued and a gain over the work received of 2,136,160.24 acres. During the year 4,660 acres of railroad listings and selections have been canceled.

ADJUSTMENTS.

The suit which has been pending for several years, brought by the United States against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to cancel patents issued to the railroad company to which the railway company had succeeded, was decided by the United States Supreme Court, February 23, 1904 (193 U. S., 1), in favor of the company. The lands involved are situated in the State of Washington, north of Portland in the State of Oregon, and within the overlapping limits of the grant to the railroad company by the act of July 2, 1864, and the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, and said decision determined the right to be in the company, under the grant of 1870, to all the land within said overlap not otherwise disposed of, irrespective of whether they had been patented or not.

Under a previous ruling of the Department, that these lands were forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890, many persons settled upon and a considerable number made entries of the lands. All of these claims, which were inferior to that of the company under its grant, excepting those wherein patents have been issued, but which would otherwise come within the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597-620), have been examined, 159 have been listed for approval, and have been approved by the Department for relinquishment by the company under said act, and the company has been called upon to make the relinquishments. The remainder, excepting the few cases wherein the individual claimants have elected to relinquish and which have received appropriate action, have either been rejected as not coming within the law authorizing the relinquishment, the settlers called upon to make their elections to retain or relinquish the land, or are ready for listing for approval for relinquishment by the company.

The Department has decided that where the lands covered by the conflicting claims have been patented to the company, the law is not

applicable even though they may otherwise be within its provisions, and, in a number of cases, the individual claimants have been so advised, and that unless they could induce the company to reconvey the lands to the United States and thus restore jurisdiction in the Department, their cases would necessarily be adjudicated on the merits.

The act of July 1, 1898, above referred to, provided for the adjustment by the land department of conflicting claims of settlers and others and the Northern Pacific Railway Company to lands within the limits, both primary and indemnity, of the company's grant, and under its provisions where the company and the adverse claimant had claims pending January 1, 1898, and were still maintaining them, the claimants against the company were given the option of relinquishing their claims and selecting other lands in lieu thereof, of the character specified, with credit for the residence and improvements on the original claim; or, to retain the original claim, and they are required to elect whether they will retain or relinquish. Should the individual claimant elect to retain his claim, the railroad company is required to relinquish unless it has sold or contracted to sell the land, uses or needs it for railroad purposes, or it is valuable for stone, iron, or coal, in either of which events it is not required to relinquish; and, should it refuse to relinquish when called upon and makes satisfactory showing that the land is within one of the exceptions named, and the individual again refuses to transfer his claim, the case proceeds to adjudication on the merits as though said act had not been passed.

The Department having decided that the act of 1898 was not applicable to cases where patents had issued prior to the passage, Congress, by act approved March 2, 1901, extended its provisions to certain patented claims to lands within the indemnity limits of the company's grant. In addition to the cases above mentioned as being within the overlap of the company's grants north of Portland, Oreg., there have been before the office for action during the year 849 cases, 244 of which were closed and 457 were considered and received action looking to their final disposal. The railroad company has filed relinquishments in 248 cases, embraced in 24 lists approved by the Department, and relieved them from conflict.

An examination has been made of the lands lying within the overlapping indemnity limits of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, main line, and the primary limits of the forfeited Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant, and lists prepared of all the lands therein which have been patented to the Southern Pacific Company, of all lands which have been selected by said company, but not patented, and all lands which have been applied for by it and the applications are pending, for the purpose of preparing a record for the institution of suit against the Southern Pacific Company for the recovery of the patented lands, and for quieting the title in the United States to all other odd sections of lands within such overlap, the right of selection of which is claimed by said company and the suit has been brought.

By act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 854), sections 16, 17, and 18, as amended by the acts of February 21, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 470), and June 27, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), Congress made provision for securing to certain settlers on and occupants, known as "small holding claimants," of lands in the Territory of New Mexico and other Territories and States, title to lands occupied by them, not to exceed 160 acres to any one person, under specified conditions. It was found

after many of these claimants within the Territory of New Mexico had made proof on their claims, their holdings in whole or in part covered odd-numbered sections within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which had passed to the company thereunder, and, Congress thereupon passed the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 556), for the relief of the small-holding settlers.

This latter act authorized the railroad company, when requested by the Secretary of the Interior so to do, to relinquish to the United States any part or the whole of any section containing a claim or claims of small holding settlers within the Territory of New Mexico, and select in lieu thereof other lands of equal quality in said Territory as may be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Interior. Pursuant to the requirements of said act, an examination was made of the records and plats of this office and a list of the small holding claimants prepared, which, together with instructions for their guidance in carrying its provisions into effect, was transmitted to the local land officers.

Under the act of March 3, 1903, which provided for the relief of certain settlers in Alabama on lands within the limits of the grants to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Girard and the Tennessee and Coosa railroads, by authorizing the relinquishment to the United States of any land recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction from such settlers by either of said railroad companies or its assigns, releases have been made, submitted to, and accepted by the Department in 104 cases, and proper action looking to securing title to the homesteaders or the parties claiming under them has been taken.

The large number of cases involving lands within the State of Minnesota, and within the limits of the grants by Congress to aid in the construction of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, main line and branches, which had been suspended pending the adjustment of said grants and were relieved from suspension during the previous year by the adjustment of said grants, have all been disposed of.

Congress passed an act, which was approved February 26, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 51), for "the relief of settlers on lands in Sherman County, in the State of Oregon." The lands referred to are those lying within the limits of the grant by the act of February 25, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 409), to aid in the construction of The Dalles Military Wagon Road, and the withdrawal on that portion of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad, now Northern Pacific Railway Company, along the Columbia River between Wallula, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., which was declared forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890. Under a departmental ruling these lands were held to have been excepted from the wagon-road grant, were opened to entry, and numerous parties settled upon them and made entries. Subsequently the United States Supreme Court decided that they passed under the wagon-road grant, and the claims of the settlers having failed, it was with a view to the relief of persons who made settlement, entry, and improvement of these lands that the act of February 26, 1904, was passed.

The act authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make a very extensive investigation to determine what claimants there are, the reasonable value of the lands settled upon, the dates of the settlements, and the value of the improvements of the several classes at the several dates named.

Instructions have been prepared and transmitted to the local land

officers and a special agent, who has been detailed to make the investigation, for their guidance in collecting the information desired by Congress.

The grants to aid in the construction of the following railroads and wagon roads have been examined at various times with a view to their final adjustment, have been submitted with recommendations to the Department, and have been returned with instructions chiefly with reference to the institution of suits for the recovery of title to lands found to have been erroneously certified or patented, or of the Government price thereof if they had been sold by the grantee company to bona fide purchasers whose claims were found to be protected by the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556), or whose titles were confirmed by the act of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 42).

Name of road.	Date of return.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Feb. 12, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1887
Grand Rapids and Indiana	June 30, 1887
Sioux City and St. Paul	July 27, 1887
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1887
Winona and St. Peter	Dec. 26, 1889
Coosa and Tennessee	July 25, 1890
Dubuque and Pacific	Apr. 9, 1891
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main line and St. Vincent extension)	June 10, 1891
Hastings and Dakota	June 23, 1891
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	Nov. 16, 1891
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	July 29, 1892
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (on resubmission of July 23, 1898)	Oct. 21, 1898
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	May 18, 1892
Coos Bay military wagon road	Sept. 1, 1892
Bay de Noquet and Marquette	Oct. 3, 1892
Mobile and Girard	Apr. 24, 1893
Alabama and Florida	Dec. 26, 1893
Florida and Alabama	Do.
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Co.	Jan. 27, 1894
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Missouri)	Feb. 12, 1894
Southwest Pacific	Mar. 21, 1894
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Oct. 10, 1894
Florida Central and Peninsular	Dec. 6, 1894
South and North Alabama	Dec. 22, 1894
Do.	Jan. 12, 1895
Burlington and Missouri River (Iowa)	July 9, 1895
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	July 18, 1895
Atlantic and Pacific (Missouri) or St. Louis and San Francisco (Springfield to west boundary of State)	Sept. 23, 1895
Central Pacific (Nevada)	Dec. 9, 1895
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	Feb. 21, 1896
Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin)	Oct. 16, 1896
Central Pacific (California)	Feb. 27, 1897
Central Pacific (California), successor to California and Oregon	Do.
Wills Valley, now Alabama and Chattanooga	Mar. 15, 1897
Northeast and Southwestern, now Alabama and Chattanooga	Do.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Nov. 30, 1897
Vicksburg and Meridian	July 18, 1898
Northern Pacific in Montana	June 29, 1899
Northern Pacific in Washington:	
Main line	July 13, 1900
Branch line	Do.
Southern Minnesota Rwy. Extension Co.	July 31, 1900
Northern Pacific (grant of May 31, 1870), Oregon	Aug. 3, 1900
Northern Pacific (grant of May 31, 1870), Washington	Do.
Northern Pacific (Minnesota)	July 10, 1900
Northern Pacific (North Dakota)	Do.
Northern Pacific (Idaho)	Do.
Oregon and California	Sept. 1, 1900
Oregon Central	Jan. 31, 1901
Burlington and Missouri River (Iowa)	Feb. 23, 1901
Burlington and Missouri River (Nebraska)	Do.
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	May 1, 1901
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	July 13, 1901
Southern Pacific (branch line)	Do.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba:	
Main line	} Apr. 3, 1903
St. Vincent extension	
Brainerd branch	

RIGHT OF WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands. Right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tram-roads in Alaska was granted, upon certain conditions, by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and of special acts, 664 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 34 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Right of way has been approved to 615 companies, 20 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 509 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 628 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 172 have been approved, 30 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 397 have been otherwise disposed of, 21 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 33 waiting action June 30, 1904.

Instructions for making applications under the act of 1875 are given in the circular of February 11, 1904, and under the act of 1898 in the circular of January 13, 1904.

A list of railroad and wagon-road maps that have been approved under said acts is given in the following table, with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of the applicants:

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), with references to various special acts applicable to said companies.

[The * indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.	Do.
Agua Fria and Hassayampa Rwy.	Arizona.
Akron, Sterling and Northern R. R. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409, right of way in Alaska).	Alaska.
Alabama and Florida R. R.	Alabama.
Alabama and Little River R. R.	Do.
Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain Rwy.	New Mexico.
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co.	Arizona.
Arizona and Southeastern R. R.	Do.
Arizona and Utah Rwy.	Do.
Arizona Mineral Belt R. R.	Do.
Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R., now Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R.	Do.
Arizona Northern Rwy.	Do.
Arizona Southern R. R. (act Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 299, through Papago Indian Reservation).	Do.
Arkansas Southern R. R.	Arkansas.
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico R. R.	Colorado.
Arkansas Valley Rwy. (act of June 23, 1874, 18 Stat. L., 274).	Do.
Aspen and Western Rwy.	Do.
Aspen and Short Line Rwy.	Do.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (act of July 27, 1866, 14 Stat. L., 292)	Arizona.
Baker City and Oregon Wonder Electric Railway and Improvement Co.*	Oregon.
Bakers Park and Lower Animas R. R.	Colorado.
Bald Mountain Rwy.	Do.
Barnesville and Moorhead Rwy.	Minnesota.
Bear Butte and Deadwood Rwy.	South Dakota.
Beaver Valley R. R.	Kansas.
Bellingham Bay and British Columbia R. R. Co.*	Washington.
Bellingham Bay Rwy. and Navigation Co.	Do.
Bighorn Southern R. R. (act Feb. 12, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 660, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; act Feb. 23, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 690, through Fort Custer Military Reservation, Mont.; act Mar. 1, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 529, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.); now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.	Montana.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Billings and Northern R. R.	Montana.
Billings, Clarkes Fork and Cooke City R. R. (act June 4, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 167, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana and Wyoming.
Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd R. R.	Utah.
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.	South Dakota.
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R.	Do.
Black Hills Central R. R.	Do.
Black Hills R. R.	Do.
Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 990, through Indian lands).	Oklahoma.
Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R.	Oregon.
Bodie Rwy. and Lumber Co.	California.
Boise Basin R. R., "The"	Idaho.
Boise, Nampa and Owyhee Rwy. Co., Limited.	Do.
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Navigation Co.	Colorado.
Brackett (George A.) Wagon Road (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409, right of way in Alaska).	Alaska.
Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Rwy. (act Feb. 24, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 12, through Leech Lake and Chippewa Indian reservations, Minn.).	Minnesota.
Bridal Veil Lumbering Co.	Oregon.
Burlington and Colorado R. R.	Colorado.
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern R. R., now Southern Kansas Rwy.	Nebraska and Kansas.
Busk Tunnel Rwy.	Colorado.
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Rwy.	Montana.
Butte County R. R. *	California.
Butte and Salmon River Electric R. R. *	Montana.
California Central Rwy.	California.
California Central Rwy., Mountain Division	Do.
California Central Rwy., Nevada Division	Nevada.
California Central Rwy., San Joaquin Division	California.
California Eastern Rwy.	Do.
California Northern R. R. (act of Aug. 4, 1852, 10 Stat. L., 28)	Do.
California Short Line Rwy.	Utah.
California Southern Extension R. R., now California Southern R. R.	California.
California Southern R. R., successor to California Southern Extension R. R.	Do.
Canon City and Cripple Creek Electric Rwy.	Colorado.
Canon City and Cripple Creek Gold Belt Rwy.	Do.
Canon City and Cripple Creek R. R.	Do.
Canon City and San Juan Rwy.	Do.
Canon Creek R. R.	Idaho.
Canon de Agua R. R.	Colorado.
Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville R. R.	Alabama.
Carbon County Rwy.	Utah.
Carbon Cut-off Rwy.	Wyoming.
Carson and Colorado R. R.	Nevada.
Carson and Colorado R. R., Second Division	California.
Carson and Colorado R. R., Third Division	Do.
Casselman Branch R. R.	North Dakota.
Castle Valley Rwy.	Utah.
Cebolla Rwy.	Colorado.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 1012, through Pipestone Indian Reservation, Minn.).	Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa.
Central Arizona Rwy. Co. *	Arizona.
Central Pacific Rwy. *	Utah and Nevada.
Central Washington R. R.	Washington.
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R.	Wyoming.
Cheyenne and Northern Rwy. (act June 30, 1886, 24 Stat. L., 104, through Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations).	Do.
Chicago and Dakota Rwy.	Minnesota.
Chicago and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Menomonee River Rwy. and Iron River Rwy.	Michigan.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., successor to Big Horn Southern R. R.	Montana and Wyoming.
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy., now Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 446; act June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 181; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.
Chicago, Kansas and Western Rwy.	Kansas.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy. (act of Apr. 30, 1888, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 94; act Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 888; through Great Sioux Indian Reservation).	North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
Chicago, Rock Island and Choctaw Rwy. *	New Mexico.
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Rwy.	Colorado.
Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso Rwy.	New Mexico.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy., successor to Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy. (act June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 181; act Feb. 27, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 492; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy.	Wisconsin and South Dakota.
Chicosa Cañon Rwy.	Colorado.
Chilcat Inlet Rwy. and Navigation Co. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409)	Alaska.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co., now Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. (acts Feb. 18, 1888, and Feb. 13, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 35 and 668; act Feb. 21, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 765; acts Jan. 22 and Aug. 24, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 27 and 502; act Apr. 24, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 98; act Mar. 28, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 52; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R., successor to Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co.	Do.
Clearwater Short Line Rwy. (act Mar. 1, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 918; through Nez Percé Indian Reservation).	Idaho and Washington.
Clearwater Valley R. R. (act Feb. 28, 1899, 30 Stat. L., 906; through Nez Percé Indian Reservation).	Idaho, Oregon, and Wash- ington.
Clifton and Lordsburg Rwy.	New Mexico.
Clifton and Southern Pacific Rwy.	Arizona.
Cœur d'Alene and Spokane Rwy.	Idaho.
Cœur d'Alene Rwy. and Navigation Co.	Do.
Colorado and New Mexico R. R.	Colorado.
Colorado and Northeastern Rwy.	Do.
Colorado and Northwestern Rwy.	Do.
Colorado and Southeastern Rwy*.	Do.
Colorado and Utah Rwy.	Do.
Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Do.
Colorado and Wyoming Rwy.	Wyoming.
Colorado Central R. R., now Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy.	Colorado and Wyoming.
Colorado Midland Rwy.	Colorado.
Colorado Northern Rwy.	Do.
Colorado Rwy.	Do.
Colorado River and Silver District R. R.	Arizona.
Colorado Southwestern Rwy.	Colorado.
Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Rwy., successor to Cripple Creek District Rwy.	Do.
Colorado State Line Rwy.	Do.
Colorado Western R. R.	Do.
Columbia and Klickitat Rwy.	Washington.
Columbia and Palouse R. R.	Idaho and Washington.
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.	Washington.
Columbia Rwy. and Navigation Co., successor to Farmers' Railway, Navigation and Steamship Portage Co.	Oregon and Washington.
Columbia River and Northern Rwy.*	Washington.
Columbia Southern Rwy.	Oregon.
Columbia Southern Rwy. Extension Co*.	Do.
Columbia Valley R. R.	Washington.
Continental Rwy. and Telegraph Co.	Colorado.
Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern Railroad and Navigation Co.	Oregon.
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R.	Colorado.
Corvallis and Eastern R. R.	Oregon.
Creed and Gunnison Short Line R. R.	Colorado.
Cripple Creek District Rwy., now Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Rwy. (act June 27, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 493; through Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve).	Do.
Cripple Creek Short Line Rwy. (act July 8, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 729; through Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve).	Do.
Crystal River Rwy.	Do.
Current River Rwy.	Missouri.
Dakota and Great Northern Rwy.	North Dakota.
Dakota and Great Southern Rwy.	South Dakota.
Dakota Central Rwy. (act April 30, 1888, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 94; act Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 888; through Great Sioux Indian Reservation; right of way through Winnebago Indian Reservation, see decision of Acting Secretary, Jan. 24, 1882).	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Dakota Grand Trunk Rwy. (act of June 1, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 202)	Do.
Dakota and Great Northern Rwy.*	North Dakota.
Dakota Southern R. R. (act of May 27, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 162).	South Dakota.
Dakota, Wyoming and Missouri River R. R.	Do.
Dawson Railway Co.*	New Mexico.
Deadwood and Redwater Valley Rwy.	South Dakota.
Deadwood Central R. R.	Do.
Deming, Sierra Madre and Pacific R. R.	New Mexico.
Denver and Canon City Rwy.	Colorado.
Denver and Montana R. R.	Do.
Denver and New Orleans R. R.	Colorado and New Mexico.
Denver and Rio Grande R. R., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Rwy. (act Apr. 16, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 85; through Fort Crawford Military Reservation).	Do.
Denver and Rio Grande Rwy. (act of June 8, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 339; act Mar. 3, 1875, 18 Stat. L., 516; act Mar. 3, 1877, 19 Stat. L., 405), now R. R.	Do.
Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy., now Rio Grande Western Rwy.	Utah.
Denver and Santa Fe Rwy.	Colorado.
Denver, Cripple Creek and Southwestern R. R. (act Mar. 28, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 190; through South Platte Forest Reserve and Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve).	Do.
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Rwy.	Do.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Rwy.....	Colorado.
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R.....	Do.
Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R.....	Do.
Denver Short Line Rwy.....	Do.
Denver, South Park and Hill Top Rwy.....	Do.
Denver, South Park and Leadville R. R.....	Do.
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.....	Do.
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R.....	Colorado and New Mexico.
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R.....	Colorado.
Denver, Western and Pacific Rwy.....	Do.
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.....	Michigan.
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R.....	Montana.
Duluth and Iron Range R. R.....	Minnesota.
Duluth and Manitoba R. R. (act June 25, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 179; through Fort Pembina Military Reservation, N. Dak.).....	Minnesota and North Dakota.
Duluth and Winnepeg R. R., now Duluth, Superior and Western R. R. (act Oct. 17, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 558, through Fond du Lac Indian Reservation; act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 1010, through Leech Lake and White Earth Indian reservations; act June 2, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 126, through Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian reservations; act Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 504; act Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 702, through Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations. All in Minnesota.).....	Minnesota.
Duluth, Crookston and Northern R. R.....	Do.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Rwy.....	Do.
Duluth, Mississippi River and Northern R. R.....	Do.
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R.....	South Dakota.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy., successor to Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R., and Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy.....	Wisconsin and Michigan.
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy. (treaty Sept. 30, 1854, 10 Stat. L., 1109, art. 3; through La Pointe Indian Reservation, Wis.).....	Do.
Duluth, Superior and Western R. R., successor to Duluth and Winnepeg R. R., now Eastern Rwy. Co. of Minnesota (act Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 702; through Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations). ..	Minnesota.
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Rwy.....	South Dakota.
Dunseith and Southeastern R. R.....	North Dakota.
Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R.....	Colorado.
Durango Rwy.....	Do.
Durango, Rico and Northern R. R.....	Do.
Dyea and Chilkoot R. R. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409).....	Alaska.
Eagle Salt Works R. R.*.....	Nevada.
Eastern Oregon Rwy.*.....	Oregon.
Eastern Rwy. Co. of Minnesota*.....	Wisconsin and Minnesota.
Eastern Rwy. Co. of New Mexico*.....	New Mexico.
Eastern Wyoming R. R.....	Wyoming.
Eastern Wyoming Rwy.....	Do.
Echo and Park City Rwy., successor to Summit County R. R.....	Utah.
Elk Mountain Rwy.....	Colorado.
El Paso and Northeastern Rwy.....	New Mexico.
El Paso and Rock Island Rwy.....	Do.
El Paso and Southwestern R. R.....	Arizona.
Enid and Anadarko Rwy.....	Oklahoma.
Escambia R. R.....	Alabama.
Eureka and Palisade R. R.....	Nevada.
Eureka Springs Rwy.....	Arkansas.
Everett and Monte Cristo Rwy.....	Washington.
Fairhaven and Southern R. R.....	Do.
Fargo and Southwestern R. R.....	North Dakota.
Fargo, Larimore and Northern Rwy.....	Do.
Farmers' Railway, Navigation and Steamship Portage Co., now Columbia Railway and Navigation Co.....	Oregon and Washington.
Florence and Cripple Creek R. R.....	Colorado.
Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line R. R.....	Do.
Florence Southern R. R.....	Do.
Florence, Victor and Cripple Creek R. R., "The".....	Do.
Florida Southern Rwy.....	Florida.
Forest City and Sioux City R. R. (act Feb. 12, 1895, 28 Stat. L., 653, through Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.).....	South Dakota.
Forest City and Watertown R. R. (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 852, Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.).....	Do.
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (act Jan. 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 284, through Fort Robinson Military Reservation, Nebr.; act Feb. 28, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 434, through Fort Meade Military Reservation, S. Dak.).....	Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
Georgetown, Breckinridge and Leadville Rwy.....	Colorado.
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Rwy.....	Do.
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Rwy.....	Arizona.
Glenwood High Line Rwy.....	Colorado.
Grand Canyon Rwy. Co.*.....	Arizona.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming.
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	South Dakota and Nebraska.
Grand Valley Rwy.	Colorado.
Grayling, Twin Lakes and Northeastern R. R.	Michigan.
Grays Peak, Snake River and Leadville Rwy.	Colorado.
Great Falls and Canada Rwy.	Montana.
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Rwy.	Utah.
Great Southern Rwy. (act of June 4, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 224).	Florida.
Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co.	Colorado.
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy.	Do.
Green River and Northern R. R.	Washington.
Hanover R. R.	New Mexico.
Hazelhurst and Southeastern Rwy.	Wisconsin.
Helena and Jefferson County R. R.	Montana.
Helena and Northern Rwy.	Do.
Helena and Red Mountain R. R.	Do.
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R.	Do.
Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern R. R.	Louisiana.
Hutchinson and Southern R. R. (acts of Sept. 26, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 485; Feb. 3, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 2; and Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 505, through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma.
Idaho Central Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Idaho.
Idaho Midland Rwy.	Do.
Idaho North and South Rwy.	Oregon and Idaho.
Idaho Northern Rwy. Co., Limited.	Idaho.
Iron Mountain Rwy.	California.
Iron River Rwy., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy.	Michigan.
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. (act of Mar. 3, 1875, 18 Stat. L., 509).	Florida and Alabama.
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Rwy. (act July 11, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 268, through St. Augustine Military Reservation, Fla.).	Florida.
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Rwy.	Do.
James River Valley R. R.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Jamestown and Northern R. R.	South Dakota.
Jamestown and Northern Rwy. Extension Co.	North Dakota.
Kansas Central R. R.	Kansas.
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Rwy.	Missouri.
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1893, 31 Stat. L., 990, through Indian lands).	Oklahoma.
Kansas City, Nevada and Fort Smith R. R., now Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R.	Arkansas.
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R., successor to Kansas City, Nevada and Fort Smith R. R. (acts of Feb. 27, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 487; Mar. 2, 1895, 28 Stat. L., 744; and Feb. 13, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 6, through Indian Territory).	Do.
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Missouri.
Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Rwy.	Louisiana.
Kootenai R. R.	Idaho.
Kootenai Valley Rwy.	Do.
Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Rwy.	Michigan.
La Plata R. R.	Colorado.
Laramie and Sweetwater Valley Rwy.	Wyoming.
Laramie, Hahns Peak and Pacific Rwy.	Do.
Laramie, North Park and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co.	Do.
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R.	Nebraska.
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Rwy.	Colorado.
Little Book Cliff Rwy.	Do.
London, South Park and Leadville R. R.	Do.
Lordsburg and Hachita R. R.	New Mexico.
Louisiana Western R. R.	Louisiana.
Louisville and Nashville R. R.*	Alabama and Florida.
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Rwy.	Mississippi.
Manitou and Pikes Peak Rwy.	Colorado.
Maricopa and Phoenix R. R. (act Jan. 17, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 361, through Gila River Indian Reservation).	Arizona.
Menominee Rwy.	Wisconsin.
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy.	Michigan.
Midland Terminal Rwy.	Colorado.
Millard (B. F.) et al., Wagon Road (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409).	Alaska.
Milwaukee and Northern R. R.	Michigan.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rwy. (act June 4, 1882, 25 Stat. L., 169, through Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation, Wis.).	Wisconsin.
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R.	Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan and Wisconsin.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rwy.	North Dakota.
Minnesota and International Rwy.	Minnesota.
Minnesota and Manitoba R. R. (act Apr. 17, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 134, through Chippewa-Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn.).	Do.
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley R. R.	Montana.
Missouri and Arkansas R. R.	Arkansas and Missouri.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Rwy.....	Arkansas.
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Rwy.....	Nebraska.
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R.....	Alabama.
Montana and Wyoming Eastern R. R.....	Idaho and Montana.
Montana Central Rwy.....	Montana.
Montana Midland Rwy., now Montana R. R.....	Do.
Montana R. R., successor to Montana Midland Rwy.....	Do.
Montana Rwy.....	Do.
Mount Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R. and Coal Transportation Co.	Colorado.
Nebraska and Colorado R. R.....	Nebraska.
Nebraska and Western Rwy.....	Do.
Nebraska, Wyoming and Western R. R.....	Nebraska and Wyoming.
Nevada-California-Oregon Rwy.....	California and Nevada.
Nevada Central Rwy.....	Nevada.
Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. (act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. L., 130).	California.
Nevada Southern Rwy., "The".....	Do.
Nevada Southern Rwy., First Division.....	Nevada.
New Mexico R. R.....	New Mexico.
New Mexico and Arizona R. R.....	Arizona.
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R.....	New Mexico.
New Orleans and Northeastern R. R.....	Louisiana and Mississippi.
Northern Pacific Rwy. (act July 2, 1864, 13 Stat. L., 365, land-grant act; act July 10, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 157, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; act Feb. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 468, through Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R.....	Washington.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R.....	Montana.
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore R. R.....	Washington.
Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River R. R.....	North Dakota.
North Fork Valley and Anthracite Rwy.....	Colorado.
North Park and Grand River R. R. and Telegraph Co.....	Do.
Northwest Rwy.....	Oregon.
Oakley and Colby Rwy.....	Kansas.
Ogden and Cache Valley Rwy.....	Utah.
Ogden and Wyoming Rwy.....	Do.
Oklahoma City and Western R. R. (act Mar. 2, 1899, 31 Stat. L., 990, through Indian lands).	Oklahoma.
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Rwy.....	Nebraska.
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R.....	Do.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R.....	Do.
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R.....	Michigan.
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Oregon and California R. R.....	Oregon.
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R., now Washington and Columbia River Rwy.	Oregon and Washington.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., successor to Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.	Oregon.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. (act July 26, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 349, through Nez Perces Indian Reservation, Idaho; act Oct. 17, 1888, sec. 4, 25 Stat. L., 558, through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Ore. See Secretary's decisions in February, April, and August, 1881). Now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.	Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.
Oregon Railway Extension Co.....	Oregon and Washington.
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy., successors to Oregon Short Line Rwy., Idaho Central Rwy., Salt Lake and Western Rwy., Utah and Northern Rwy., and Utah Central Rwy., now Oregon Short Line R. R.	Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.
Oregon Short Line Rwy., succeeded by Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. (act Sept. 1, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 452, through Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho), now Oregon Short Line R. R.	Do.
Oregon Southern Rwy.....	Oregon.
Oroville and Beckworth R. R.....	California.
Oxford and Kansas R. R.....	Nebraska.
Ozark and Cherokee Central Rwy.....	Arkansas.
Pacific Alaska Transportation and Coal Co. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409).*	Alaska.
Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Co. of West Virginia (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409).	Do.
Pacific and Idaho Northern Rwy.....	Idaho.
Palatka and Indian River Rwy.....	Florida.
Pecos Valley and Northeastern Rwy.....	New Mexico.
Pecos Valley R. R., now Rwy.....	Do.
Pecos Valley Rwy., successor to Pecos Valley R. R.....	Do.
Pensacola and Louisville R. R. (act June 8, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 340).....	Alabama.
Pensacola and Mobile R. R.....	Do.
Phoenix and Eastern R. R.....	Arizona.
Pikes Peak Railway and Improvement Co.....	Colorado.
Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington R. R.....	Washington.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Portland, Vancouver and Yakima Rwy.....	Washington.
Prescott and Arizona Central Rwy. (act Feb. 28, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 433, through Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Prescott and Eastern R. R.....	Do.
Princeton and Western Rwy.....	Wisconsin.
Prospect Hill Co.....	Oregon.
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R., successor to Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy. (right of way through Fort Lyon Military Reservation. See Secretary's decision, Nov. 28, 1876).	New Mexico and Colorado.
Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy., now Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.....	Colorado.
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Rwy.....	Do.
Pueblo and State Line R. R.....	Do.
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R.....	Do.
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R.....	Washington.
Puget Sound and Grays Harbor Railroad and Transportation Co.....	Do.
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Rwy.....	Do.
Puyallup Valley Rwy. (act July 26, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 530, through Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Do.
Rapid City, Harney Peak and Southwestern Rwy.....	South Dakota.
Rapid City, Missouri River and St. Paul R. R.....	Do.
Red River and Lake of the Woods Rwy.....	Minnesota.
Republic and Kettle River Rwy.....	Washington.
Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.....	Nebraska.
Republican Valley R. R.....	Do.
Rio Grande R. R.....	Colorado.
Rio Grande Branch Line R. R.....	Do.
Rio Grande Gunnison Rwy.....	Do.
Rio Grande Junction Rwy. (act Oct. 1, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 664, through Grand Junction Indian School Reservation).	Do.
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R. (act May 18, 1886, 24 Stat. L., 68, through Fort Selden Military Reservation; act Feb. 1, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 34, through Fort Cummings Military Reservation).	New Mexico.
Rio Grande, Pagosa and Northern R. R.....	Colorado.
Rio Grande, Pueblo and Southern R. R.....	Do.
Rio Grande Sangre de Cristo R. R.....	Do.
Rio Grande Southern R. R. (act Sept. 28, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 489, through Fort Lewis Military Reservation, Colo.).	New Mexico and Colorado.
Rio Grande and Southwestern R. R.*.....	New Mexico
Rio Grande Western Rwy., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	Utah and Colorado.
Road Canon R. R.....	Colorado.
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Rwy. (act Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 545, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana.
Rocky Mountain R. R.....	Do.
St. Anthony R. R.....	Idaho.
St. Augustine and South Beach Rwy.....	Florida.
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Rwy.....	Minnesota.
St. Louis and North Arkansas R. R.....	Arkansas.
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Rwy.....	Kansas.
St. Paul and Dakota R. R., now Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.....	Minnesota.
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Rwy.....	Do.
St. Paul and Sioux City Rwy.....	South Dakota.
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Rwy.....	North Dakota.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. (act Feb. 15, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 402, through Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Assiniboine Military Reservation, and Fort Peck Indian Agency, Mont., and Fort Buford Military Reservation, N. Dak. and Mont.; act Feb. 25, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 696, through White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn.; acts July 18, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 112, Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 592, through White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations, Minn.; act Mar. 2, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 600, through Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash.).	North Dakota, Montana, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Idaho.
St. Vrain R. R.....	Colorado.
Salmon River R. R.....	Idaho.
Salt Lake and Deep Creek Rwy.....	Utah.
Salt Lake and Eastern R. R.....	Do.
Salt Lake and Eastern Rwy.....	Do.
Salt Lake and Mercur R. R.....	Do.
Salt Lake and Park City Rwy.....	Do.
Salt Lake and Western Rwy., succeeded by Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy., now Oregon Short Line R. R.	Do.
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Rwy.....	Do.
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain R. R.....	North Dakota.
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R.....	California.
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R., Second Division.....	Do.
San Joaquin and Mount Diablo R. R. (act Aug. 4, 1852, 10 Stat. L., 28).....	Do.
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R.....	Do.
San Juan and Pagosa Springs R. R.....	Colorado.
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R.....	California.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R.....	Utah and California.
San Pete Valley R. R.....	Utah.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Santa Fe Pacific R. R. (see land-grant acts July 27, 1866, 14 Stat. L., 292, and Mar. 3, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 622).	Arizona and New Mexico.
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Rwy. (act Feb. 18, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 462, through Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Satsop R. R.	Washington.
Seattle and International Rwy.	Do.
Seattle and Montana Rwy.	Do.
Seattle and West Coast Rwy.	Do.
Seattle, Boise and Salt Lake Rwy.	Idaho.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Rwy.	Washington.
Sevier Rwy.	Utah.
Sevier Valley Rwy.	Do.
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R.	California.
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R.	Do.
Silver City and Northern R. R.	New Mexico.
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R.	Do.
Silverton R. R.	Colorado.
Sioux City Northwestern Rwy.	Nebraska.
Snake River Valley Rwy.	Washington.
Snohomish, Skykomish and Spokane Railway and Transportation Co.	Do.
South Dakota Western Rwy.	South Dakota.
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R.	Kansas.
Southern Kansas and Western R. R.	Do.
Southern Kansas Rwy., successor to Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern R. R. (act July 4, 1884, 23 Stat. L., 73, through Indian Territory).	Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona.	Arizona.
Southern Pacific R. R. of California (act Mar. 3, 1871, sec. 23, 16 Stat. L., 573; act Aug. 15, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 335, sec. 17, through Yuma Indian Reservation, Cal.).	California.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico.	New Mexico.
South Pacific Coast R. R.	California.
Spanish Range Rwy.	Colorado.
Spokane and Palouse Rwy. (act May 8, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 104, through Nez Perces Indian Reservation, Idaho. See 22 L. D., 647).	Idaho and Washington.
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R.	Do.
Spokane Falls and Northern Rwy. (act May 8, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 102, through Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Washington.
Springfield and Memphis R. R.	Arkansas.
Springfield and Southern Rwy.	Missouri.
Springfield, Yellville and White River R. R.	Arkansas.
Sultan Valley Rwy.	Washington.
Summit County R. R., now Echo and Park City Rwy.	Utah.
Summit County Railway and Transportation Co., now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California Rwy.	Do.
Sumpter and Bourne Rwy.	Oregon.
Sumpter Valley Rwy.	Do.
Sunset R. R.	California.
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Conconully Rwy.	Washington.
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R.	Do.
Texarkana and Fort Smith Rwy.	Arkansas.
Tintic Range Rwy.	Utah.
Trinidad and Denver R. R.	Colorado.
Trinidad, San Luis Valley and Pacific Rwy.	Do.
Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R., successor to Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R.	Arizona.
Uinta Coal R. R.	Wyoming.
Utah Railway Co. *	Colorado.
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy.	Do.
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy. of Wyoming.	Wyoming.
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy., successor to Colorado Central R. R.	Wyoming and Colorado.
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Rwy.	Colorado and Kansas.
Union Pacific R. R.	Utah and Wyoming.
United Railroads of Washington.	Washington.
United Verde and Pacific Rwy.	Arizona.
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific Rwy.	Colorado.
Utah and Northern Rwy., successor to R. R. (acts of Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat. L., 612, and June 20, 1878, 20 Stat. L., 241), now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. (acts July 3, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 148, and Sept. 1, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 452, through Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Idaho, Montana, and Utah.
Utah and Pacific R. R.	Utah.
Utah and Wyoming Central Rwy.	Do.
Utah and Wyoming R. R.	Do.
Utah and Wyoming R. R. "The"	Wyoming.
Utah and Wyoming Rwy.	Utah.
Utah Central R. R.	Do.
Utah Central Rwy., successor to R. R. (act of Dec. 15, 1870, 16 Stat. L., 395), now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Utah Eastern R. R.	Do.
Utah Eastern Rwy.	Do.
Utah, Nevada and California R. R.	Do.

Right of way railroads and wagon roads on public lands under the general act of March 3, 1875, etc.—Continued.

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Utah, Nevada and California R. R. (of California)	California.
Utah Rwy.	Utah.
Utah Southern Extension R. R., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Utah Southern R. R., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Utah Western Rwy., "The"	Do.
Utah Western Rwy.	Do.
Wadena and Park Rapids R. R.	Minnesota.
Wallace and Sunset R. R.	Idaho.
Wardner Mining R. R.	Do.
Wasatch Iron and Coal Co.	Wyoming.
Washington and Columbia River Rwy., successor to Oregon and Washington Territory R. R.	Washington.
Washington and Great Northern Rwy.	Do.
Washington and Idaho R. R. (act May 30, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 160, through Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Washington, Idaho, and Montana.
Washington Central Rwy.	Washington.
Washington Dalles R. R.	Do.
Watertown and Lake Kampeska Rwy.	South Dakota.
Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth R. R.	Do.
Weiser and Idaho Northern Rwy. Co. (Limited).	Idaho.
Wet Mountain Valley R. R.	Colorado.
White River Rwy.	Arkansas.
Wichita and Western R. R.	Kansas.
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R.	Oregon.
Wilmar and Sioux Falls Rwy.	Minnesota and South Dakota.
Winona, Alma and Northern Rwy.	Wisconsin.
Winters and Ukiah Rwy.	California.
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R.	Michigan and Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Central R. R.	Wisconsin.
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R., successor to St. Paul and Dakota R. R.	Minnesota.
Wyoming and Eastern Rwy.	Wyoming.
Wyoming and Western Rwy.	Utah.
Wyoming Central Rwy. (right of way through Fort Fetterman Military Reservation. See Secretary's decision, Dec. 29, 1885).	Wyoming.
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R. (act May 17, 1880, 21 Stat. L., 141, through Fort Russell and Fort Laramie Military Reservations, Wyo.).	Do.
Wyoming, Salt Lake and California Rwy., successor to Summit County Rwy. and Transportation Co.	Utah.
Wyoming Western R. R.	Wyoming.
Wyoming Southern R. R.	Do.
Yosemite Valley R. R.	California.
Zuni Mountain Rwy.	New Mexico.

Total number of companies listed, 513; number of separate companies, 486.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for canals, ditches, and reservoirs for purposes of irrigation and for purposes of a public nature; also for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. Such rights of way may be applied for by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals in accordance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act and those of future settlers along the ditch or reservoir.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 579 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 138 received their first approval during the past year.

There have been received during the year 464 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 561 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 151 have been approved, 20 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 288 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 102 waiting action June 30, 1904.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irrigation purposes will be found in the circular of June 26, 1902.

A list of the applicants that have had maps approved under said acts is given in the following table, with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said applicants:

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and section 2, act May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), with references to various special acts applicable to the applicants.

[The * indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name.	State or Territory.
Abelin (Gustaf P.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Adams (G. S.) and Bunker (M. A.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Agua Fria Water and Land Co.....	Arizona.
Alfred Ditch.....	Colorado.
Agadones Irrigation Co. (act of Jan. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 420, through Yuma Indian Reservation).....	Arizona.
Alpine Land and Reservoir Co.....	California.
American Valley Water Storage and Irrigation Co.....	New Mexico.
Andrews (J. D.) Canal and Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Annabella Reservoir and Irrigation Association.....	Utah.
Antelope Reservoir. (A. J. Eaton).....	Colorado.
Antelope Valley Water Co.....	California.
Appleton Reservoir and Canal*.....	South Dakota.
Artuckle (Frank and Emma A.) and Billings (Jabez P.) Reservoirs*.....	Colorado.
Arizona Canal Co., now Arizona Water Co.....	Arizona.
Arizona Water Co., successor to Arizona Canal Co.....	Do.
Armstrong (C. C.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Arrowhead Reservoir Co.....	California.
Ashley Lake Irrigating Co.....	Montana.
Austin (H. C.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Austin (Jas. H.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Austin (Lyman A.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Badger (Hannibal J.) Reservoirs and Ditch.....	Do.
Bain (Chas.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
Bain (John C.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Balman (Thos. G.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Barnes (E. M.) Reservoir and Canal.....	Do.
Barr Reservoir.....	Wyoming.
Barry (M. P.) Reservoirs*.....	Oregon.
Battlement Reservoir Co.....	Colorado.
Bayley (Geo. H.) Reservoir*.....	California.
Bear Creek Reservoir and Canal and Flume Line*.....	Montana.
Beatty (Theodore Bruce) Reservoir and Canal.....	Utah.
Beaver Brook Reservoir and Canal Co.....	Colorado.
Beaver Park Reservoirs and Canal.....	Do.
Beaver River Irrigation Co.....	Utah.
Beecher (W. J.) Reservoir and Canals*.....	Montana.
Bennett (Jasper and F. M.) & Ritter (Geo.) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Oregon.
Best (Alex. D.) Reservoirs.....	Colorado.
Bickerdyke (Hiram D.) Canal and Reservoir.....	Montana.
Big Creek Reservoir and Ditch.....	Colorado.
Big Horn Basin Development Co.....	Wyoming.
Big Pine Surplus Water Storage Co.....	California.
Black (Peter T.) Reservoir and Canals.....	Utah.
Blackstone (John D.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Blankenbaker (Virgil F.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Blue Creek Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Utah.
Blue Lake Reservoir and Canal.....	Do.
Blue Water Land and Irrigation Co.....	New Mexico.
Boise City and Nampa Irrigation, Land, and Lumber Co.....	Idaho.
Bonefield (Julia S.) Reservoir and Canals.....	Montana.
Bonita Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Bonnie Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Do.
Boothroyd (C. E.) Reservoir*.....	North Dakota.
Boulder High Line Canal Co.....	Colorado.
Bowes (Frank) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Bozeman Creek Reservoir Co.....	Do.
Bradford (Donald) Reservoir and Canal System*.....	Do.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Brady (Thomas E.) Canal and Reservoir	Montana.
Brockman (Fred) Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Brown (Walter) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Brubaker (S. J.) and Moorman (E. W.) Reservoir	California.
Bruster (John) Reservoir and Ditches	Washington.
Buckhorn Reservoir.....	California.
Buckley (Patrick) Reservoir	Montana.
Burg (Chas.) Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Burnett (Stella C.) Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Bye (Oluf J.) Reservoir and Canal*.....	Montana.
Bye (O. J. and G. M.) Reservoir and Canal*.....	South Dakota and Montana.
Cache Valley Canal Co.....	Idaho.
Caldwell (C. J.) Reservoirs and Canals	California.
Calley and McCallister Ditch Co	New Mexico.
Canon Creek Reservoir Co	California.
Canyon Canal Co. (Limited)	Idaho.
Canyon Creek Reservoir Co	Montana.
Carter (J. W., P. C., G. W., and S.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Carter (Stewart) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Central Canal Co	California.
Chaffee County Ditch and Canal Co.....	Colorado.
Chevelon Irrigation Co.....	Arizona.
Chicala Water Co.....	California.
Cimarron and Uncompahgre Valley Canal and Reservoir Co.*.....	Colorado.
Clafin (William) Reservoirs and Canal	Arizona.
Claremont Land and Irrigation Co.....	Oklahoma.
Clark (J. M.) Reservoir.....	Idaho.
Clark (Peter A.) Reservoir	Montana.
Clear Creek Reservoir.....	Do.
Clear Lake Reservoir and Canal	Utah.
Coal Creek Reservoir Co.*.....	Colorado.
Colorado Colony Ditch Co.....	Wyoming.
Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Co	Colorado.
Colorado Land and Water Co	Do.
Columbia Colonization Co. (formerly Victor Reservoir Co.).....	California.
Columbine Ditches	Colorado.
Columbine Reservoir and Investment Co.*.....	Do.
Conrad Investment Co	Montana.
Consolidated Reservoir and Ditch.....	Colorado.
Consolidated Reservoir Co	Wyoming.
Cook (William W. and John A.) Reservoir and Ditches.....	Montana.
Cornwell (Robt. L.) Reservoirs	Do.
Cornwell (Robt. L.) and Carlson (O. W.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Courtright (Geo. W.) Reservoir and Channel	California.
Cowan (David) Reservoir and Ditch	Montana.
Cowychee Reservoir and Canal Co	Washington.
Cox (L. S.) Reservoir (River Dale Reservoir).....	Colorado.
Coyote Reservoir and Canal.....	Arizona.
Crafton Water Co.....	California.
Crafts (David) Reservoir and Canal.....	Utah.
Craig (E. H. and J. R.) Ditch and Reservoir	California.
Crandall (Amanda E.) Reservoir	Montana.
Crane Lake Reservoir and Supply Ditch*.....	Colorado.
Crater Storage Reservoir No. 2*.....	Do.
Craterville Mining and Water Co.*.....	Oklahoma.
Crescent Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Cressler (W. T.) Reservoir*.....	Nevada.
Crigler (E. S.) Ditch.....	Nebraska.
Crittenden Canals.....	Arizona.
Crow Creek Reservoirs and Canals.....	Colorado.
Crowley (J. W.) Reservoir and Canal	California.
Cull (Seaton T.) Ditch	Do.
Cushing (Thos.) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Cutting & Patten Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Do.
C. W. (Charles Wolf) Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.
Daley (Thos. H.) Reservoir and Ditches*.....	Montana.
Dane Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Danhauser (John) Ditch and Reservoir	California.
Dannhauser (Joseph) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Danks (M. O.) and Dick (Wm. T.) Irrigating Ditch.....	Oklahoma.
Darling (M. A.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Davey (Albert) Reservoir	Do.
Davidson (George) Reservoir	Do.
Davidson (Jas. D.) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Do.
Davis Bros. (Geo. A. and Fred. G.) Reservoirs and Canals*.....	South Dakota.
Davis and Weber Counties Canal Co	Utah.
Davis (Edwin W.) Reservoir No. 4	Colorado.
Dawson (L. J.) Ditches and Reservoir	Do.
Delta (city of), Colorado, Water Works*.....	Do.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Demmon (John) Reservoir	Montana.
Denver Power and Irrigation Co.	Colorado.
De Remer (J. R. and J. S.) et al. Canal and Pipe Line* ..	Do.
Deschutes Reclamation and Irrigation Co.	Oregon.
Deseret and Salt Lake Agricultural and Manufacturing Canal Co ..	Utah.
Deseret Irrigation Co. (Fool Creek Reservoirs and Canal) ..	Do.
Desert Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Co.	Montana.
Divide Creek High Line Ditch Co.*	Colorado.
Doggie Creek Reservoir and Ditch	Montana.
Donald (Albert A.) Reservoir*	Do.
Dorris (R. D.) Reservoir and Canals	California.
Dorrity (James B.) Reservoir	Montana.
Doughty (F.) Reservoirs*	Colorado.
Drabbs (Sarah A.) Ditch*	Montana.
Drabbs (Septimus) Reservoir*	Do.
Dry Creek Reservoir and Supply Ditch* ..	Colorado.
Duck Lake Reservoir*	Montana.
Dunbar (Fred G.) Reservoir*	Do.
Dunbar Reservoir	Do.
Durell (B. S. and Alonzo) Reservoir and Ditch* ..	Do.
Eagar Irrigation Co.	Arizona.
East Park Storage Reservoir	Utah.
Elizabeth Lake Reservoir Co.	California.
Elk Creek Reservoir No. 1	Colorado.
Elk Creek Reservoir No. 2	Do.
Elliott (Owa V.) Reservoirs*	Montana.
Elma Reservoir and Irrigation Co. (Limited)* ..	Idaho.
Elmore County Irrigation Co.	Do.
Emerson (Thomas) Reservoir and Ditch	Colorado.
Entiat Improvement Co.	Washington.
Escondido Irrigation District	California.
Essex and Salisbury Reservoir and Ditch ..	Do.
Etiwanda Water Co.	Do.
Eureka Ditch System*	Colorado.
Eureka Reservoir	Montana.
Eureka Reservoir, Canal, and Irrigation Co.	Do.
Fall River System of Reservoirs*	Colorado.
Farmers' Canal Co.	Nebraska.
Farmers' Irrigating Ditch Co.*	Colorado.
Fee (James) Reservoir and Ditches	California.
Ferguson (Robert) Ditches and Reservoir ..	Colorado.
First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Co ..	New Mexico.
Florida Canal Co.*	Colorado.
Fogarty (Edmond) Reservoir	Montana.
Ford (J. Martin) Ditch	Oklahoma.
Forder Ditch	Colorado.
Forest Reservoir*	Do.
Fort Laramie South Side Ditch	Wyoming.
Fox (James E.) Reservoir	Montana.
Fremont Mining and Development Co*	Colorado.
Frog Lake Reservoir	California.
Gardiner (John) and Mecham (Alvarus) Reservoir ..	Utah.
Garland (Richard W.) Reservoirs	Montana.
Geneva Falls Reservoir	Colorado.
Glover and Force Canal	Idaho.
Gloyn (Fred) Reservoir	Montana.
Gould (Henry) Reservoir*	Do.
Gower (Noah) Ditch and Reservoirs	Colorado.
Grand Mesa Reservoir Co.	Do.
Granger (Arthur R.) Reservoir	Montana.
Granite Coulee Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Grantham (Thomas) Canals and Reservoirs ..	Colorado.
Grape Creek Reservoir	Do.
Grass Lake Reservoir	Montana.
Grass Valley Land, Loan, and Irrigation Co ..	Colorado.
Gray (William) Reservoir	Montana.
Great Plains Water Co.	Colorado.
Greenback Grave Reservoir*	Montana.
Greenberg (D. W.) Reservoir	Idaho.
Griffin (James E.) Ditch and Reservoir ..	Montana.
Griffith (Walter S.) Reservoir	Do.
Grindstone Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Grizzly Reservoir*	Colorado.
Groesbeck (Frank B.) Reservoir	Arizona.
Gross Canal and Reservoir (relinquished) ..	Colorado.
Hale Reservoir*	Do.
Haley (Ora) Ditches	Wyoming.
Halverson (Hiram) Reservoir	Montana.
Hamilton Irrigation Co., now Los Angeles Mountain Water Co.	California.
Hammer (Thos. A. and Henry) Reservoir* ..	North Dakota.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Haughey (G. M. and E. V.) Reservoir and Ditch *	Colorado.
Havre Reservoir and Ditch	Montana.
Hebbelmann (Herman) Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Hecht (Charles) Ditches and Reservoirs	Wyoming.
Henderson (Thomas) Reservoirs	Montana.
Henry Investment Co	Colorado.
Hermes-Bosch Reservoir and Ditch	Montana.
Hermes-Johnson Reservoir	Do.
Hermes (Maria) Ditch	Do.
Herren (Geo. W.) Ditch	Do.
High Line Reservoir Co	Colorado.
Hilton (Chas. E. and Geo.) Reservoir and Ditches *	California.
Hinsdale Canal	Montana.
Hoge (James M.) Storage Ditch and Reservoir	Wyoming.
Holbrook Land and Water Co	Utah.
Holden (Walter) Reservoir	Montana.
Holmen-Houts Reservoir and Canals	California.
Holmer-Flagler Reservoir	Montana.
Horse Creek Irrigating Canal and Reservoir	Wyoming.
Howe (C. O.) Reservoir	Arizona.
Howell (Geo. W.) Reservoir and Ditch *	California.
Hudson Reservoir and Canal Co. (act Feb. 15, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 527, through Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Huning (Henry) Reservoir	Do.
Huntington Canal and Agricultural Association	Utah.
Hurst (Wm. D.) Reservoirs *	Montana.
Independence Ditch	Colorado.
Inyo Canal Co	California.
irrigation Land and Improvement Co.*	Arizona.
Jack (Edwin) et al. Reservoir *	South Dakota.
Jaritas Ditch and Reservoir Co	New Mexico.
Jeffers (Jos. M.) Reservoir *	Montana.
J. M. (John Meyer) Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.
J. M. (John Meyer) Reservoir Outlet Ditch	Do.
Johnson (L. A.) Reservoir *	Do.
Jones (Lyman) Reservoir	California.
Kearney Lake Reservoir Co	Wyoming.
Kehmeier (Wm. F.) Reservoir *	Colorado.
Kepple (Nellie) Reservoir *	Montana.
Kern Rand Co	California.
Kern River Co	Do.
Kern Valley Water Co	Do.
Kerr (Donal) Reservoir *	North Dakota
Kilgore (Mary L.) Reservoir *	Oregon.
Kitson (T. E.) Reservoir *	Colorado.
Koger (Thos. D.) Reservoir and Canal *	South Dakota.
Kress (F. G.) Ditch *	Colorado.
Laguna Canal Co	Do.
La Joya Ditch and Reservoir	Do.
La Junta and Lamar Canal Co	Do.
La Junta Canal Co	Arizona.
Lake Canal	Colorado.
Lake Hemet Water Co	California.
Lake Koen Navigation Reservoir and Irrigation Co	Kansas.
Lamar Land and Canal Co	Colorado.
Launchbury (Emma and Thomas) Reservoir and Canal	Wyoming.
Lauer (E.) Ditches and Reservoir	California.
Lawrence Canal and Reservoirs	Nebraska and Wyoming.
Leamington Water and Land Co	Utah.
Le Noir (James L.) Reservoir	Montana.
Lens (Adam) Reservoir	Do.
Leone Reservoir	Colorado.
Lewis (G. W. and Q. A.) et al. Reservoir and Ditches *	Do.
Lincke (H. Hugo) Reservoir	Montana.
Little Deschutes Irrigation Co	Oregon.
Loch Lomond System of Reservoirs *	Colorado.
Lohman Reservoir	Montana.
Lone Cone Ditch Co.*	Colorado.
Long (Catherine T.) Reservoir	California.
Longs Peak Reservoir and Irrigation Co	Colorado.
Long Valley Reservoir *	California.
Lopez Reservoir	Arizona.
Los Angeles Mountain Water Co., successor to Hamilton Irrigation Co	California.
Lowell (Wm.) Reservoir and Ditch	Montana.
Lowell (Wm. C.) and Pulse (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Ditch *	Do.
Loyd (Saml. C.) Reservoir	Do.
Lucerne Canal and Power Co	Wyoming.
Lucerne Land and Water Co	Utah.
Luna Irrigation Co	Arizona.
Luse (John W.) Ditch and Reservoir	Montana.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Lyon (Bion K.) Twin Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Lytle (Clark) Reservoir.....	Do.
MacRae (Donald A.) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Do.
McBride (Wm.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
McKenzie (G. F.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
McLaren (John) Reservoir.....	Do.
McLean (Duncan) Reservoir.....	Do.
McLeish (Dorothy) Reservoir*.....	Do.
Mabee (Harriett M.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Mabee (Wm. W.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Magnum Reservoir.....	Do.
Mahoney (John) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Mairs (O. I.) and Key (Thos. W.) Reservoirs.....	California.
Malheur and Harney Lake Irrigation and Land Co.....	Oregon.
Mammoth Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Utah.
Mammoth Reservoir, now Mammoth Reservoir Co.....	Do.
Manney (Frank J.) Reservoirs.....	Colorado.
Marlow (T. A.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Montana.
Marquand (Theodore F.) Reservoir and Ditches.....	Arizona.
Martin (Wm. H.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Meadow Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Mecham (Alvarus) Reservoir.....	Utah.
Melville, Ray and Letcher Reservoir and Canal.....	Do.
Melz (Albert) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Memminger (Louisa A.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
Mesa Creek Reservoir and Canal Co.*.....	Colorado.
Midland Canal Reservoir and Land Co.....	Do.
Miller (J. E.) Reservoir.....	Idaho.
Mills (Lincoln H.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Milner Pass Ditch System*.....	Colorado.
Minnie Reservoir and Ditch.....	Montana.
Mitchells Reservoir and Ditches.....	Colorado.
Montana Water Electric Power and Mining Co.....	Montana.
Montgomery Reservoir and Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Morrison (S. W.) Irrigation System.....	Colorado.
Morton (John S.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Mountain View Ditch and Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Mount Lincoln Land and Water Co.....	Do.
Mount Nebo Reservoir.....	Utah.
Mount Tecarte Land and Water Co.....	California.
Mount Whitney Power Co.....	Do.
Mullins Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Idaho.
Murray (Charles) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Myers (D. E.) Pipe Line.....	California.
Neal (John H.) Reservoir, Ditches, and Laterals.....	Oregon.
Neece (Wm. M.) Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Neilson and Collar Reservoir.....	Utah.
Nelson (Edmund) Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Nelson (Fred) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Nelson (H. H.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Nelson (W. H.) Reservoirs.....	California.
Neponset Land and Live Stock Co.....	Utah.
Neubert (Cyrus T.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
New Empire Reservoir and Canal*.....	Colorado.
Nicholls (Stephen) et al. Ditch*.....	Do.
Nippel (Edward) Reservoir and Irrigation Ditch.....	Do.
Nohle (A. F.) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Montana.
North Delta Canal Co.*.....	Colorado.
North Fork Reservoir*.....	Do.
Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Co.....	Washington.
North Point Consolidated Irrigation Co.....	Utah.
North Poudre Irrigation Co.*.....	Colorado.
Norval Flat Reservoir.....	California.
Nun Creek Reservoir and Supply Ditch Co.*.....	Colorado.
Nystrom (August) et al. Reservoir.....	Montana.
O'Hanlon (Henry J.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Okie (J. B.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Oleson (Christopher) Reservoir.....	South Dakota.
Oneal (Hugh) and Baupre (Henry) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Montana.
Onion Valley Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Otero Canal Co.....	Do.
Otter Creek Reservoir Co.....	Utah.
Palmdale Irrigation Co.....	California.
Palmer (Noah) and Halliday (Danl.) Drains and Pipe Line.....	Do.
Parker (Frank D.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Park Reservoir Co.*.....	Colorado.
Parsons (Wm S.) Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Partridge (Geo. L.) Reservoir.....	North Dakota.
Patterson (Edith B.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Patterson (John F.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Pawnee Water Storage Co.*.....	Do.
	Colorado.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Payne (H. G. and C.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	California.
Pearson (John D.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co.....	New Mexico.
Peers (Ezekiel) Reservoir and Canal *.....	Montana.
Perry (Clarence R.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Phillips (Benjamin D.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Pilot Butte Development Co.....	Oregon.
Pima Land and Water Co. (act Feb. 25, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 693, through Fort Lowell Military Reservation).	Arizona.
Pine Valley Consolidated Water and Land Co.....	California.
Pioneer Canal Co.....	Wyoming.
Piru Creek Reservoir (relinquished).....	California.
Platteville Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Pleasant Valley Farmers' Mutual Canal and Land Co.....	Do.
Pocatello Water Co., Limited.....	Idaho.
Ponsford (William J.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Pope (Hamilton) and Shoman (Henry) Reservoir.....	Do.
Potter (Edward and Clyde) Reservoir and Ditch *.....	Montana.
Potter (J. J. and T. T.) Reservoir and Canal.....	California.
Powell (Edwd.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Prescott (A. K.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Price (Maurice C.) Reservoir *.....	Do.
Pugsley (Leonard D.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Pugsley (M. F.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Pulse (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Purser (E. T.) Reservoirs and Ditches.....	California.
Putnam (George) Reservoirs and Ditch.....	Montana.
Ramah Land and Irrigation Co. *.....	New Mexico.
Red Creek Ditch and Reservoir *.....	Colorado.
Red Rock Reservoir.....	Montana.
Reed and Houle Reservoirs.....	Colorado.
Reser (Bertha G.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Revenue Ranch and Water Co.....	Colorado.
Reynolds Reservoir and Ditches.....	Do.
Ritchville Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Arizona.
Rillito Canal Co.....	Do.
Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Co.....	New Mexico.
Rio Verde Canal Co.....	Arizona.
Ripley (Ben) Reservoir *.....	Montana.
Roberts (H. M.) Reservoir.....	California.
Roberts (Wm. R.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Montana.
Roby (Amelia M.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Rock Creek and Piney Reservoir and Ditch Co.....	Wyoming.
Rocky Ford Canal Reservoir Land Loan and Trust Co.....	Colorado.
Ross (Alexander) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Ross (Geo. A.) Reservoir and Canal.....	South Dakota.
Ross (Myrtle) Reservoir and Canal *.....	Do.
Round Valley Water Storage Co.....	Arizona.
Ruby Water Co. *.....	Montana.
Running Dutchman Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Runyan (Levi N.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
St. Johns Irrigation Co.....	Arizona.
Sand Aroya Reservoir Inlet and Outlet Ditches *.....	Colorado.
San Fernando Valley Water Co.....	California.
San Joaquin Electric Co.....	Do.
Schreiner (Nicholas H.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Schwab (John L.) Reservoirs and Ditches.....	Colorado.
Schwartz (Byron L.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Scipio Irrigation Co.....	Utah.
Settlers' Milling Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Oklahoma.
Seven Mile Flat Reservoir.....	Utah.
Sevier-Tintic Reservoir.....	Do.
Shawnee Ditch.....	Wyoming.
Shropshire (R. W.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Shumway (Mahala) Reservoir and Ditches.....	California.
Sierra Irrigating Ditch Co.....	New Mexico.
Silva (John) Reservoir and Ditches.....	California.
Silver Lake Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Silverman (Julius) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Sink (Dan S.) Reservoir *.....	North Dakota.
Skousen (James N.) Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Slayton (John A.) Ditch.....	Colorado.
Slippy (Isaac N.) Reservoir.....	California.
Small (Jas. M.) Reservoir.....	Oregon.
Small (Geo. H.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Smith (Chas. W.) Reservoir *.....	North Dakota.
Smith (Frank M.) Canal.....	California.
Smith (Jas. A.) Reservoir and Ditch *.....	Montana.
Smith (John L.) and Dunham (Wm.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Smith (W. L.) Reservoir and Ditch *.....	Do.
Snowflake and Taylor Irrigation Co.....	Arizona.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Sorenson (Hans) Reservoir and Canal*.....	South Dakota.
Southern California Improvement Co.....	California.
Southern California Mountain Water Co.....	Do.
South Platte Canal and Reservoir Co.....	Colorado.
South Platte Land, Reservoir, and Irrigation Co.....	Do.
Spaulding (Jno. T.) Reservoirs.....	California.
Sprinkle (Robert L.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Squires (John W.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Staff (Thos., Martha, and John) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Do.
State Line Reservoir*.....	South Dakota.
Sterner (Anthony and Philip) Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Stewart (R. D.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Stiehl (Frank J.) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Stobie (J. B.) Reservoir*.....	California.
Stocker (Luther C.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Stoltenberg (Alice Clara) Reservoir and Canal.....	Do.
Stott (Elmer E.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Do.
Summit Lake Irrigation Reservoir.....	Do.
Surface Creek Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Colorado.
Swan Lake Reservoir and Canal Co.....	Utah.
Sweetman (L. D., R. H., and A. M.) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Sweetwater Irrigation Co. (successor to San Diego Land and Town Co.)*.....	California.
Swift Creek Reservoirs.....	Colorado.
Swink (G. W.) Reservoir and Canal.....	Do.
Tarryall Reservoir and Ditch Co. (now Tarryall Reservoir).....	Do.
Tarryall Reservoir (successor to Tarryall Reservoir and Ditch Co.).....	Do.
Taylor (Peter) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Taylor (Wm. F.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Taylor (Wm. H.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Tenney (Samuel B.) Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Tergen (John J.) Reservoir and Canals*.....	Montana.
Ternahan Reservoirs*.....	Colorado.
Terrell (Jacob) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Thibadeau (Elizabeth) Reservoir.....	Do.
Thibadeau (John) Reservoir.....	Do.
Thuet (Geo.) Reservoir*.....	North Dakota.
Thompson (R. L.) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Thorington (W. R.) et al Reservoirs*.....	California.
Three Mile Reservoir.....	Montana.
Tinney (Albert W.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Tomas (Thos.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
Trail Creek Reservoir*.....	Do.
Trail Gulch Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Truscott (John L.) et al Ditch*.....	Montana.
Turkey Creek Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Turner Canal.....	Montana.
Twin Lake Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Twin Lakes Reservoir Co.....	Arizona.
Udall (David H.) Reservoir and Canal*.....	Do.
Umatilla Irrigation Co. (act Feb. 10, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 745, and act Feb. 9, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 37, through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg.).	Oregon.
Union Land and Stock Co.....	California.
Union Water Co.....	Do.
University Canal Co.....	Arizona.
Ute Mesa Reservoir and Irrigation Co.....	Colorado.
Ute Park Improvement Co.....	Do.
Vela (Jas.) Reservoir*.....	Do.
Veseth (Ole) Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Montana.
Victor Reservoir Co., now Columbia Colonization Co.....	California.
Vigil Reservoir.....	Arizona.
Vigil-Valdes Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Wallace (William) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Montana.
Walter (Louis W.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Wasatch Water Co.....	Utah.
Water Supply and Storage Co.....	Colorado.
West Side Ditch and Reservoir Co.....	Arizona.
Whitbread (Emily) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Whitcomb (Chas.) Reservoir.....	Do.
White (Geo., Anne, David J., and Elbridge M.) Reservoir.....	Do.
White Horse Reservoir.....	California.
White Mountain Reservoir and Canal.....	Utah.
White Mountain Reservoir Co.....	Do.
Whitmore (George C.) Pipe Line.....	Do.
Whitmore (John A.) Reservoirs.....	Montana.
Whitney (W. Grant) Reservoir.....	Idaho.
Whitted (John) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Wild Horse Lake Reservoir and Ditch*.....	Do.
Wild Horse Reservoir.....	California.
Wilhelmina Reservoir and Ditches.....	Montana.
Williams (C. J.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.
Williams (Mary S.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	California.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Williams (Wm. H.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Williamson (William M.) Ditch and Reservoir.....	Montana.
Willow Reservoir.....	Wyoming.
Wilson (James) Reservoir.....	Montana.
Wilson (John B.) and Thompson (John D.) Reservoirs.....	Do.
Wood (Charles C.) Reservoir.....	Colorado.
Wood (Sam H.) Reservoir*.....	Montana.
Wood (William F.) Reservoir.....	Do.
Woods (Hardy) Reservoir*.....	Colorado.
Woolverton and Lee Reservoir and Canals.....	Montana.
Wright (W. W.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	California.
Wyoming Development Co.....	Wyoming.
Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Co.....	Washington.
Yuma Pumping Irrigation Co. (act of Jan. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 420, through Yuma Indian Reservation).	Arizona.
Zombro (Colliver) Canal.....	California.
Zwisler (C. E.) Reservoir and Ditch.....	Do.

Total number, 552. Number separate cases, 548.

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, ELECTRICAL PLANTS, CANALS, RESERVOIRS, TRAMROADS, ETC.

By the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands, forest, and other reservations of the United States, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, California, for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, and canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water for all beneficial uses.

This act provides for every purpose contemplated by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 120), and section 1 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), and for other purposes additional thereto, except for tramroads, the provisions relating to them contained in the said acts of 1895 and 1898 remaining unmodified and not being in any manner extended.

Although the act of 1901 does not expressly repeal any of these acts, yet, considering that this act covers the general scope and purpose of all the others, it is held to be proper, for administrative reasons, that the later act should control as to the granting of permission for the use of rights of way for the purposes specified in the act of 1901, under which it is therefore required that all such applications shall be made. Applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads will continue to be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid acts of 1895 and 1898.

Under the acts of 1896 and 1901, aforesaid, providing for permission to use rights of way for electrical purposes, applications have been approved to 33 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals.

There were received during the year 56 maps, which, with those pending July 1, 1903, made a total of 84 maps requiring action. Of these 33 were approved and 20 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter by returning for correction, leaving 31 awaiting action June 30, 1904.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been

approved to 12 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, 2 of which received their first approval during the past year. There was received during the year, under these acts, 1 map, which, with those already pending, made a total of 3 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 2 were approved as aforesaid and 1 returned for correction (since which time it has not been refiled), thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under the act of February 15, 1901, including also instructions for the preparation of applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads, will be found in the circular of July 8, 1901.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending 4,073 reservoir declaratory statements under said act, and during the year there were received 858 new applications, making a total of 4,931 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these 2,459 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 1,986; held for rejection or amendment, 419; approved, 54. The foregoing number having been acted upon there remained pending unacted upon on June 30, 1904, 2,472 applications, to which may be added the number (419) acted upon, but not finally disposed of, making a total of 2,891 applications pending at the close of the year.

During the past year the final proofs required by the law have been made in 54 cases, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands involved are now reserved "so long as such reservoir is kept in repair and water kept therein," and the applicants are required by the regulations to submit annual proof of compliance with the law in this respect.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of reservoir declaratory statements and the filing of proofs of construction and maintenance under the act will be found in the circular of June 26, 1902.

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372-422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413-434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof patent shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or cultivation. A further amendment was made by section 3, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133-1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If

the lands shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the lands for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year as follows: State of Colorado, 1, aggregating 1,381.27 acres; State of Idaho, 2, aggregating 111,130.77 acres (one list of which, embracing 92,796.74 acres, is before this office on appeal from decision of local office rejecting the same); State of Oregon, 5, aggregating 17,783.60 acres; State of Wyoming, 5, aggregating 86,019.63 acres (one list of which, embracing 26,936.03 acres, is before this office on appeal from decision of local office rejecting the same).

Lists have been approved during the year as follows: State of Idaho, 2, aggregating 24,241.22 acres; State of Montana, 1, aggregating 3,675.22 acres; State of Oregon, 2, aggregating 28,284.83 acres; State of Wyoming, 5, aggregating 88,144 acres.

Patents have been issued under said act during the year as follows: State of Montana, 1, aggregating 10,104.03 acres; State of Wyoming, 3, aggregating 18,413.03 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved January 15, 1902, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patents for the lands.

Statement of segregations applied for under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 172-422) and the acts amendatory thereof, with the action taken thereon, from the passage of the act to July 1, 1904 (areas in acres).

Applications filed and temporarily segregated:

Colorado	39, 247. 06	
Idaho	361, 350. 35	
Montana	100, 002. 78	
Nevada	12, 644. 61	
Oregon	275, 757. 90	
Utah	236, 457. 50	
Washington	102, 501. 34	
Wyoming	516, 594. 79	
Total		1, 644, 556. 33

Approved and patented:

Wyoming	29, 734. 03	
Montana	10, 104. 03	
Total		39, 838. 06

Approved, not patented:

Idaho	337, 866. 17	
Montana	87, 426. 19	
Oregon	121, 786. 04	
Wyoming	397, 974. 18	
Less amount restored	6, 816. 38	
		391, 157. 80
Total		938, 236. 20

Relinquished, rejected and otherwise disposed of:

Colorado, acted on	39, 247. 06	
Idaho—		
Relinquished	18, 938. 69	
Rejected	4, 745. 49	
		23, 484. 18

Relinquished, rejected and otherwise disposed of—Continued.

Montana—		
Relinquished	160. 00	
Rejected	2, 312. 56	
		2, 472. 56
Nevada, acted on		12, 644. 61
Oregon—		
Relinquished	26, 076. 00	
Acted on	122, 149. 75	
		148, 225. 75
Utah—		
Relinquished	221, 143. 71	
Rejected	15, 313. 79	
		236, 457. 50
Washington—		
Relinquished	2, 346. 23	
Rejected	319. 94	
Acted on	99, 835. 17	
		102, 501. 34
Wyoming—		
Relinquished	8, 626. 85	
Rejected	29, 516. 21	
Acted on	18, 479. 34	
		56, 622. 40
Total		621, 655. 40
Waiting action June 30, 1904:		
Oregon	5, 746. 11	
Wyoming	39, 080. 56	
		44, 826. 67
Grand total		1, 644, 556. 33

Idaho list No. 8, covering 92,796.74 acres and Wyoming list No. 27, covering 26,936.03 acres are pending on appeal from decisions of the local officers rejecting them.

Arkansas.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	6 and 15.....	762.96	1,325,141.36
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do Resolution extending the time for the completion of first 20 miles of road.....	Additional 5.....		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	376	do Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	6 and 5.....		1,052,082.51
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	do do.....	Additional 15.....		
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.....			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	do Act repealing provision in act of Apr. 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.....			
Do.....	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	do Little Rock and Memphis.....	6 and 15.....		184,657.33
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	do do.....	Additional 5.....		
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	do Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.....			
Do.....	June 28, 1884	23	61				
Missouri.....	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road.....	6 and 15.....		2,561,881.20
Do.....	June 5, 1862	12	422	do Act extending time for completion of road 10 years.....			1,161,284.51
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	15	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	6 and 15.....		611,323.35
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	do St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	6 and 15.....		65,120.31
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	338	do do.....	Additional 5.....		
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	83	do St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	10 and 20.....		
Do.....	July 28, 1884	23	61	do Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.....			
Iowa.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River.....	6 and 15.....		1,837,728.17
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do do.....	20.....		389,990.11
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	335	do Act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.....			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	do Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.....			
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	do Resolution extending the time for completion of road.....			
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	do Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	6 and 15.....	40.00	4488,214.36
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do do.....	20.....		161,582.81
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	do Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.....			
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1873	17	421	do Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.....			
Do.....	June 15, 1878	20	133	do Act to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, etc.....			
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	do Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	6 and 15.....	240.00	4922,813.67
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do do.....	20.....		244,022.96
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	do Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.....			
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	9	do Dubuque and Sioux City.....	6 and 15.....		4556,406.74
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	95	do Act authorizing said road to change its line.....			
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1865	13	528	do Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.....			

^aIn the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

^bThis grant was adjusted Apr. 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of Sep. 29, 1890.

^cCertified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana Feb. 24, 1888.

^dIncludes 25,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,585.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of Aug. 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 3 Wall., 681.)

Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).....	6 and 15	813, 706. 71
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	do Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Rwy. Co.	10 and 20	
Do	Mar. 2, 1873	17	634	do		
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co		163, 159. 65
Do	July 27, 1868	15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.		
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	6 and 15	854, 381. 40
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	do		
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield	10 and 20	
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	do	6 and 15	503, 018. 84
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.	6 and 15	546, 446. 20
Do	Apr. 25, 1862	12	618	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road		
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	307	do		
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central	10 and 20	838, 227. 69
Do	June 21, 1866	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State legislature.		
Do	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to Dec. 31, 1876.		
Do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central R. Co. to straighten the line of its road.		
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific).	6 and 15	3, 718, 940. 49
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do		
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.	10 and 20	
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. Co.	6 and 15	
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	10 and 20	17, 412. 20
Do	July 12, 1862	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.		
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.	10 and 20	
Do	do	16	588	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific).		
Do	Aug. 5, 1892	27	390	Act providing for indemnity for above grants for lands relinquished in North and South Dakota, for which see below.		
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.	6 and 15	179, 734. 29
Do	June 22, 1874	18	203	Act extending the time for completion of the road to Mar. 3, 1876, etc.	10 and 20	
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central	6 and 15	1, 678, 618. 06
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	10 and 20	
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do		
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selection within 20 miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location, but prior to withdrawal, etc.		
Do	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.	6 and 15	1, 123, 578. 55
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City	10 and 20	
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	do		
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road 7 years.		

^a Declared to be one grant. See 32 L. D., 21.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.		Name of road.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1894.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1904.
		Vol.	Page.				
Minnesota.....	May 5, 1864	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth.....	10 and 20	.....	860,973.62
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.	6 and 15	.....	546,564.69
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	10 and 20	.....	377,457.80
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do.....	10 and 20	.....	8,544,509.14
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul).	10 and 20	.....	28,322.59
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amenadatory act.	10 and 20	.....	b 249,446.13
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota.....	10 and 20	.....	c 976,583.22
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amenadatory act.	10 and 20	.....	2,944,788.14
North Dakota.....	Aug. 5, 1892	27	390	{ St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company.	Minnesota.....	.....	462,858.24
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Montana.....	.....	22,887.80
Kansas.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.....	{ North Dakota.....	.....	4,656,568.53
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.	Washington.....	.....	391,738,652.14
Do.....	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.	10	.....	29,908.68
Do.....	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.	10 and 20	.....	137,543.72
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	10 and 20	.....	11,877,889.71
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.	10 and 20	.....	.....
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.	10 and 20	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	10 and 20	.....	.....
Do.....	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City.....	10 and 20	.....	.....
Do.....	July 23, 1866	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.....	10 and 20	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the right of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first 5 sections of an act granting lands to the State for Kansas and Neosha Valley R. R.	10 and 20	.....	.....
Corporations.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Grand total of State grants.....	10	.....	.....
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	20	.....	.....
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Union Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	367	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific R. R. from Omaha westward.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.	.....	.....	.....

Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.					
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, etc.					
Do.....	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory to the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.					
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific					10.....
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....					20.....
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific R. R. eastward.					
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.					
Do.....				Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, etc.					
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act amendatory to the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.					
Do.....	May 7, 1878	20	56	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.					
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	do.....					
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co. to the Western Pacific R. R. Co. of that portion from San Jose to the city of Sacramento.					
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific R. R. upon certain conditions.					
Do.....				Central Branch Union Pacific					
Do.....	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	do.....					
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas Division)					
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do.....					
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	Act requiring company to designate route before Dec. 1, 1866.					
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.					
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific railroads and branches at \$2.50 per acre.					
Do.....	May 7, 1868	14	355	Act extending the Union Pacific Rwy., Eastern Division, line of road to Denver City and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific R. R. Co. between Denver and Cheyenne.					
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1868	15	33	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific R. R. Co., Eastern Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.					
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co					
Do.....				Act amendatory of the act of Mar. 3, 1869.					
Do.....	do.....	15	348	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.					
Do.....	June 20, 1874	18	111	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.					
Do.....	Aug. 13, 1869	25	439	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River R. R., branch of the Union Pacific R. R. in Nebraska.					
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific R. R. at or near Fort Kearney.					
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	54	Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)					
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	118	Northern Pacific					
Do.....				Resolution extending the time for completing road.					
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Resolution extending the time for completing road.					
Do.....	do.....	13	365						
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355						
Do.....	July 1, 1868	15	255						

^a See Minnesota for original grants.

^b Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S. 733).

^c Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note c.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limit.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1904.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1904.
		Vol.	Page.				
Corporations	May 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do.....	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds and reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific R. Co. to pay the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.	10 and 20		
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley			
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific (Cal. and Oregon)	20 and 30	38,507.35	3,123,402.26
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	An act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	An act amendatory of the original act and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.	20 and 30	27,594.13	2,728,153.48
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California		87,772.89	2,544,311.31
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 50 in Territories.		
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific)			
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.			
Do.....	July 6, 1866	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.	20 and 30	132,225.85	2,923,354.80
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific			
Do.....	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.	20 and 30	1,055.57	686,097.87
Do.....	June 28, 1870	16	382	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific R. R. in California.	10 and 20		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific			
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis	20 and 25		128,618.13
Do.....	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central			
Do.....	May 4, 1870	16	296	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.	20 and 30, California; 40 and 50 in Territories.		
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1865	23		Texas Pacific			
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573				
Do.....	May 2, 1872	17	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Rwy. Co.			
Do.....	June 23, 1874	18	197	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.			
Do.....	Feb. 28, 1865	23	337	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Rwy. Co., and for other purposes.	20 and 30	80.84	1,000,817.70
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.			
Do.....	Feb. 8, 1867	24	391	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. Co., to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.			
Grand total to corporations							4,392,656.17
							68,426,882.97

WAGON ROADS.

Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis.	3 and 15	302, 930. 96
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for the completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.	.....	.....
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for the completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.	3 and 6 .....	.....
Do.....	June 25, 1864	13	183	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 15	221, 013. 35
Michigan.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.....	.....	.....
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.	3 sections per mile .....	.....
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.	3	507, 188. 94
Do.....	Apr. 24, 1872	17	56	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874.	6	81, 113. 22
Do.....	June 20, 1864	13	140	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon roads for military and postal purposes.	3	861, 611. 86
Oregon.....	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Co. (now California and Oregon Land Co.) ..	3 .....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1866	14	374	Act making provisions for indemnity limits	3 .....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.	3 .....	.....
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Yaquina Bay	3 .....	.....
Do.....	July 5, 1863	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains	3 alternate sections within limit 6 miles.	.....
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	363	Amendatory.	3 and 10	537, 697. 93
Do.....	Feb. 25, 1867	14	409	Dalles military road	3 and 6	105, 240. 11
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	340	Coos Bay military road .....	.....	.....
				Grand total.....	128, 506. 81	2, 616, 796. 37

RECAPITULATION.

Certified or patented to States up to June 30, 1904:

Illinois.....	Actes.	2, 595, 053. 00
Mississippi.....	1, 075, 345. 02	.....
Alabama.....	3, 348, 124. 96	.....
Florida.....	1, 911, 538. 56	.....
Louisiana.....	1, 181, 835. 61	.....
Arkansas.....	2, 561, 881. 20	.....
Missouri.....	1, 837, 728. 17	.....
Iowa.....	5, 015, 255. 66	.....
Michigan.....	3, 268, 549. 21	.....
Wisconsin.....	3, 718, 940. 49	.....
Minnesota.....	8, 544, 503. 14	.....
Kansas.....	4, 656, 568. 63	.....
North Dakota.....	28, 322. 59	.....
Total to States.....	3, 738, 652. 1	.....

Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1904.

State or Territory.	Name.	Acres.
Arizona	Atlantic and Pacific	1, 621, 202. 56
Arkansas	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco.	23, 249. 94
California	Central Pacific	864, 267. 53
Do	Central Pacific, successor to Western Pacific	456, 547. 50
Do	Central Pacific, successor to California and Oregon	3, 123, 402. 26
Do	Southern Pacific (main line)	2, 923, 354. 80
Do	Southern Pacific (branch line)	686, 097. 87
Colorado	Union Pacific	595, 713. 08
Do	Union Pacific, successor to Denver Pacific	806, 591. 90
Do	Union Pacific, successor to Kansas Pacific	2, 337, 545. 01
Kansas	do	3, 837, 103. 90
Do	Central Branch Union Pacific	220, 520. 47
Iowa	Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)	4, 383. 11
Idaho	Northern Pacific	684, 349. 51
Do	Central Pacific	9, 545. 59
Louisiana	New Orleans Pacific	1, 000, 817. 70
Minnesota	Northern Pacific	1, 817, 836. 54
Missouri	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco.	490, 039. 12
Montana	Northern Pacific	7, 102, 959. 82
Nevada	Central Pacific	3, 357, 919. 44
New Mexico	Atlantic and Pacific	409, 819. 69
North Dakota	Northern Pacific	9, 796, 448. 43
Nebraska	Sioux City and Pacific	38, 227. 84
Do	Burlington and Missouri River	2, 374, 090. 77
Do	Union Pacific	4, 844, 833. 06
Do	Central Branch Union Pacific	2, 560. 03
Oregon	Northern Pacific	290, 793. 93
Do	Oregon and California	2, 728, 153. 48
Do	Oregon Central	126, 908. 02
Utah	Union Pacific	801, 163. 02
Do	Central Pacific	1, 206, 514. 21
Washington	Northern Pacific	8, 196, 914. 63
Do	Oregon Central	1, 710. 11
Wisconsin	Northern Pacific	9, 067. 55
Wyoming	Union Pacific	5, 636, 180. 55
Total to corporations		68, 426, 832. 97
Total to corporations		68, 426, 832. 97
Total to States		39, 738, 652. 14
Total railroad grants		108, 165, 485. 11
Total wagon-road grants		2, 616, 796. 37
Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1904		110, 782, 281. 48

G.—DIVISION OF PREEMPTION, DESERT LAND, TIMBER CULTURE, TOWN SITE, PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS, SCHOOL LANDS, AND INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

The following is a summary of the work done in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	2, 550
Letters received during the fiscal year	24, 698
Total on hand and received	27, 248
Letters answered	7, 249
Letters referred to other divisions	1, 643
Letters otherwise disposed of.....	15, 947
Total number disposed of.....	24, 839
Letters pending July 1, 1904	2, 409
Letters and decisions written.....	11, 116
Caveats and cancellation cards prepared	7, 146
Pages press copied.....	16, 838
Fees for certified copies.....	\$204. 05
Applications for amendments acted upon	219
Appeals from registers and receivers decided (not contests)	341
Appeals transmitted to Secretary	257
Motions for review forwarded to Secretary	24
Motions for review of office decisions acted upon	10
Applications for certiorari forwarded to Secretary	4
Secretary's decisions promulgated	142
Pages of copying compared.....	9, 491
Entries examined and approved for patenting:	
Preemption and Osage trust and diminished reserve entries.....	522
Desert land	683
Timber culture.....	1, 090
Commuted timber culture.....	4
Town site.....	40
Town lot	6
Total	2, 345
Private land, donations, and small holding claims approved for patenting.....	86
Indian allotments approved for patenting	3, 013
Applications for scrip (act June 2, 1858), approved	10
Area involved in said scrip	1, 582. 32 acres.
Applications for scrip rejected	4
Assignments of scrip examined.....	118
Original desert-land entries examined	7, 689
Yearly proofs examined	10, 816
Assignments of desert-land entries examined	764
Desert-land entries canceled.....	1, 617
Timber-culture entries canceled	2, 429
Contests decided	134
Contests closed.....	106
Contests remanded to registers and receivers	47
Area of selections of various State grants approved	487, 064. 51 acres.

ENTRIES, CLAIMS, AND CONTESTS PENDING.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the following cases were pending in this division:

Preemption entries	70
Final desert-land entries	2, 565
Final timber-culture entries	427
Commuted timber-culture entries	78
Town-site entries	0
Town-lot entries	108
Private land claims	2, 978
Applications for scrip	0
Small holding claims	0
Scrip locations	18
Indian allotments	1, 271
Applications to amend	135
Appeals from registers and receivers	10
Appeals from Commissioner's decision	51
Contests pending	37

There were also pending the following State selections, the area of each class being given:

	Acres.
School indemnity	1, 177, 338. 08
University	160, 768. 66
Agricultural colleges	18, 329. 67
Penitentiaries	6, 339. 42
Public buildings	17, 486. 23
Insane asylums	14, 000. 60
Deaf and dumb asylums	3, 158. 55
Reform schools	9, 209. 81
School of mines	12, 407. 08
Scientific schools	42, 189. 80
Industrial schools	720. 00
Blind asylums	1, 695. 63
Soldiers' Home	120. 15
Tuskegee Industrial School	200. 60
Military institute	40. 00
Reservoirs	167, 010. 25
Industrial school for girls	45. 91
Miners' hospital	14, 907. 21
Educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory	21, 589. 73
Normal schools	17, 445. 08
Total	1, 685, 002. 46

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

The work of this division for the year ended June 30, 1904, has been of the same general character of the year before, viz, the examination and decision of contests in homestead, timber-culture, desert-land, and timber and stone entries.

The cases that are examined in this division as the result of contests initiated in the various local offices are classified as follows:

First. Cases on appeal from decisions of the local officers on the merits thereof, called docket cases.

Second. Cases on appeal from the rejection of application to contest, applications to make entry, and other ex parte proceedings, called miscellaneous appeals.

Third. Cases in which there is no appeal from the decision of the local officers, but which must be reviewed by this Office in order to determine whether the decisions are rendered in accordance with existing laws and regulations, called unappealed cases.

Fourth. Applications to be permitted to contest an entry of record or for hearings before the local officers, where the same have been denied or the local officers have no power under the rules and regulations to grant the same.

Fifth. Motions for rehearing and review.

During the last year there has been not only a large increase of land contests over any previous year, but the amount of work performed far surpasses that of any previous year, considering the number of clerks employed.

As shown by the tabulated statement following there were 1,128 appealed cases received from local offices, an increase of 204 over the previous year.

There were 1,234 appeal cases decided, as against 408 the preceding year, a difference of 826.

There were 4,786 unappealed cases examined and closed during the last year, as against 4,004 the preceding year, a difference of nearly 800.

Over 3,000 more letters were written in the division during the past year than the previous year.

Of appeals to the Secretary, nearly 200 more have been transmitted during the past year than the previous year.

More than three months has been gained on regular docket cases and more than one month on unappealed cases.

APPEALED (DOCKET) CASES.

Undecided appealed cases on hand July 1, 1903	965	
Received during the year from registers and receivers	1, 128	
	<hr/>	2, 093
Referred to other divisions during the year.....	6	
Decided during the year	1, 234	
	<hr/>	1, 240
Balance undecided docket cases on hand.....		853
		<hr/>
Decided appealed cases awaiting closing on hand July 1, 1903	165	
Appealed cases decided during the year.....	1, 234	
Appealed cases returned from the Department during the year	450	
	<hr/>	1, 849

Appealed cases transmitted to the Secretary on appeal during the year.	568	
Appealed cases closed during the year	703	
		<u>1, 271</u>
Balance decided appealed cases on hand		<u>578</u>
Total number of appealed cases on hand		<u>1, 431</u>

UNAPPEALED CASES.

Unappealed cases on hand July 1, 1903	1, 930	
Unappealed cases received during the year	4, 278	
		<u>6, 208</u>
Referred to other divisions during the year	4	
Examined and closed during the year	4, 786	
		<u>4, 790</u>
Balance unappealed cases on hand		<u>1, 418</u>
Unappealed cases on hand examined but not closed		<u>156</u>
Total undecided appealed and unappealed cases on hand		<u>2, 271</u>
Of the "unappealed cases on hand" there were examined and remanded during the year		385

ENTRIES.

Entries canceled during the year:		
Original	4, 488	
Final	102	
Entries approved for patent during the year	13	
Original entries involved in pending contests	2, 013	
Final entries involved in pending contests	124	

MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Appeals from action of registers and receivers on interlocutory questions:		
On hand July 1, 1903	15	
Received during the year	229	
		<u>244</u>
Examined and decided during the year	235	
Referred to other divisions during the year	5	
		<u>240</u>
Balance on hand		<u>4</u>

APPEALS.

Appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner:		
On hand July 1, 1903	9	
Received during the year	696	
		<u>705</u>
Transmitted to Secretary during the year	568	
Disposed of during the year by dismissal and by declining to forward to Secretary	36	
		<u>604</u>
Balance on hand		<u>101</u>

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

Received during the year	210	
Acted on during the year	47	
Transmitted to the Secretary during the year	138	
		<u>185</u>
Balance on hand		<u>25</u>

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

Applications to contest final entries received during the year		241
Contests allowed and hearings ordered during the year	160	
Hearings denied during the year	70	
Referred to other divisions	1	
		<u>231</u>
Balance on hand		10

DECISIONS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

On hand July 1, 1903	62	
Received from the Department during the year	601	
		<u>663</u>
Promulgated		639
		<u>24</u>

LETTERS.

Letters from all sources, including letters transmitting contests:		
On hand July 1, 1903	3,798	
Received during the year	13,846	
		<u>17,644</u>
Answered during the year	8,270	
Filed with letters or cases previously received	5,551	
Referred to other divisions during the year	291	
		<u>14,112</u>
Balance on hand		3,532
Number of letters written during the year		13,834

K.—DIVISION OF SWAMP LANDS.

The division of swamp lands has charge of all claims reported under the swamp-land grants and prepares the lists of swamp lands in place and of swamp-land indemnity for approval, and writes the decisions rejecting improper claims and adjusting contests against and entries and locations in conflict with the swamp-land claims of the States to which the swamp-land grants have been extended.

The correspondence of the office relative to all matters pertaining to the swamp-land business, such as reports to the Secretary of the Interior for the information of his office or for transmission to Congress or to the President and statements of the status of lands to individuals, is also prepared in this division.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed in the division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Letters and reports:

Pending for action July 1, 1903.....	282	
Received during the year	2,145	
	<hr/>	2,427
Answered and acted upon	1,256	
Filed or referred	904	
	<hr/>	2,160
Pending for action June 30, 1904		267
Other letters written.....		994
		<hr/> <hr/>

Swamp land in place claims (acres):

Pending July 1, 1903 (estimated).....	1,168,022.90	
Received during the year	259,691.27	
	<hr/>	1,427,714.17
Patented	259,207.23	
Rejected	126,965.80	
Canceled	1,830.00	
	<hr/>	388,003.03
Pending for action June 30, 1904 (estimated).....		1,039,711.14
		<hr/> <hr/>
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, 49 in number, embracing		379,655.10
Lists approved by Secretary, 51 in number, embracing.....		391,191.42
Decisions holding for rejection, 36 in number, embracing		180,753.00
Decisions holding for cancellation, 7 in number, embracing		600.00
		<hr/> <hr/>

Swamp land, cash and land indemnity claims (acres):

Pending July 1, 1903 (estimated).....	2,046,056.85	
Received during the year		
	<hr/>	2,046,056.85
Cash indemnity approved (\$1,926.20) on basis of ...	1,540.96	
Land indemnity certified	200.00	
Rejected	121,080.00	
Canceled		
	<hr/>	122,820.96
Pending for action June 30, 1904 (estimated).....		1,923,235.89

Swamp land, cash and land indemnity claims (acres)—Continued:

Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, 5 in number, embracing		440.00
Decisions holding for rejection, 3 in number, embracing		1,960.00
Decisions holding for cancellation, — in number, embracing		
Land indemnity patented		
<hr/>		
Contests against swamp-land claims:		
Pending July 1, 1903	96	
Received during the year	79	
		175
Decided		90
Pending for action June 30, 1904		85
<hr/>		
Entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims:		
Pending July 1, 1903	98	
Received during the year	59	
		157
Relieved from conflict by rejection of States' claims	116	
Canceled	32	
		148
Pending for action June 30, 1904		9
<hr/>		
Miscellaneous:		
Examination made of plats and field notes of surveys to determine character of tracts		
Swamp-land approved lists certified (in duplicate), 54 in number, acres		396,869.72
Swamp-land patents executed		54
Swamp-land indemnity patents executed		
Patent records written	pages	103
Letters and reports prepared on typewriter	do	5,080
Copies of letters, reports, and decisions	do	1,120
Certified copies of documents made for which fees were charged ..		47
Legal fees charged for certified copies of documents		\$109.80
Railroad lists certified to, 70 in number, embracing		428,362.41

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

Three special agents were employed in the State of Florida, examining the State's swamp land in place and indemnity claims, during the past year, and the whole of the State's pending claims was examined. Some of the reports of the several agents were received too late to enable this office to fully adjudicate the claim examined in the field within the fiscal year, and only a small portion can therefore appear in this report. The adjustments are being made as rapidly as the rules of practice permit, and that portion not included in the tables below will be reported in the next year's statement of work performed.

New claims were reported during the year to the amount of 259,691.27 acres; the approvals amounted to 391,191.42 acres; and the patents issued to the amount of 259,207.23 acres.

The following three tables show in detail the result of work performed in the adjustment of swamp land in place claims favorable to the States. From the selection lists are prepared clear lists for approval, and on the basis of the approved lists are prepared patents, which are evidence of the final disposition of the lands to the States.

Lands selected by the several swamp-land States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352); September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519, sec. 2479, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3, sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1904.

State.	1903.		1904.		Year ending June 30, 1904.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....						534, 190. 04
Arkansas.....						8, 656, 372. 39
California.....	278. 98		640. 00		918. 98	2, 004, 661. 67
Florida.....	1, 456. 49		807. 81	1, 606. 43	3, 870. 73	22, 293, 965. 64
Illinois.....						3, 981, 784. 10
Indiana.....						1, 377, 727. 70
Iowa.....						4, 571, 851. 28
Louisiana (act of 1849).....						11, 216, 831. 33
Louisiana (act of 1850).....		110, 773. 82			110, 773. 82	774, 003. 65
Michigan.....						7, 293, 278. 93
Minnesota.....	50, 064. 56	82, 524. 53	11, 538. 65		144, 127. 74	5, 331, 488. 83
Mississippi.....						3, 604, 795. 93
Missouri.....						4, 843, 676. 09
Ohio.....						117, 992. 00
Oregon.....						526, 903. 63
Wisconsin.....						4, 569, 712. 12
Total.....	51, 800. 03	193, 298. 35	12, 986. 46	1, 606. 43	259, 691. 27	81, 699, 235. 33

Swamp lands approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1904.

State.	1903.		1904.		Year ending June 30, 1904.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....						418, 157. 74
Arkansas.....			120. 00		120. 00	7, 695, 477. 26
California.....	10, 534. 80	5, 169. 17	12, 995. 71	640. 00	29, 339. 68	2, 017, 691. 83
Florida.....	19, 799. 91	2, 407. 19	2, 454. 77	114, 820. 08	139, 481. 95	20, 433, 326. 65
Illinois.....						1, 496, 692. 05
Indiana.....						1, 265, 955. 75
Iowa.....	393. 70				393. 70	940, 511. 51
Louisiana (act of 1849).....						8, 781, 518. 44
Louisiana (act of 1850).....						414, 156. 97
Michigan.....						5, 730, 984. 28
Minnesota.....	38, 271. 39	57, 423. 75	56, 438. 42	62, 975. 46	215, 109. 02	4, 254, 811. 98
Mississippi.....						3, 337, 079. 17
Missouri.....						4, 498, 248. 26
Ohio.....						26, 271. 95
Oregon.....	5, 615. 78			1, 131. 29	6, 747. 07	351, 743. 16
Wisconsin.....						3, 352, 787. 86
Total.....	74, 615. 58	65, 000. 11	72, 008. 90	179, 566. 83	391, 191. 42	65, 015, 414. 86

Swamp lands which have been certified or patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490 Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1904.

State.	1903.		1904.		Year ending June 30, 1904.	Total patented since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....						417,352.12
Arkansas.....		74.22			74.22	7,684,935.88
California.....	5,200.92		12,226.08	7,413.88	24,840.88	1,924,026.30
Florida.....	23,447.51	6,114.60		3,620.99	33,183.10	20,006,704.53
Illinois.....						1,457,044.68
Indiana.....						1,254,110.73
Iowa.....		40.00	353.70		393.70	870,189.09
Louisiana (act of 1849).....						8,733,038.57
Louisiana (act of 1850).....						394,237.45
Michigan.....				30.95	30.95	5,654,868.76
Minnesota.....	45,916.26	31,888.29	70,027.23	46,340.64	194,172.42	4,099,874.17
Mississippi.....						3,278,664.99
Missouri.....		23.38			23.38	3,344,702.90
Ohio.....						26,251.95
Oregon.....	5,456.83		174.12	857.63	6,488.58	249,244.82
Wisconsin.....						3,250,662.34
Total.....	80,021.52	38,140.49	82,781.13	58,264.09	259,207.23	62,645,909.28

It will be seen from the above that new swamp land in place claims were filed during the year to the amount of 259,691.27 acres, as against 232,115.71 filed the previous year, being an increase of 27,575.56 acres; that ordinary claims were approved to the amount of 391,191.42 acres, as against 48,261.10 acres approved the previous year, being an increase of 342,930.32 acres; and that lands were patented to the amount of 259,207.23 acres, as against 47,467.88 acres patented the previous year, being an increase of 211,739.35 acres. These statements and comparisons ignore the approval and the patenting of the Everglades and Mangrove Swamp in Florida reported last year, and which of themselves covered nearly 3,000,000 acres.

The adjudications of claims by rejections during the year amounted to 128,795.80 acres, as against 165,591 acres rejected and canceled in the previous year, a decrease of 36,795.20 acres. This does not include rejections of indemnity claims, which are separately reported below.

The amount of swamp land in place claims remaining unadjudicated can not be stated with precision, but it is estimated to have been about 1,039,711 acres at the close of the fiscal year, which is the amount carried in the report for the month ended June 30, 1904.

The claims of the various States remaining unadjudicated are composed chiefly of numerous remnants of large claims which have been settled in the past, the said remnants having been omitted from the original settlements of the lists in which they are embraced by reason of imperfect descriptions, conflicts with other claims, etc. The final adjustment of these claims involves much research in the records and files of this office and requires long recitations of facts in the decisions acting upon them, in the event of their being adjusted against the claimant, which is very frequently the case. The exact amount rejected and canceled during the past fifty-four years that the adjustment of swamp-land claims has been in progress can not be reported, as no account of rejections and cancellations has been kept in a tabulated

form in the annual or other reports, except during the past thirteen years. The following table shows in detail the acreage of the claims rejected and canceled during the last fiscal year, and also during the previous twelve years:

Statement showing rejection of claims and cancellations of selections under the swamp-land laws during the period from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1903, and also during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

State.	1892-1903.			1904.			Recapitulation.
	Swamp land in place.	Swamp-land indemnity.	Total.	Swamp land in place.	Swamp-land indemnity.	Total.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	45,600.00	14,340.00	59,940.00	1,040.00		1,040.00	60,980.00
Arkansas	1,166,012.16		1,166,012.16				1,166,012.16
California	54,640.00		54,640.00				54,640.00
Florida	1,033,740.50	7,860.00	1,041,600.50	80,610.00	10,920.00	91,530.00	1,133,130.50
Illinois	739,973.16	827,813.40	1,567,786.56	720.00	6,680.00	7,400.00	1,575,186.56
Indiana	45,481.93	680.00	46,161.93				46,161.93
Iowa	892,826.20	458,895.56	1,351,721.76	6,760.00	84,360.00	91,120.00	1,442,841.76
Louisiana	1,207,014.65	13,640.37	1,220,655.02	3,360.00	1,120.00	4,480.00	1,225,135.02
Michigan	65,160.00		65,160.00	80.00		80.00	65,240.00
Minnesota	596,707.11		596,707.11	17,505.80		17,505.80	614,212.91
Mississippi	144,339.50	49,240.00	193,579.50	1,000.00		1,000.00	194,579.50
Missouri	348,637.68	158,335.27	506,972.95	10,000.00	18,000.00	28,000.00	534,972.95
Ohio	22,480.00	40,642.79	63,122.79				63,122.79
Oregon	151,071.41		151,071.41	1,080.00		1,080.00	152,151.41
Wisconsin	266,512.54		266,512.54	6,640.00		6,640.00	273,152.54
Unclassified ...	72,804.29		72,804.29				72,804.29
Total	6,853,001.13	1,571,447.39	8,424,448.52	128,795.80	121,080.00	249,875.80	8,674,324.32

NOTE.—The rejections and cancellations represented in the above table represent illegal, duplicate, and improper claims which have been encumbering the records for many years. Formal decisions, with notice to the State authorities of the right of appeal under the rules of practice, have been rendered on the whole of the claims rejected and canceled.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

During the year three special agents of this office were employed in investigating the swamp-land indemnity claims in the States of Florida, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

The reports of the special agents in the field indicate that a large proportion of the claims examined are without merit, and in many cases the special agents have obtained admissions from the owners of the claims showing that deceptive and fraudulent practices have heretofore been resorted to by their agents in submitting testimony as to the character of the lands claimed as the basis of indemnity, especially on claims filed in this office by contractors to prosecute claims in the names of the States and their grantees, a quarter of a century or more after the regular claims were reported by the United States surveyors-general.

Three cash indemnity accounts, amounting to \$1,926.20, on the basis of 1,540.96 acres, were paid, and three land indemnity lists, amounting to 200 acres, were certified, and 105 decisions rejecting claims to the amount of 121,080 acres were promulgated during the year.

The following table exhibits in detail the final adjustments under the swamp-land indemnity statute and the decisions thereunder, viz:

Adjustment of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, Rev. Stat.), and March 3, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 251), during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

State and county.	Date of approval or rejection of claim.	Cash indemnity.		Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State or county agent.	Total by States.		
		Amount paid.	Basis.				Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity claims rejected.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Florida.....	July 23, 1903				7,800.00	Commissioner of agriculture			10,920.00
Do.....	Nov. 18, 1903				400.00	do			
Do.....	Feb. 20, 1904				2,500.00	do			
Do.....	May 2, 1904				160.00	do	\$50.00		6,680.00
Illinois.....									
Bond.....	Aug. 15, 1903				80.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Bureau.....	Aug. 7, 1903				80.00	do			
Calhoun.....	Aug. 18, 1903				520.00	do			
Carroll.....	Aug. 22, 1903				200.00	Board of supervisors			
Coles.....	Aug. 18, 1903				80.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Cook.....	Aug. 15, 1903				40.00	do			
Cumberland.....	July 21, 1903				80.00	do			
Effingham.....	Aug. 11, 1903				120.00	do			
Grundy.....	July 7, 1903				40.00	P. A. Armstrong			
Hancock.....	Aug. 15, 1903				80.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Henry.....	July 22, 1903				680.00	do			
Iroquois.....	July 25, 1903				80.00	do			
Jasper.....	do				240.00	do			
Jefferson.....	Aug. 26, 1903				160.00	John R. Piercy			
Jo Daviess.....	Aug. 15, 1903				40.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Lee.....	do				80.00	do			
Marshall.....	do				40.00	do			
Moultrie.....	do				40.00	do			
Platt.....	July 21, 1903	\$50.00	40.00		40.00	C. A. Tatman			
Do.....	Aug. 27, 1903				240.00	do			
Rock Island.....	Aug. 15, 1903				40.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Stark.....	July 23, 1903				80.00	Board of supervisors			
Vermilion.....	July 24, 1903				80.00	County clerk			
Wayne.....	Aug. 15, 1903				200.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Whiteside.....	Aug. 12, 1903				3,160.00	Charles Bent			
Woodford.....	July 25, 1903				200.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Iowa.....							1,772.89		84,300.00
Adams.....	Dec. 26, 1903				150.00	Board of supervisors			
Appanoose.....	Oct. 16, 1903				280.00	County auditor			
Boone.....	Jan. 19, 1904				8,280.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Cedar.....	Aug. 1, 1903				700.00	Board of supervisors			
Dallas.....	Aug. 18, 1903				20,120.00	J. N. Froudy			

Adjustment of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, Rev. Stat.), and March 3, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 251), during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

State and county.	Date of approval or rejection of claim.	Cash indemnity.		Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State or county agent.	Total by States.		
		Amount paid.	Basis.				Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity claims rejected.
Iowa—Continued.									
Decatur	Oct. 16, 1903		Acres.	Acres.	760.00	County auditor			
Fremont	Dec. 26, 1903				560.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Harrison	do				320.00	do			
Henry	Aug. 1, 1903				200.00	do			
Jasper	Oct. 9, 1903				5,240.00	E. Bean			
Do	Nov. 7, 1903	\$1,772.89	1,418.31			do			
Johnson	June 23, 1904				18,120.00	Board of supervisors			
Do	do				7,720.00	S. H. Fairall			
Jones	Aug. 1, 1903				1,240.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Lee	Oct. 16, 1903				160.00	do			
Louis	do				40.00	Board of supervisors			
Mahaska	June 24, 1904				11,440.00	do			
Mills	Dec. 26, 1903				720.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Page	do				760.00	Board of supervisors			
Polk	Oct. 16, 1903				160.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Pottawattamie	Dec. 26, 1903				480.00	W. H. Kilpatrick			
Story	Jan. 9, 1904				11,120.00	Isaac R. Hitt			
Van Buren	Oct. 16, 1903				160.00	County auditor			
Washington	Aug. 1, 1903				560.00	do			1,120.00
Louisiana	Mar. 28, 1904				320.00	Register of State lands			
Do	Apr. 12, 1904				800.00	do			
Missouri.									
Adair	Nov. 13, 1903				200.00	Secretary of state	\$103.31	200.00	18,000.00
Barton	Nov. 30, 1903				1,080.00	do			
Do	Nov. 30, 1903				760.00	do			
Do	May 24, 1904				120.00	do			
Do	June 24, 1904				do	do			
Buchanan	Oct. 28, 1903				80.00	do			
Cass	Oct. 28, 1903				400.00	do			
Cedar	Dec. 8, 1903				880.00	do			
Do	May 28, 1904				do	do			
Chariton	June 4, 1904				680.00	do			
Do	Nov. 9, 1903				240.00	do			
Clay	Oct. 22, 1903				do	do			
Clinton	Apr. 26, 1904			40.00	do	do			
Crawford	Oct. 28, 1903				200.00	do			
Dade	Nov. 18, 1903				80.00	do			
Dallas	do				160.00	do			

Davies.....	Nov. 30, 1903				80.00	.....do	.....
Henry.....	Jan. 4, 1904				160.00	.....do	.....
Hickory.....	Dec. 16, 1903				120.00	.....do	.....
Do.....	Jan. 8, 1904	103.31	82.65			.....do	.....
Iron.....	Nov. 18, 1903				720.00	.....do	.....
Jackson.....	Nov. 20, 1903				200.00	.....do	.....
Jasper.....	June 14, 1904				520.00	.....do	.....
Kim.....	Dec. 9, 1903				80.00	.....do	.....
Laclede.....	Nov. 28, 1903				200.00	.....do	.....
Lafayette.....	Nov. 30, 1903				1,600.00	.....do	.....
Lewis.....	Dec. 17, 1903				120.00	.....do	.....
Linn.....	Dec. 7, 1903				40.00	.....do	.....
Livingston.....	Dec. 28, 1903				40.00	.....do	.....
Macon.....	Nov. 20, 1903				320.00	.....do	.....
Do.....	Dec. 30, 1903		120.00			.....do	.....
Maries.....	Dec. 30, 1903				400.00	.....do	.....
Mercer.....	Dec. 11, 1903				40.00	.....do	.....
Miller.....	Dec. 12, 1903				40.00	.....do	.....
Mississippi.....	Dec. 2, 1903				1,040.00	.....do	.....
Monroe.....	Dec. 17, 1903				40.00	.....do	.....
New Madrid.....	Dec. 12, 1903				760.00	.....do	.....
Nodaway.....	Dec. 14, 1903				240.00	.....do	.....
Pemiscot.....	Nov. 28, 1903				2,680.00	.....do	.....
Phelps.....	Dec. 17, 1903				200.00	.....do	.....
Pulaski.....	Dec. 15, 1903				160.00	.....do	.....
Ralls.....	Jan. 6, 1904				80.00	.....do	.....
Randolph.....	Dec. 10, 1903				160.00	.....do	.....
Ray.....	Nov. 30, 1903				160.00	.....do	.....
Reynolds.....	Dec. 9, 1903				200.00	.....do	.....
St. Francois.....	Jan. 4, 1904				40.00	.....do	.....
Saline.....	Jan. 5, 1904				400.00	.....do	.....
Scotland.....	Nov. 30, 1903				760.00	.....do	.....
Shannon.....	Nov. 24, 1903				440.00	.....do	.....
Stoddard.....	Apr. 27, 1904					.....do	.....
Wright.....	Dec. 3, 1903			40.00		.....do	.....
Total.....		1,926.20	1,540.96	200.00	121,080.00		121,080.00

The following table exhibits the total amount of cash paid and of lands certified and patented since the passage of the act of March 2, 1855; also the amount of unadjusted claims pending at the close of the fiscal year:

Table showing the cash indemnity paid and the land certified under the swamp-land indemnity acts; also the indemnity lands patented and the cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted up to June 30, 1904.

State.	Cash indemnity paid.		Land indemnity awarded.		Cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted.
	Amount.	Basis.	Certified.	Patented.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	\$18,505.44	33,308.04	20,009.36	19,795.16	18,960.00
Arkansas	374,450.00	209,160.00			
Florida (acts of 1855 and 1857) ..	67,045.63	78,705.08	88,172.76	80,959.09	3,080.00
Florida (Palatka indemnity)			7,151.59	4,464.18	
Illinois	470,970.81	445,979.18	101,984.90	2,309.07	1,023,000.00
Indiana	39,080.14	29,973.63	8,434.84	4,880.20	47,840.00
Iowa	584,284.53	468,521.71	341,632.97	321,845.23	854,400.00
Louisiana	53,118.65	49,588.98	32,546.83	31,727.64	39,240.00
Michigan	15,922.06	13,364.31	24,639.43	24,038.69	3,760.00
Mississippi	17,786.56	21,910.05	47,888.73	47,846.88	148,480.00
Missouri	193,870.15	189,343.80	83,126.74	80,936.69	33,960.00
Ohio	29,027.76	23,441.67			20,800.00
Wisconsin	185,278.91	154,348.09	106,042.08	105,047.99	11,240.00
Total	2,049,340.64	1,717,644.54	861,630.23	723,850.82	2,204,760.00

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP-LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

STATE OF IOWA.

Indemnity (act of March 2, 1855).—Swamp-land indemnity locations under the act of March 2, 1855, can only be made upon "public lands subject to entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less."

Lands within the primary limits of the grant of May 12, 1864, in aid of the construction of the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad, which were erroneously included within the meander lines of a lake, are not for that reason excepted from the provisions of said act increasing in price the alternate sections along the line of road therein provided for. (32 L. D., 197; July 16, 1903.)

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Field notes of survey.—The duty of identifying the lands passing to the State of Louisiana under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, devolves upon the Secretary of the Interior for the time being, and it is within the power of that officer to resort to such plan of identification as seems to him best calculated to secure a proper adjustment of said grants.

The history of procedure by the land department in the adjustment of these grants reviewed and specific instructions given for a speedy final adjustment thereof. (32 L. D., 270; October 1, 1903.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Reservation for school purposes.—Swamp and overflowed lands lying within sections 16 and 36 in the four townships in the White Earth Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, ceded to the United States under the act of January 14, 1889, did not pass to the State under its grant of swamp lands made by the act of March 12, 1860, said sections being on that date in reservation for school purposes by virtue of the acts of March 3, 1849, and February 26, 1857. (32 L. D., 325; December 3, 1903.)

Indian reservation (act of March 12, 1860).—Lands, swamp and overflowed, and rendered thereby unfit for cultivation, not reserved or granted by the United States on March 12, 1860, the date of the act granting swamp lands to the State of Minnesota, passed to the State under said grant, and are therefore excepted from the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889, relating to the disposition of the ceded Chippewa lands. (32 L. D., 328; December 3, 1903.)

Field notes of survey.—The rule adopted by the land department, that all contests or controversies thereafter begun respecting the swampy or nonswampy character of lands in Minnesota must be determined by the field notes of survey, does not inhibit an examination in the field as to the swampy or nonswampy character of lands shown by the field notes to be swamp and overflowed for the purpose of determining the truth of allegations that the field notes are false and fraudulent or grossly incorrect. (32 L. D., 497; March 12, 1904.)

Adjustment (field notes of survey).—Report to the President of the United States relative to departmental decisions of March 16, 1903, prescribing certain rules governing the adjustment of the grant of swamp and overflowed lands made to the State of Minnesota by the act of March 12, 1860. (32 L. D., 531; March 19, 1904.)

STATE OF OREGON.

Request for issue of patent (act of September 28, 1850).—Where a State has accepted the grant of swamp and overflowed lands made by the act of September 28, 1850, has disposed of and conveyed all its interest in certain of the lands claimed thereunder, and requests for the issuance of patent therefor, as provided by said act, have been made by different governors of the State, such patent may issue to the grantees of the State without further request on the part of the present governor. (32 L. D., 265; September 25, 1903.)

L.—DRAFTING DIVISION.

All of the drafting required by the General Land Office for departmental and other purposes is done by this division. In addition to the preparation of maps and diagrams for official use, which embraces about 60 per cent of the entire work performed, and for which no charge can be made, the division also prepares numerous copies of official plats and diagrams which are charged for at cost and in conformity to the laws and regulations in force authorizing this work. The most important official work embraces the compilation of maps of the United States and of the numerous States and Territories in which public land is located, the platting of maps pertaining to townships and lesser subdivisions, and diagrams and copies of plats and tracings which are of official record. A necessary and very important work required of the division includes examinations of locations of rights of way for railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs, to determine their relative locations with reference to the lines of public survey, and to discover conflicts of location which may arise between them.

This division is also custodian of all official field notes of surveys of the public domain, and the originals and photolithographic copies of maps and plats relating thereto, together with about 393 volumes of mineral plats, and several thousand segregation mineral plats and diagrams.

The following is a statement in detail of the correspondence work performed in this division during the fiscal year 1904, viz:

Letters received during the year.....	2, 655
Letters disposed of:	
By answer.....	2, 200
By filing (no answer required).....	356
By reference to other divisions and bureaus.....	93
Pending, June 30, 1904.....	6
Total number of letters answered as above.....	2, 200
Letters originating in Division L.....	271
Total number of letters written.....	2,471

The completion and delivery of the 1902 United States map was prevented, after the receipt of only 200 copies, by the Baltimore fire, and on March 1, 1904, the lithographers were advised of their release from further liability under the contract. By act of Congress approved March 28, 1904, the unexpended balance under this contract was made available for the 1904 edition. Steps were immediately taken to hasten the completion of the 1903 edition, and about 3,000 copies of this map have been received up to June 30, 1904.

The work of bringing the copperplate base of the United States map up to date for the 1904 edition is being pushed as rapidly as may be. Contract for lithographing 63,000 copies of the 1904 map, more or less, has been entered into with a Philadelphia firm, which has expressed its readiness to take up the work promptly, as soon as transfers are delivered to it, which will be in a few weeks. The con-

tract for printing this edition provides that within five weeks after order is received to print, the first 10,000 copies are to be delivered; that four weeks shall be allowed for the delivery of the second and each succeeding 10,000 copies, and that the entire edition is to be completed within twenty-five weeks after the work of printing is begun.

The compilation of a map of Washington is well in hand; maps of Wyoming and Minnesota have been revised and partly recompiled and are ready for final tracing, while a new map of Michigan is now ready for the lithographers as soon as contract is entered into for the new fiscal year. New editions of Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona have been received since June 30, 1903.

In the compilation of maps of States and of the United States, it is often necessary to send clerks and draftsmen to other bureaus and other departments for data not obtainable in this division, especially for data covering names and location of new towns and post-offices, counties and county boundaries, etc., much time being consumed in securing this desirable information. The accumulation of this material, however, expedites the compilation of any map when the record of changes of the character named is kept up to date and ready for immediate use.

During the year a base map of the United States 44 by 67 inches in size was compiled and drawn upon a polyconic projection, scale 50 miles to an inch, showing drainage, State boundaries, etc. Photolithographic copies of this map were reproduced upon five copies of which were shown, by designations in color and proper lettering, the several outboundaries of the Territory of Louisiana which occurred at the time of the transfers of the same from one State to another between the date of La Salle's proclamation, in 1682, and the purchase from France by the United States in 1803. These maps were made for use in connection with the exhibit of this office at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A General Land Office map of 1903 was also prepared for enlarged reproduction by photolithographic process in 20 sheets. The same was mounted and all color work added thereto in the Government building at the exposition by one of the draftsmen of this division detailed for that purpose. The size of this map when mounted was 12 by 16 feet.

About 20 charts were prepared in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exhibit, showing data of different kinds relating to the survey, sale, and patenting of Government lands.

Three maps, to accompany the annual reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories, were edited and corrected. In connection with work pertaining to the creation of forest reserves, a large number of permanent and temporary withdrawals have been examined and diagrams made, often in duplicate, for future use in this office. Drafts of all proclamations creating forest reserves have been carefully examined in this division, before submitting to the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the description of boundaries, and the areas were computed in each instance.

A number of letters have been written and surveys examined for the surveying, mineral, and swamp-land divisions.

Several draftsmen have been employed at various times during the year upon the preparation of plats and field notes for binding; and as

a result 82 volumes of field notes, 109 volumes of miscellaneous plats, and 1 atlas have been prepared and sent to the Government Printing Office.

There were made 1,277 drawing paper and other diagrams for the various local offices and bureaus connected with the Department; 126 diagrams, for which fees were collected to the amount of \$414.24; 275 tracings of maps, plats, and diagrams for official use, and 402 tracings, for which fees were collected to the amount of \$1,099.25.

This division supplied 1,912 photolithographs of plats of survey for official use in the various bureaus; 903 to surveyors-general and registers and receivers, and to outside applicants 7,762, for which fees were collected to the amount of \$2,044.18. A large number of these copies required comparison and certification. As against the above number of photolithographs disposed of, the 296 plats remaining with the contractors on June 30, 1903, have been returned to this office, together with editions; also 718 of 769 originals sent during the present fiscal year, making a total of 1,014 editions, or 15,210 photolithographs.

Two hundred and eleven plats sent the contractors during the fiscal year were returned without photolithographic editions, and in a more or less damaged condition, on account of the Baltimore fire, 54 being under the special North Dakota contract and 157 under the contract for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. The North Dakota appropriation was allowed to lapse, with the consent of the Department, as the contract was practically completed, while \$2,450 of the regular appropriation for 1903 has been extended by act of Congress so as to be available for the coming fiscal year. This is in addition to the regular appropriation for photolithographs.

Examination and report have been made upon 272 railroad and tramway maps and 446 maps of canals, ditches, and reservoir sites, nearly all in duplicate. Three hundred and seventy-four copies of approval on similar maps have been made, together with designation of land districts. Seven hundred and ten subdivisional township plats, 89 township exteriors, and 31 miscellaneous surveys have been entered upon working diagrams and filed for reference. Frequent demands are made upon this division for calculations and tabular statements of areas of States and Territories, reservations, etc. Foreexample, it was necessary to recompute the area of the different nations in Indian Territory, necessitating the checking of all the township plats relating thereto. Annual corrections are also made of the Division C tables, due to changes in land districts and county boundaries.

A plat index of Oklahoma and an index of Idaho field notes have been compiled for the drafting division; 9 index diagrams have been revised for Division E and 5 indexes of tract books for Division C. Among other diagrams requiring special compilation may be mentioned: Three, showing respectively the allotments, etc., in the Red Lake, Devils Lake, and Rosebud Indian Reservations; 2 diagrams of national parks; 1 plat for the Secretary of Agriculture, showing reservoirs, etc.; 3 diagrams of exteriors and 1 of Alabama subdivisions; 2 indexes of subdivisional plat books; 3 railroad diagrams showing limits in New Mexico and Arizona; 10 plats of the Hooper Valley Indian Reservation; 1 complete set of forest reserves in scrapbook for Division N, and 180 Gilsonite mining claims in Utah. Three hundred letters from

surveyors-general and 394 segregation plants of mineral surveys have been noted on cards and filed. A number of computations of fractional lots created by mineral claims have been required.

The table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States, compiled by this division and published for the first time in the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1899, is again presented. The areas with reference to the States and Territories remain as heretofore given, with the exception of Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States.

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Alabama.....	51,028	32,657,920	728	465,320	51,756	33,123,840
Alaska.....	575,162	368,103,680	24,284	15,541,760	599,446	383,645,440
Arizona.....	113,738	72,792,320	132	84,480	113,870	72,876,800
Arkansas.....	52,412	33,543,680	816	522,240	53,228	34,065,920
California.....	156,203	99,969,920	2,030	1,299,200	158,233	101,269,120
Colorado.....	103,669	66,348,160	300	192,000	103,969	66,540,160
Connecticut.....	4,794	3,068,160	818	523,520	5,612	3,591,680
Delaware.....	1,969	1,260,160	411	263,040	2,380	1,523,200
District of Columbia.....	59	37,760	10	6,400	69	44,160
Florida.....	54,801	35,072,640	4,183	2,677,120	58,984	37,749,760
Georgia.....	58,850	37,664,000	586	375,040	59,436	38,039,040
Idaho.....	83,271	53,293,440	557	356,480	83,828	53,649,920
Illinois.....	56,004	35,842,560	2,350	1,504,000	a 58,354	37,346,560
Indiana.....	35,860	22,950,400	727	465,280	b 36,587	23,415,680
Indian Territory.....	30,804	19,714,560	437	273,680	31,241	19,994,240
Iowa.....	55,697	35,646,080	573	366,720	56,270	36,112,800
Kansas.....	81,848	52,382,720	388	248,320	82,236	52,631,040
Kentucky.....	39,898	25,534,720	434	277,760	40,332	25,812,480
Louisiana.....	45,399	29,055,360	4,227	2,705,280	49,626	31,760,640
Maine.....	29,894	19,132,160	3,145	2,012,800	33,039	21,144,960
Maryland.....	9,875	6,320,000	2,422	1,550,080	12,297	7,870,080
Massachusetts.....	8,038	5,144,320	508	325,120	8,546	5,469,440
Michigan.....	57,530	36,819,200	40,460	25,894,400	c 97,990	62,713,600
Minnesota.....	79,997	51,198,080	6,338	4,056,320	d 85,335	55,254,400
Mississippi.....	46,383	29,685,120	536	343,040	46,919	30,028,160
Missouri.....	68,431	43,795,840	706	451,840	69,137	44,247,680
Montana.....	146,240	93,593,600	821	525,440	147,061	94,119,040
Nebraska.....	76,777	49,137,280	754	482,560	77,531	49,619,840
Nevada.....	109,901	70,336,640	778	497,920	110,679	70,834,560
New Hampshire.....	9,056	5,795,840	321	205,440	9,377	6,001,280
New Jersey.....	7,454	4,770,560	719	460,160	8,173	5,230,720
New Mexico.....	122,545	78,428,800	142	90,880	122,687	78,519,680
New York.....	47,687	30,519,680	6,032	3,860,480	e 53,719	34,380,160
North Carolina.....	48,972	31,342,080	3,702	2,369,280	52,674	33,711,360
North Dakota.....	70,172	44,910,080	707	452,480	70,879	45,362,560
Ohio.....	40,723	26,062,720	3,741	2,394,240	f 44,464	28,456,960
Oklahoma.....	38,623	24,718,720	248	158,720	38,871	24,877,440
Oregon.....	95,746	61,277,440	1,092	698,880	96,838	61,976,320
Pennsylvania.....	44,679	28,594,560	1,249	799,360	g 45,928	29,393,920
Rhode Island.....	1,081	691,840	166	106,240	1,247	798,080
South Carolina.....	30,460	19,494,400	588	376,320	31,048	19,870,720
South Dakota.....	76,885	49,206,400	695	444,800	77,580	49,651,200
Tennessee.....	41,686	26,679,040	370	236,800	42,056	26,915,840
Texas.....	262,506	168,003,840	3,505	2,243,200	266,011	170,247,040
Utah.....	82,096	52,541,440	2,832	1,812,480	84,928	54,353,920
Vermont.....	9,114	5,832,960	449	287,360	9,563	6,120,320
Virginia.....	39,925	25,552,000	2,405	1,539,200	42,330	27,091,200
Washington.....	66,792	42,746,880	3,782	2,420,480	70,574	45,167,360
West Virginia.....	24,343	15,579,520	161	103,040	24,504	15,682,560
Wisconsin.....	55,117	35,274,880	10,688	6,840,320	h 65,805	42,115,200
Wyoming.....	97,552	62,433,280	326	208,640	97,878	62,641,920
Total.....	3,547,746	2,270,557,440	144,379	92,402,560	3,692,125	2,362,960,000

a 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

b 230 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

c 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,292 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes Erie and St. Clair included.

d 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior included.

e 3,140 square miles of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie included.

f 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie included.

g 891 square miles of Lake Erie included.

h 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

Table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States—Continued.

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
NEW ACQUISITIONS (APPROXIMATED).						
Philippine Islands.....					143,000	91,520,000
Hawaiian Islands.....					6,740	4,313,600
Porto Rico.....					3,600	2,304,000
Guam Island.....					175	112,000
Tutuila Group of the Samoan Islands.....					73	46,720
Total new acquisitions.....					153,588	98,296,320
Grand total.....					3,845,713	2,461,256,320

The area of Lake Michigan is included in the table, and so much of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario as is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For the States bordering the oceans the general shore line is taken as boundary, thus including the areas of bays, inlets, etc.

M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Letters received and considered	32, 514
Letters written	21, 165
Accounts examined and forwarded for settlement	10, 820
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded	11, 800

The accounts, covering \$14,262,259.04, show receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

578	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of public and Indian lands)	\$9, 849, 032. 15
428	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys)	717, 547. 39
102	accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber	85, 663. 48
61	accounts of moneys collected on account of sales of public timber, acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897	50, 276. 12
36	accounts of moneys received from sales of Government property (old furniture, etc.)	917. 85
104	accounts of moneys received by town-site boards	30, 234. 44
(72)	accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of public lands	196, 303. 41
12	accounts of receiving clerk, General Land Office, for moneys received from certified copies and transcripts of records	23, 675. 00
1, 321	Total receipts	10, 953, 649. 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

1, 161	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special disbursing agents	\$846, 772. 85
(428)	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys)	703, 031. 72
210	quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents ..	319, 588. 74
25	State fund accounts	332, 016. 35
1, 127	repayment accounts for land erroneously sold	99, 095. 60
190	accounts of deputy surveyors	319, 244. 25
56	accounts of town-site boards	26, 144. 22
6, 730	miscellaneous accounts, including those of special agents, inspectors, forest superintendents, supervisors, rangers, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts	662, 715. 47
9, 499	Total disbursements	3, 308, 609. 20

The aggregate receipts of the land service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$9,283,341.98, and the aggregate expenditures and liabilities \$2,100,093.92, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$7,183,248.06 on account of the disposals of public lands during said fiscal year.

The larger part of the above expenditures are, as heretofore, disconnected from the business of disposals of public lands, and therefore can not be properly considered as offsets or charges against receipts

from such sales. In this class may be specified the following expenditures and liabilities for the year:

Expenses connected with surveying the public domain, State boundaries, etc.....	\$625, 161. 00
Expenses of protecting forest reserves.....	357, 099. 00
Expenses of protecting public lands.....	201, 000. 00
Expenses of inspecting mines in Territories.....	6, 855. 00
Expenses of publishing maps for public use.....	19, 160. 00
Total.....	1, 209, 275. 00

As has been noted in prior years, these and other similar expenditures in the land service pertain to the general functions of the Government, as do expenditures in other bureaus which yield no income or receipts whatever. Omitting, then, the expenses thus above noted (\$1,209,275), there remains a net grand surplus of receipts over expenditures during the fiscal year of 1904, amounting to \$8,392,523.06.

A large amount of work has been performed by the division that can not be conveniently tabulated, such as the preparation of statistical tables, estimates of annual and other appropriations, reports called for by the Court of Claims and by Congress, receipt, examination, recording, and distribution of returns from local land offices, compilation of statistics for this annual report, and much other service in connection with the public lands.

The following tables are submitted, showing a recapitulation of the public land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

Amounts deposited by mining claimants on account of the platting of their claims and other office work in the surveyors-general's offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
Alaska.....	\$5,900.00	Oregon.....	\$4,590.00
Arizona.....	15,060.00	South Dakota.....	7,770.00
California.....	10,260.00	Utah.....	15,795.00
Colorado.....	39,560.00	Washington.....	4,070.00
Idaho.....	9,070.00	Wyoming.....	6,775.00
Montana.....	10,995.00	Total.....	136,225.00
Nevada.....	3,005.00		
New Mexico.....	3,375.00		

Amounts deposited by settlers and railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, to secure the survey of public lands under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 20, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 423), and February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 892).

Depositor.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Settlers.....	\$2,580.50	\$440.00	\$3,020.50
Central Pacific R. R. Co.....	100.00	75.00	175.00
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.....	25,107.00	2,900.00	28,007.00
Santa Fe Pacific R. R. Co.....	38,802.00	4,540.00	43,342.00
Total.....	66,589.50	7,955.00	74,544.50

Amounts deposited by railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, to reimburse the United States for the cost of the survey (field and office work) of public lands selected by them and embraced within the limits of their grants.

Name of road.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co	\$57.21	\$20.00	\$77.21
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. Co.....	587.09	43.98	631.07
Santa Fe Pacific R. R. Co .....	.69	.....	.69
Union Pacific R. R. Co	14,329.69	2,499.01	16,828.70
Total	14,974.68	2,562.99	17,537.67

In addition to the above amount, viz, \$17,537.67, deposited by railroad companies to reimburse the United States for the cost of surveys during the fiscal year 1904, certificates covering deposits made by railroad companies under the act of February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 892), were surrendered under the provisions of said act to the Commissioner of the General Land Office during said fiscal year on account of surveying fees due the United States, as follows:

Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	\$15,667.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	52,519.00
Oregon and California Railroad Company.....	1,410.00
Sante Fe Pacific Railroad Company.....	5,932.36
Southern Pacific Railroad Company.....	1,485.00
Total.....	77,013.36

making a total reimbursement to the United States of \$94,551.03, during the fiscal year 1904 on account of survey of land within railroad grants.

Statement showing the amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States and Territories during the fiscal years 1901, 1902, and 1903, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

State or Territory.	Fiscal years.			Total for three years ending June 30, 1903.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	
Arizona.....	\$42,586.16	\$39,187.35	\$48,360.20	\$130,133.71
California.....	205,090.40	298,240.36	839,221.40	1,342,492.16
Colorado.....	254,889.88	374,105.13	549,812.89	1,178,807.90
Idaho.....	206,645.36	300,803.27	650,331.95	1,157,780.58
Kansas.....	20,188.78	28,946.94	27,836.50	76,972.22
Montana.....	367,342.31	405,035.49	558,071.49	1,330,449.29
Nebraska.....	102,963.24	132,234.94	138,728.70	373,926.88
Nevada.....	9,183.47	14,230.61	14,136.76	37,550.84
New Mexico.....	75,203.06	72,034.60	154,265.49	301,503.15
North Dakota.....	449,474.96	778,021.35	1,244,916.47	2,472,412.78
Oklahoma.....	370,464.93	638,330.44	864,766.83	1,873,562.20
Oregon.....	364,988.62	545,972.44	1,896,970.68	2,807,931.74
South Dakota.....	113,274.20	194,288.17	248,696.14	556,258.51
Utah.....	98,416.00	48,408.38	88,872.38	235,696.76
Washington.....	257,180.95	536,907.82	1,109,299.54	1,903,388.31
Wyoming.....	206,989.59	178,773.24	279,709.18	665,472.01
Total.....	3,144,821.91	4,585,520.53	8,713,996.60	16,444,339.04

Statement showing the total amount accrued and paid to each of the States hereinafter named and to the Territory of New Mexico on account of the grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public land lying within their respective limits, up to and including the fiscal year 1902, the amount for the fiscal year 1903, and the aggregate amounts to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

State or Territory.	Total to June 30, 1902.	Fiscal year 1903.	Aggregate to June 30, 1903 (inclusive).
Alabama	\$1,069,877.55	\$450.15	\$1,070,327.70
Arkansas	275,365.84	5,115.15	280,480.99
Colorado	323,820.10	8,322.31	332,142.41
Florida	112,551.26	437.92	112,989.18
Idaho	58,568.79	30,422.57	88,991.36
Illinois	1,187,908.89	.....	1,187,908.89
Indiana	1,040,255.26	.....	1,040,255.26
Iowa	633,638.10	.....	633,638.10
Kansas	1,094,792.64	520.47	1,095,313.11
Louisiana	443,732.84	5,758.23	449,491.07
Michigan	573,533.91	2,553.95	576,087.86
Minnesota	447,411.36	25,103.87	472,515.23
Mississippi	1,065,308.15	432.59	1,065,740.74
Missouri	1,039,545.79	1,445.17	1,040,990.96
Montana	134,170.39	25,000.53	159,170.92
Nebraska	518,964.13	5,110.90	524,075.03
Nevada	12,672.17	496.69	13,168.86
New Mexico	6,742.21	5,133.71	11,875.92
North Dakota	81,283.20	49,919.20	131,202.40
Ohio	999,353.01	.....	999,353.01
Oregon	287,944.22	90,135.24	378,079.46
South Dakota	57,679.11	9,282.95	66,962.06
Utah	16,719.35	3,516.73	20,236.08
Washington	157,670.42	50,554.22	208,224.64
Wisconsin	579,568.09	1,540.22	581,108.31
Wyoming	49,043.08	10,763.58	59,806.66
Total	12,268,119.86	332,016.35	12,600,136.21

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries	22,308.12
Public auction	68,603.78
Preemption entries	9,675.25
Timber and stone entries	1,306,261.30
Mineral-land entries	88,182.55
Desert-land entries (original)	753,731.33
Excesses on homestead and other entries	22,009.87
Coal-land entries	28,827.42
Town sites	138.55
Supplemental payments	1.79
Abandoned military reservations	2,330.79
Under sundry special acts	5,273.98
	2,307,344.73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homestead entries (original)	10,171,265.97
Entries with—	
Military bounty land warrants	32,164.44
Agricultural college scrip	960.00
Private land scrip	7,880.00
Red Lake and Pembina scrip	480.00
Valentine scrip	80.00
Sioux half-breed scrip	400.00
Dodge scrip	40.00
State selections	1,042,398.39
Railroad selections	2,353,584.96

		Acres.
Wagon-road selections	77, 709. 10	
Indian allotments	4, 610. 19	
Small holdings	447. 93	
Donation act	320. 00	
Swamp lands patented	259, 207. 23	
		<hr/> 13, 951, 548. 21

Total area of public land entries and selections 16, 258, 892. 94

INDIAN LANDS.

Cherokee school	579. 62	
Southern Ute	11, 286. 27	
Ute	38, 426. 23	
Osage trust and diminished reserve	10, 998. 36	
Chippewa	120. 00	
Red Lake Indian Reservation ceded lands	73, 524. 27	
Otoe and Missouri	40. 00	
Omaha	360. 30	
Absentee Shawnee Indian school land	319. 50	
Umatilla	1, 759. 68	
Sioux	41. 44	
Uintah and White River Ute lands	720. 38	
Colville Indian Reserve	8, 752. 96	
		<hr/> 146, 929. 01

Grand total 16, 405, 821. 95

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash	2, 307, 344. 73	
Area, miscellaneous entries	13, 951, 548. 21	
Area, Indian lands	146, 929. 01	
		<hr/> 16, 405, 821. 95

Showing a decrease of 6,418,477.70 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year 1903.

The foregoing statement does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Final desert-land entries	268, 913. 43
Homesteads commuted to cash	2, 142, 185. 44
Timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891	320. 00
Abandoned military reservations	18, 804. 81
Cash substitutions	2, 721. 49
Supplemental payments	178. 14
Under sundry acts	11, 913. 32
Final homesteads	3, 232, 716. 75
Final timber-culture entries	70, 640. 05
	<hr/> 5, 748, 393. 43
Commuted homestead and final desert entries, Indian lands	88, 860. 22
Total	<hr/> 5, 837, 253. 65

The number of filings and fees thereon will be found in the following table:

	Number.	Fees.
Preemption declaratory statements	297	\$857. 00
Homesteads, soldiers' declaratory statements	1, 097	2, 307. 00
Coal land, declaratory statements	2, 985	8, 764. 00
Reservoir, declaratory statements	1, 303	2, 691. 00
Valentine scrip applications	3	3. 00
Timber and stone applications	9, 582	95, 820. 00
Town site applications	2	6. 00
Mineral land applications	1, 773	17, 730. 00
Mineral adverse claims	17, 042	128, 178. 00
	229	2, 290. 00
Total	17, 271	130, 468. 00
Miscellaneous fees:		
For reducing testimony to writing, etc		111, 660. 85
For cancellation fees		4, 993. 00
Total		247, 121. 85

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Sales of land at private entry	\$28, 293. 84
Sales of land at public auction	103, 198. 20
Sales of land by preemption entry	12, 480. 96
Sales of timber and stone land	3, 266, 142. 96
Sales of mineral land	354, 064. 86
Sales of desert land (original)	188, 405. 49
For final desert land	268, 922. 12
For commuted homesteads	2, 747, 659. 61
For timber-culture entries commuted under act of March 3, 1891	400. 00
For excesses on homestead, timber culture, and other entries	31, 172. 28
For sales of coal lands	395, 209. 90
For sales of town sites	323. 20
For sales of town lots	120. 00
Interest payments on commuted homesteads	8, 535. 71
For competitive bids	329. 25
For supplemental payments	34. 18
Cash substitutions	3, 263. 03
Sales of abandoned military reservations	26, 726. 82
Sales under sundry special acts	10, 620. 43
Total	7, 445, 902. 84

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries (original and final)	\$1, 050, 551. 16
For timber-culture entries (final)	1, 820. 00
For entries with—	
Military bounty land warrants	805. 50
Agricultural college scrip	24. 00
Valentine scrip	2. 00
Dodge scrip	1. 00
For State selections	12, 322. 00
For railroad selections	29, 542. 00
For wagon road selections	976. 00
For lands entered under donation act	10. 00
For commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands)	6, 815. 38
For preemption, coal, reservoir, and other filings	128, 178. 00
For mineral adverse claims	2, 290. 00

For cancellation notices.....	\$4, 993. 00
For reducing testimony to writing, etc.....	111, 660. 85
	<hr/> \$1, 349, 990. 89

Total receipts from disposal of public lands.....	8, 795, 893. 73
Total receipts from disposal of Indian lands.....	333, 757. 62
Total receipts from depredations on public lands.....	72, 585. 08
Total receipts from sales of timber under acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897.....	56, 691. 70
Total receipts from sales of Government property (office furniture, etc.).....	738. 85
Total receipts from furnishing copies of records and plats.....	23, 675. 00

Grand total..... 9, 283, 341. 98

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year 1903 were \$11,024,743.65, showing a decrease in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1904, of \$1,741,401.67.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$842,975.51, an increase of \$14,112.89.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land service including expenses of district land offices, as stated, were \$2,100,093.92, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$7,183,248.06.

Statement by States and offices of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL.			
Alabama:			
Huntsville	12	579. 62	\$724. 55
SOUTHERN UTE.			
Colorado:			
Durango.....	94	{ [3, 735. 00] 11, 286. 27 }	11, 601. 53
UTE.			
Colorado:			
Durango.....	1	3. 70	4. 63
Glenwood Springs.....	132	{ [3, 198. 61] 11, 784. 88 }	13, 451. 76
Gunnison.....	38	{ [360. 00] 4, 768. 38 }	5, 878. 00
Montrose.....	227	{ [4, 849. 36] 21, 869. 27 }	29, 422. 16
Total	398	{ [8, 407. 97] 38, 426. 23 }	48, 756. 55
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK.			
Idaho:			
Blackfoot (Pocatello town lots).....	7		70. 00
OSAGE TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas:			
Dodge City	155	10, 918. 36	14, 712. 83
Topeka	2	80. 00	311. 75
Total	157	10, 998. 36	15, 024. 58
KANSAS TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas:			
Topeka (from deferred and interest payments).....			45. 93
CHIPPEWA.			
Minnesota:			
Cass Lake	27	{ [2, 884. 77] 120. 00 }	3, 800. 96
Crookston	180	[26, 486. 95]	33, 108. 71
Duluth	17	[2, 441. 37]	3, 051. 92
Total	224	{ [31, 813. 09] 120. 00 }	39, 961. 59

Statement by States and offices of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
RED LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION CEDED LANDS.			
Minnesota: Crookston (first payments)	477	73,524.27	\$95,681.17
FLATHEAD.			
Montana: Missoula (from deferred and interest payments)			2,052.95
OTOE AND MISSOURIA.			
Nebraska: Lincoln	1	40.00	2,022.80
PONCA.			
Nebraska: O'Neill	36	[3,566.77]	2,789.35
OMAHA.			
Nebraska: O'Neill	5	360.30	17,269.66
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE INDIAN LANDS.			
Oklahoma Territory: Oklahoma City (2 sales public auction)		319.50	10,680.00
UMATILLA.			
Oregon: La Grande	26	1,759.68	26,521.60
SIOUX.			
South Dakota: Chamberlain	238	[33,942.79]	28,546.68
Huron	7	[960.32]	740.24
Pierre	13	[1,687.21]	883.61
Rapid City	1	[157.58]	108.20
Watertown	2	41.44	131.80
Total	261	{ [36,747.90] 41.44 }	30,410.53
UINTAH AND WHITE RIVER UTE LANDS.			
Utah: Salt Lake City	8	720.38	900.48
COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVE.			
Washington: Spokane Falls	91	{ [2,869.49] 8,226.10 }	25,481.49
Waterville	28	{ [1,720.00] 526.86 }	3,762.86
Total	119	{ [4,589.49] 8,752.96 }	29,244.35

RECAPITULATION.

	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	12	579.62	\$724.55
Colorado	492	{ [12,142.97] 49,712.50 }	60,358.08
Idaho	7	70.00	
Kansas	157	10,998.36	15,070.51
Minnesota	701	{ [31,813.09] 73,644.27 }	135,642.76
Montana			2,052.95
Nebraska	42	{ [3,566.77] 400.30 }	22,081.81
Oklahoma (public sales)		319.50	10,680.00
Oregon	26	1,759.68	26,521.60
South Dakota	261	{ [36,747.90] 41.44 }	30,410.53
Utah	8	720.38	900.48
Washington	119	{ [4,589.49] 8,752.96 }	29,244.35
Total	1,825	{ [88,860.22] 146,929.01 }	833,757.62

Areas of public and Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty-land warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories each year ended June 30 from 1893 to 1904, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Alabama.....	149,293.04	274,899.08	121,517.73	135,137.15	110,925.66	141,678.18	135,554.36	204,165.11	97,069.59	79,080.51	118,015.48	95,898.63
Alaska.....	191,017.97	379,100.00	440,800.00	135,137.15	110,925.66	141,678.18	135,554.36	204,165.11	97,069.59	79,080.51	118,015.48	95,898.63
Arizona.....	403,165.83	225,934.42	353,164.23	206,325.76	138,306.93	47,814.78	54,871.24	54,700.76	131,718.44	449,175.64	142,775.78	234,095.06
Arkansas.....	250,282.82	303,953.35	324,938.91	304,393.37	304,393.37	301,490.67	388,320.06	467,738.96	393,042.30	351,907.42	425,693.84	516,964.53
California.....	866,759.10	628,770.57	614,788.95	1,223,719.69	524,190.89	312,867.52	405,298.04	577,758.87	635,074.42	656,406.35	957,507.84	986,253.31
Colorado.....	967,899.30	448,476.62	482,919.70	311,562.09	343,719.76	347,139.84	440,608.50	818,739.45	683,847.66	1,107,613.48	1,620,381.96	1,673,617.79
Florida.....	351,664.53	136,763.77	217,955.98	106,167.75	448,702.04	107,518.26	74,477.27	149,337.10	124,683.16	109,394.88	2,986,351.76	286,095.63
Idaho.....	342,709.22	302,076.37	339,328.02	417,138.62	355,041.87	409,493.13	516,368.59	460,976.44	885,422.90	671,327.03	700,472.55	855,794.73
Illinois.....	455.42	41,830.00	74.60	88.85	2,901.39	344.00	128.54	40.00	325.68	4.80	303.07	4.90
Indiana.....	3,044.30	1,075.11	3,281.97	4,764.32	1,226.95	1,349.56	2,306.42	5,880.30	14,377.75	373,989.47	903.02	952.39
Iowa.....	631,512.95	142,210.35	58,651.41	75,737.38	118,735.72	86,548.76	72,921.96	402,166.25	409,241.97	233,210.20	457,529.18	288,627.46
Kansas.....	149,265.01	236,130.44	126,710.83	187,064.15	110,230.37	162,709.19	198,838.34	232,057.79	241,703.76	11.15	188,457.17	95,324.72
Michigan.....	106,256.41	73,305.89	86,436.27	63,889.35	35,270.73	32,632.29	51,332.74	64,615.15	55,217.60	51,224.89	59,689.43	47,580.07
Minnesota.....	414,561.15	432,215.04	511,649.00	706,175.51	788,470.06	450,866.51	581,242.74	61,943.99	759,931.83	697,427.44	933,845.87	1,098,763.74
Mississippi.....	144,278.88	108,751.83	164,254.12	188,335.30	178,183.13	136,957.15	111,473.36	149,727.21	113,851.45	80,395.39	119,124.82	82,201.70
Missouri.....	199,698.01	210,158.30	205,332.47	230,116.58	202,670.30	151,494.45	110,304.79	203,881.34	114,204.81	67,808.37	98,080.95	117,304.56
Montana.....	631,868.53	326,629.85	418,302.54	653,617.00	341,225.56	663,798.32	889,894.50	1,158,294.47	1,359,696.52	1,534,222.54	2,063,531.32	1,052,994.63
Nebraska.....	1,049,144.22	258,613.83	190,159.85	156,786.00	195,014.78	281,617.08	357,269.58	463,324.16	675,230.16	536,702.24	503,637.63	1,318,931.13
Nevada.....	104,162.03	49,571.45	187,417.72	1,891,634.98	675,506.86	33,929.58	41,640.29	492,017.97	9,386.14	34,627.63	206,643.67	601,360.06
New Mexico.....	242,259.68	180,462.08	347,934.67	252,632.50	79,689.17	127,081.66	170,232.04	492,017.97	773,684.04	443,507.26	886,276.60	601,360.06
North Dakota.....	768,319.30	378,293.09	625,367.50	1,673,115.38	624,474.26	1,288,457.26	1,557,064.14	1,869,792.30	2,084,690.68	2,548,606.34	2,935,112.18	1,798,551.95
Ohio.....	855,738.37	3,770,496.13	981,455.43	551,136.33	501,533.77	434,476.41	1,142,178.36	1,270,403.83	1,896,587.37	4,413,536.24	1,544,317.90	1,394,227.56
Oklahoma.....	718,764.48	372,325.83	397,990.40	1,468,428.47	391,330.16	493,704.63	555,343.93	842,015.58	1,995,633.35	1,297,623.14	1,926,395.13	1,172,415.14
Oregon.....	477,325.28	352,264.77	287,347.53	298,354.76	341,688.76	339,754.62	466,467.78	454,467.78	467,523.20	670,281.59	755,883.40	823,240.29
South Dakota.....	215,471.72	107,534.19	184,923.66	847,377.97	152,114.12	218,309.10	387,652.81	464,832.24	495,704.18	380,441.50	105,006.03	133,503.01
Utah.....	745,898.87	109,641.29	531,544.71	507,117.45	383,902.70	391,983.40	465,172.82	783,221.13	990,437.18	1,261,567.45	1,418,319.48	981,822.89
Washington.....	103,011.00	109,214.39	111,755.04	106,168.98	153,537.07	100,072.51	67,943.93	114,332.02	119,703.98	113,766.27	113,766.27	89,949.98
Wisconsin.....	502,453.72	261,735.49	453,608.85	467,217.23	379,811.60	380,959.69	533,848.43	995,982.18	995,536.05	1,456,798.70	2,014,698.83	402,132.24
Wyoming.....	11,891,143.99	10,406,100.77	8,364,300.18	13,174,070.68	7,839,116.66	8,453,896.92	9,182,413.16	13,453,887.96	15,562,796.30	19,488,585.30	22,824,299.65	16,332,297.68
Total.....	11,891,143.99	10,406,100.77	8,364,300.18	13,174,070.68	7,839,116.66	8,453,896.92	9,182,413.16	13,453,887.96	15,562,796.30	19,488,585.30	22,824,299.65	16,332,297.68

Statement showing, by States and Territories, the total amount of cash received on account of sales of public lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1904.

State or Territory.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Alabama.....	\$10,222.24	\$10,226.19	\$7,802.91	\$7,133.02	\$8,598.63	\$3,775.70	\$8,515.12	\$7,470.41	\$11,601.12	\$10,550.28	\$11,539.50	\$18,387.47
Alaska.....	515.00	4,581.85	1,510.13	1,550.00	3,445.00	1,475.00	6,785.00	2,276.82	2,324.02	5,603.10	2,169.06	5,739.82
Arizona.....	78,978.51	35,796.14	17,656.78	28,445.81	22,750.49	21,722.47	26,796.91	33,951.99	37,669.48	35,302.60	44,897.41	60,177.62
Arkansas.....	9,071.95	9,071.92	6,094.78	8,203.41	7,716.41	19,224.11	8,928.72	60,506.09	49,622.16	86,715.28	112,344.08	99,877.88
California.....	391,731.84	170,289.25	81,287.52	104,638.93	93,933.27	62,082.10	101,839.59	122,909.30	186,542.40	280,110.62	806,964.25	457,787.84
Colorado.....	285,173.26	104,080.80	78,415.60	102,980.31	87,951.39	121,197.08	90,647.70	164,248.76	224,975.17	332,117.99	501,903.06	437,472.19
Florida.....	8,810.06	17,613.27	3,833.21	4,908.85	3,683.46	2,095.65	1,312.02	3,158.54	4,487.20	3,666.86	11,613.27	31,053.39
Idaho.....	134,852.08	68,200.45	54,516.83	56,413.46	30,432.60	40,437.32	67,925.18	113,645.72	181,693.63	276,629.93	636,731.50	467,967.32
Illinois.....	2.30	12.00	130.00	130.00	3.98	19.40	50.00	1.76	1.76	3.98	11.42	56.12
Indiana.....	41.29	1,204.83	1,760.35	1,760.35	4,540.66	663.88	542.28	1,554.92	14,989.15	7,234.44	461.03	1,069.38
Iowa.....	2,246.75	1,204.83	1,760.35	1,760.35	4,540.66	663.88	542.28	1,554.92	14,989.15	7,234.44	461.03	1,069.38
Kansas.....	116,690.76	26,251.91	4,685.25	2,295.82	2,295.82	2,657.43	2,318.38	3,494.87	5,555.43	8,341.22	13,510.49	16,697.18
Louisiana.....	16,277.15	5,819.04	4,057.89	4,979.06	4,322.16	8,325.23	8,620.17	19,780.04	38,941.22	63,359.17	125,016.88	74,267.02
Maine.....												
Michigan.....	20,599.61	13,645.38	13,392.19	13,392.19	10,876.69	8,147.27	8,707.79	32,391.74	45,027.86	38,789.12	54,724.41	41,080.27
Minnesota.....	168,232.11	278,624.37	81,698.43	54,744.39	100,716.79	77,825.73	77,825.73	212,600.92	218,756.44	243,947.95	525,640.41	591,915.96
Mississippi.....	11,276.35	4,448.72	3,962.02	6,848.26	13,640.00	11,958.14	13,640.00	25,365.58	21,366.28	25,202.94	11,536.38	19,785.81
Missouri.....	21,620.17	10,475.28	11,820.17	14,917.83	6,860.57	6,819.73	15,571.08	105,818.13	23,262.22	24,426.12	33,152.86	28,439.97
Montana.....	267,344.91	127,590.35	124,736.15	150,006.74	107,295.89	187,483.71	195,638.23	359,506.95	338,988.54	384,425.71	544,737.40	456,934.31
Nebraska.....	173,580.30	65,936.66	37,934.22	22,040.95	18,468.69	19,761.17	29,125.87	57,745.16	62,287.40	102,072.00	113,439.66	77,672.74
Nevada.....	2,695.00	1,280.00	2,180.75	3,033.10	2,205.00	2,870.00	1,340.00	8,416.09	9,319.29	14,439.46	14,324.93	15,506.08
New Mexico.....	90,862.42	41,073.64	18,853.75	15,738.64	35,513.95	22,512.70	22,245.89	29,867.01	56,878.44	46,151.50	117,674.26	64,669.74
North Dakota.....	126,931.90	36,276.75	27,438.59	28,935.49	21,421.37	44,283.62	71,803.95	169,259.11	349,794.86	583,632.08	1,039,001.72	1,044,756.18
Ohio.....		45.46	185.00	211.00						70.17		
Oklahoma.....	89,245.38	108,573.34	183,973.27	156,319.28	81,201.35	294,415.36	531,423.82	550,161.28	189,675.96	237,446.38	726,698.98	799,871.64
Oregon.....	373,014.25	95,778.80	40,988.17	41,806.77	117,638.37	39,338.74	103,216.62	258,007.69	316,507.48	495,330.82	1,865,677.31	1,347,330.98
South Dakota.....	158,995.16	72,441.81	73,617.79	33,586.82	38,523.16	64,852.04	110,445.86	137,881.11	80,854.94	152,555.63	204,807.36	193,535.61
Utah.....	79,975.19	51,555.78	31,023.48	45,530.48	45,230.62	54,704.03	44,979.94	60,857.78	93,637.28	43,368.42	88,117.61	49,303.61
Washington.....	398,238.74	208,193.84	64,205.77	45,110.72	45,670.17	64,152.97	77,064.01	155,213.23	185,326.39	446,317.43	1,057,202.41	669,930.43
Wisconsin.....	85,760.43	51,120.85	41,937.65	31,649.65	17,568.83	13,757.17	15,799.89	44,612.83	25,643.98	30,780.74	35,727.18	35,848.08
Wyoming.....	71,347.94	42,992.03	36,383.00	38,621.00	35,237.26	72,909.36	68,456.58	158,931.16	190,818.80	155,311.01	260,489.29	332,808.70
Total.....	3,198,280.64	1,653,080.71	1,116,090.07	1,053,905.59	917,911.19	1,291,076.10	1,703,938.32	2,899,731.83	2,966,542.86	4,139,258.47	8,960,471.18	7,445,902.84

Statement showing the total cash receipts arising from the disposal of public lands in the several land States and Territories during each fiscal year from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1904, consisting of sales and commissions.

State or Territory.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Alabama.....	\$31,206.90	\$41,727.81	\$24,099.64	\$25,366.04	\$24,433.31	\$21,511.96	\$26,335.25	\$26,076.93	\$24,632.55	\$21,265.08	\$26,463.31	\$31,294.04
Alaska.....	625.00	4,531.85	1,580.13	600.00	375.00	324.05	1,138.50	2,429.60	2,595.16	5,797.29	2,696.10	6,104.24
Arizona.....	90,992.73	43,427.59	27,459.30	36,043.14	39,306.08	57,822.88	33,370.88	39,983.16	46,379.67	126,678.32	56,076.69	72,492.50
Arkansas.....	39,071.23	43,605.09	43,534.67	51,770.46	42,338.92	54,114.81	50,049.38	114,029.67	99,128.77	126,678.32	160,209.51	155,429.18
California.....	466,999.17	224,450.33	128,004.33	156,337.05	137,728.05	104,773.80	144,493.38	174,164.71	238,052.56	336,208.48	877,735.89	518,410.35
Colorado.....	369,317.25	161,895.89	134,290.14	156,535.07	135,897.34	164,535.07	140,496.51	229,635.58	297,530.25	423,076.07	600,076.25	523,118.25
Florida.....	23,399.09	21,238.60	16,321.70	20,774.45	15,412.02	13,426.72	11,131.41	18,588.10	18,095.63	15,746.32	25,210.11	56,524.79
Idaho.....	162,230.51	87,984.25	84,126.69	97,976.05	60,368.99	75,865.63	113,098.51	156,623.61	239,928.65	336,062.45	702,335.28	538,650.37
Illinois.....	48.64	1.12	150.00	1.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	6.00	20.86	5.12	65.23	56.12
Indiana.....	42.71	19.05	13.90	1.00	1.87	15.26	19.40	1.04	17,026.99	7,838.49	2,533.04	2,102.00
Iowa.....	3,649.85	1,756.86	3,254.50	4,542.01	5,283.11	1,236.68	1,603.66	2,612.48	30,929.80	42,788.98	40,439.41	45,654.31
Kansas.....	191,840.61	59,325.62	31,846.92	20,318.50	18,774.37	22,368.09	24,280.55	30,929.80	34,528.90	91,297.86	148,884.02	88,458.93
Louisiana.....	34,014.02	22,895.11	20,400.93	23,991.33	21,136.52	27,361.48	31,773.91	46,835.81	65,697.56	3,770.00		
Maine.....												
Michigan.....	30,023.24	22,284.44	22,432.10	20,030.72	15,871.05	13,201.64	15,813.63	40,537.22	52,206.81	46,960.47	63,505.91	48,636.69
Minnesota.....	224,618.79	326,296.72	177,871.41	134,791.02	98,117.97	146,944.91	120,869.79	274,613.89	293,059.22	321,279.81	608,011.93	677,981.22
Mississippi.....	27,226.90	17,507.64	19,930.24	28,676.79	32,114.33	29,675.87	28,569.66	40,807.62	38,331.09	36,460.36	25,236.73	30,428.55
Missouri.....	44,854.34	34,372.64	33,250.80	41,026.92	30,324.52	26,119.05	29,753.54	124,186.80	38,338.14	33,927.08	43,172.02	42,090.05
Montana.....	306,190.30	155,133.63	154,171.72	186,314.74	137,937.00	227,473.83	240,020.00	417,892.20	412,619.55	453,003.35	618,072.02	522,542.69
Nebraska.....	257,884.22	114,720.53	75,016.50	52,977.42	51,419.60	63,373.68	88,934.96	121,923.97	139,023.08	163,657.22	167,195.56	151,947.80
Nevada.....	4,183.30	1,761.76	5,019.75	27,147.60	11,300.75	4,112.15	2,286.32	10,021.77	10,210.77	16,633.76	17,384.45	21,430.83
New Mexico.....	107,022.42	52,569.67	31,852.10	28,133.44	43,138.19	27,739.40	41,363.83	61,740.07	93,469.52	90,703.54	179,081.78	106,865.05
North Dakota.....	188,774.45	84,476.98	74,612.19	93,428.17	89,217.11	107,512.15	180,466.88	357,435.63	490,921.34	830,890.47	1,319,585.67	1,234,216.36
Ohio.....		45.46	185.00	211.00		6.00				83.03		
Oklahoma.....	172,210.10	449,514.26	298,667.22	225,231.66	137,474.53	422,327.32	650,333.52	678,639.38	410,427.13	684,025.72	901,143.75	958,700.62
Oregon.....	422,600.06	133,315.97	74,675.86	88,330.62	148,177.09	74,370.41	148,589.97	326,793.63	404,743.54	598,281.47	2,015,826.14	1,442,576.73
South Dakota.....	252,550.43	128,101.50	111,837.03	67,436.43	75,265.33	109,030.03	143,537.07	193,042.20	146,790.27	232,983.11	288,863.46	285,189.63
Utah.....	94,657.11	68,556.25	43,466.68	68,347.20	68,462.93	63,241.12	77,077.06	198,596.65	297,530.25	55,330.58	97,389.11	53,751.43
Washington.....	453,058.53	256,099.90	115,487.70	89,869.71	90,960.35	114,252.05	130,426.51	228,756.61	298,596.65	592,913.79	1,194,716.23	762,893.43
Wisconsin.....	101,572.93	65,714.86	56,586.08	56,735.06	33,766.84	27,158.95	47,913.47	62,698.09	57,913.47	53,359.81	53,856.51	50,809.59
Wyoming.....	90,640.40	56,954.43	54,805.48	55,725.06	49,765.57	94,675.12	93,268.85	199,604.96	242,611.51	211,182.68	318,806.99	365,530.44
Total.....	4,191,465.29	2,674,285.73	1,866,800.66	1,847,463.41	1,596,380.74	2,144,341.60	2,594,690.49	4,056,812.86	4,307,437.15	5,880,088.05	10,557,618.66	8,795,893.73

Statement showing, by fiscal years, the amount of money received for public lands sold, and fees and commissions collected on public lands disposed of otherwise than for cash, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1904; also the aggregate receipts from sales and fees and commissions during said period.

Fiscal year.	Total cash sales.	Total amount fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.
1887.....	\$9,246,321.33	\$1,537,600.39	\$10,783,921.72
1888.....	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00
1889.....	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73
1890.....	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31
1891.....	4,160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72
1892.....	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27
1893.....	3,193,280.64	998,184.65	4,191,465.29
1894.....	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08	2,674,285.79
1895.....	1,116,090.07	750,710.59	1,866,800.66
1896.....	1,053,905.59	793,557.82	1,847,463.41
1897.....	917,911.19	678,469.55	1,596,380.74
1898.....	1,291,076.10	853,265.50	2,144,341.60
1899.....	1,703,988.32	890,702.17	2,594,690.49
1900.....	2,899,731.83	1,157,081.03	4,056,812.86
1901.....	2,966,542.86	1,340,894.29	4,307,437.15
1902.....	4,139,268.47	1,740,820.18	5,880,088.65
1903.....	8,960,471.18	1,597,147.48	10,557,618.66
1904.....	7,445,902.84	1,349,990.89	8,795,893.73

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[NOTE.—The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	65	61.78	.....	.....	\$77.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	22	[1,752.87]	.....	.....	2,191.11
Total cash sales.....	87	61.78	.....	.....	2,268.31
Original homestead entries.....	359	35,818.61	\$882.96	\$2,575.00	3,457.96
Final homestead entries.....	372	[39,826.72]	995.74	.....	995.74
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	801.30	801.30
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	818	35,880.39	1,878.70	3,398.30	7,545.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,761.82
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027.68
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,795.15
Sales of Cherokee Indian school lands.....	12	579.62	.....	.....	724.55

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	239.26	.....	.....	\$598.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	118	164.32	.....	.....	206.36
Sale of land under act Mar. 2, 1895.....	1	[80.04]	.....	.....	109.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	112	[11,924.93]	.....	.....	14,906.37
Substitution of cash for military bounty land warrants.....	2	[239.37]	.....	.....	299.23
Total cash sales.....	235	403.58	.....	.....	16,119.16
Original homestead entries.....	647	57,195.05	\$1,432.80	\$4,430.00	5,862.80
Final homestead entries.....	377	[36,644.00]	917.19	.....	917.19

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	14	1, 279. 99	.....	\$32. 00	\$32. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2	.....	.....	20. 00	20. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	42. 00	42. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	753. 62	753. 62
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 276	58, 878. 62	\$2, 349. 99	5, 279. 62	23, 748. 77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 521. 96
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 295. 58
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 817. 54

JUNEAU ALASKA.

Sales of mineral lands	16	1, 129. 61	.....	.....	\$5, 197. 50
Sales of land under act May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409)	8	216. 90	.....	.....	542. 26
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	. 05	.....	.....	. 06
Total cash sales	25	1, 346. 56	.....	.....	5, 739. 82
Original homestead entries	20	424. 09	\$16. 56	\$100. 00	116. 56
Final homestead entries	20	[424. 09]	16. 61	.....	16. 61
Applications to purchase mineral lands	13	.....	.....	130. 00	130. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	8	.....	.....	80. 00	80. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	21. 25	21. 25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	86	1, 770. 65	33. 17	331. 25	6, 104. 24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 379. 23
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815. 51
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 194. 74

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Sales of mineral lands	56	3, 849. 33	.....	.....	\$17, 362. 50
Sales of town sites	1	78. 55	.....	.....	98. 20
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon	[2]	[225. 89]	.....	.....	175. 68
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	24. 14	.....	.....	46. 43
Final entries under the desert land act	2	[319. 04]	.....	.....	319. 04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	3	[357. 35]	.....	.....	646. 70
Total cash sales	65	3, 952. 02	.....	.....	18, 648. 55
Original homestead entries	70	9, 752. 91	\$474. 05	\$635. 00	1, 109. 05
Final homestead entries	53	[7, 990. 92]	423. 16	.....	423. 16
Lands selected under grants to railroads	977	156, 217. 54	.....	1, 954. 00	1, 954. 00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	71	.....	.....	710. 00	710. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	5	.....	.....	50. 00	50. 00
Reservoir declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	235. 31	235. 31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 243	169, 922. 47	897. 21	3, 591. 31	23, 137. 07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 226. 44
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786. 32
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 012. 76

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	71	6,325.58	.....	.....	\$26,930.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations..	3	[236.87]	.....	.....	596.08
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	43	122.77	.....	.....	153.46
Original entries under the desert land act..	32	5,074.27	.....	.....	1,268.56
Final entries under the desert land act....	12	[1,952.63]	.....	.....	1,952.63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	56	[8,462.67]	.....	.....	10,628.34
Total cash sales.....	217	11,522.62	.....	.....	41,529.07
Original homestead entries.....	382	52,279.97	\$1,954.50	\$3,425.00	5,379.50
Final homestead entries.....	77	[10,101.23]	365.44	.....	365.44
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
State selections.....	2	320.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	85	.....	.....	850.00	850.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Filing fees on Valentine scrip location.....	2	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,044.42	1,044.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	783	64,162.59	2,319.94	5,506.42	49,355.43
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,584.62
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,690.37

CAMDEN, ARK.

Sales of timber and stone lands.....	95	9,463.47	.....	.....	\$23,658.66
Sales of land under act Aug. 31, 1852.....	5	360.35	.....	.....	450.44
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	96	553.18	.....	.....	691.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	93	[10,919.17]	.....	.....	13,648.95
Total cash sales.....	289	10,377.00	.....	.....	38,449.44
Original homestead entries.....	1,179	126,794.20	\$3,169.88	\$9,095.00	12,264.88
Final homestead entries.....	552	[67,334.13]	1,683.32	.....	1,683.32
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	109	12,638.48	.....	316.00	316.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.....	6	960.00	.....	24.00	24.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	86	4,067.30	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	4	489.01	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	94	.....	.....	940.00	940.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,308.15	1,308.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,321	155,325.99	4,853.20	11,716.15	55,018.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,232.24
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,235.29

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DARDANELLE, ARK.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Aces.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	17	2, 007. 16	.....	.....	\$5, 017. 90
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations	182	1, 093. 76	.....	.....	1, 368. 86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	39	[4, 835. 74]	.....	.....	6, 044. 70
Total cash sales	238	3, 100. 92	.....	.....	12, 431. 46
Original homestead entries	707	87, 087. 28	\$2, 229. 51	\$5, 885. 00	8, 114. 51
Final homestead entries	151	[16, 549. 68]	435. 12	.....	435. 12
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	240. 00	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip	5	200. 00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	17	.....	.....	170. 00	170. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Coal land declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	441. 98	441. 98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 122	90, 628. 20	2, 664. 63	6, 514. 98	21, 611. 07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 543. 30
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188. 00
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7. 45
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 738. 75

HARRISON, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40. 00	.....	.....	\$50. 00
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	359. 96	.....	.....	900. 00
Sales of mineral lands	124	14, 402. 78	.....	.....	36, 140. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations	93	254. 36	.....	.....	317. 91
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	44	[4, 796. 74]	.....	.....	5, 996. 32
Total cash sales	270	15, 057. 10	.....	.....	43, 404. 23
Original homestead entries	1, 668	188, 024. 94	\$4, 700. 81	\$13, 135. 00	17, 835. 81
Final homestead entries	536	[66, 995. 16]	1, 674. 84	.....	1, 674. 84
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	40. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip	4	160. 00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands	86	.....	.....	860. 00	860. 00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8	.....	.....	80. 00	80. 00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10. 00	10. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	39. 00	39. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	906. 97	906. 97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 578	203, 282. 04	6, 375. 65	15, 039. 97	64, 819. 85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 729. 36
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. 95
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 731. 31

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	12	876.46	.....	.....	\$2,191.15
Sales of mineral lands	1	40.00	.....	.....	100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	28	136.65	.....	.....	170.84
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	24	[2,312.60]	.....	.....	2,890.76
Total cash sales	66	1,053.11	.....	.....	5,552.75
Original homestead entries	643	66,038.01	\$1,686.68	\$4,725.00	6,411.68
Final homestead entries	334	[35,868.25]	922.78	.....	922.78
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	3	402.96	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	12	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	936.26	936.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,061	67,654.08	2,609.46	5,817.26	13,979.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,812.74
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,035.14

EUREKA, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	22	1,679.84	.....	.....	\$2,100.30
Sales of timber and stone lands	482	74,159.04	.....	.....	185,397.78
Sales of mineral lands	1	10.31	.....	.....	27.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	13	40.87	.....	.....	51.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	17	[2,515.37]	.....	.....	3,144.22
Total cash sales	535	75,890.06	.....	.....	190,720.92
Original homestead entries	158	22,331.55	\$837.52	\$1,445.00	2,282.52
Final homestead entries	50	[6,933.50]	260.00	.....	260.00
Original homestead entries, Klamath Indian Reservation	5	156.61	5.88	15.00	20.88
Final homestead entries, Klamath Indian Reservation	1	[43.34]	1.62	.....	1.62
State selections	58	8,201.17	.....	116.00	116.00
Indian allotments	1	38.79	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	482	.....	.....	4,820.00	4,820.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,688.70	1,688.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,289	106,618.18	1,105.02	8,108.70	199,934.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,223.33
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,223.33

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	158.15	.....	.....	\$395.38
Sales of mineral lands	7	229.31	.....	.....	1,160.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	1	.13	.....	.....	.16
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	17	4,080.73	.....	.....	1,020.18
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	10	[1,341.43]	.....	.....	1,341.43
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	2	[320.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Total cash sales	38	4,468.32	.....	.....	4,317.15
Original homestead entries	28	4,182.83	\$168.40	\$270.00	438.40
Final homestead entries	11	[1,630.37]	58.15	.....	58.15
State selections	72	10,567.60	.....	144.00	144.00
Indian allotments	2	320.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	371.90	371.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	166	19,538.75	226.55	921.90	5,465.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976.78
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259.66
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,236.44

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	2	64.26	.....	.....	\$80.22
Sales of timber and stone lands	7	747.35	.....	.....	1,866.79
Sales of mineral lands	15	825.03	.....	.....	4,105.00
Sales of land under act Feb. 28, 1889	1	20.14	.....	.....	25.18
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887	7	3,074.16	.....	.....	2,797.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	50	223.45	.....	.....	310.53
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	480	81,291.90	.....	.....	20,323.08
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	49	[10,070.28]	.....	.....	10,070.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	10	[1,480.00]	.....	.....	2,050.00
Total cash sales	621	86,246.29	.....	.....	41,623.09
Original homestead entries	315	46,326.86	\$2,037.81	\$3,000.00	5,037.81
Final homestead entries	151	[22,144.60]	1,012.58	.....	1,012.58
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	1,641	262,224.87	.....	3,282.00	3,282.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	20	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,043.56	1,043.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,760	394,798.02	3,050.39	7,626.56	52,305.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,250.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	9	827.40			\$1,435.13
Sales of land by preemption entry	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	600.00			1,500.00
Sales of mineral lands	23	2,329.64			6,362.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	9	49.03			83.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	4	[560.00]			1,000.00
Total cash sales	51	3,966.07			10,581.24
Original homestead entries	82	11,677.88	\$574.68	\$755.00	1,329.63
Final homestead entries	38	[5,151.26]	235.26		235.26
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	3	312.61		6.00	6.00
State selections	16	3,193.71		32.00	32.00
Indian allotments	1	25.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	24			240.00	240.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				173.51	173.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	220	19,175.27	809.94	1,256.51	12,647.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,524.01
Incidental expenses					342.66
Total					2,866.67

REDDING, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	7	360.00			\$450.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	264	41,274.31			103,186.04
Sales of mineral lands	41	2,807.57			13,040.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations ..	38	281.16			377.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	9	[1,224.23]			1,530.28
Total cash sales	359	44,723.04			118,583.43
Original homestead entries	182	26,667.36	\$1,657.59	\$1,735.00	3,392.59
Final homestead entries	82	[11,554.67]	759.77		759.77
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	408	64,605.47		816.00	816.00
State selections	96	13,419.62		192.00	192.00
Indian allotments	2	320.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	32			320.00	320.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	263			2,630.00	2,630.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				767.80	767.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,428	149,735.49	2,417.36	6,493.80	127,494.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					1,496.56
Expense of depositing public moneys					136.45
Total					7,633.01

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount. *
Sales of land at public auction.....	4	160.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	35	5,398.47	.....	.....	13,496.68
Sales of mineral lands.....	33	2,349.71	.....	.....	7,707.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	8	41.07	.....	.....	51.33
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	2	80.00	.....	.....	20.00
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	2	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	17	[2,537.78]	.....	.....	3,172.23
Total cash sales.....	101	8,029.25	.....	.....	24,727.74
Original homestead entries.....	143	19,647.39	\$775.52	\$1,295.00	2,070.52
Final homestead entries.....	58	[8,589.17]	414.14	.....	414.14
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	43	6,752.62	.....	86.00	86.00
State selections.....	18	2,029.02	.....	36.00	36.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	30	.....	.....	300.00	300.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	35	.....	.....	350.00	350.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370.20	1,370.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	429	36,458.28	1,189.66	3,447.20	29,364.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,836.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971.95
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,808.35

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction.....	33	1,748.38	.....	.....	\$2,337.26
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	52	6,565.18	.....	.....	16,432.95
Sales of mineral lands.....	7	434.15	.....	.....	1,224.42
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	61	271.33	.....	.....	339.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	37	[4,530.16]	.....	.....	5,462.73
Total cash sales.....	190	9,019.04	.....	.....	25,847.17
Original homestead entries.....	517	75,055.30	\$2,942.59	\$4,865.00	7,807.59
Final homestead entries.....	245	[35,676.06]	1,406.75	.....	1,406.75
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	42	6,613.88	.....	84.00	84.00
State selections.....	126	13,755.11	.....	252.00	252.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	52	.....	.....	520.00	520.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	791.61	791.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,181	104,483.33	4,349.34	6,573.61	36,770.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250.17
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,250.17

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

STOCKTON, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	6	240.00	.....	.....	\$350.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	9	961.18	.....	.....	2,402.95
Sales of mineral lands.....	24	684.27	.....	.....	2,970.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	19	71.90	.....	.....	89.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	12	[1,458.79]	.....	.....	1,823.49
Total cash sales.....	70	1,957.35	.....	.....	7,636.33
Original homestead entries.....	181	26,607.77	\$1,008.29	\$1,730.00	2,738.29
Final homestead entries.....	62	[9,320.22]	349.52	.....	349.52
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections.....	2	120.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Indian allotments.....	9	1,278.93	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	26	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373.44	1,373.44
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	361	29,964.05	1,357.81	3,471.44	12,465.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,299.86
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.04
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,328.55

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Sales of timber and stone lands.....	55	7,576.36	.....	.....	\$18,940.95
Sales of mineral lands.....	5	490.00	.....	.....	1,225.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	45	175.92	.....	.....	420.74
Original entries under the desert land act.	43	8,760.45	.....	.....	2,190.16
Final entries under the desert land act.....	6	[787.04]	.....	.....	787.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	8	[1,159.56]	.....	.....	1,449.45
Total cash sales.....	162	17,002.73	.....	.....	25,013.34
Original homestead entries.....	78	12,042.92	\$451.60	\$765.00	1,216.60
Final homestead entries.....	38	[5,450.89]	219.26	.....	219.26
State selections.....	268	37,137.00	.....	536.00	536.00
Indian allotments.....	1	160.90	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	52	.....	.....	520.00	520.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850.57	1,850.57
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	603	66,343.55	670.86	3,711.57	29,395.77
Salaries, fees and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,123.69
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478.07
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,601.76

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VISALIA, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	3	200.00	.....	.....	\$850.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	4	480.00	.....	.....	1,200.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	12	1,800.37	.....	.....	4,607.78
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	38	253.80	.....	.....	465.90
Original entries under the desert land act.	10	1,913.00	.....	.....	478.25
Final entries under the desert land act....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	6	[760.00]	.....	.....	1,550.00
Total cash sales.....	74	4,647.17	.....	.....	8,731.93
Original homestead entries.....	142	21,621.17	\$1,110.96	\$1,370.00	2,480.96
Final homestead entries.....	41	[6,114.99]	302.50	.....	302.50
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[291.42]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	43	6,749.17	.....	86.00	86.00
State selections.....	8	1,280.00	.....	16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	665.33	665.33
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	337	34,297.51	1,413.46	2,421.33	12,566.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,639.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390.72
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,034.32

AKRON, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	2	88.53	.....	.....	\$110.67
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	16	35.25	.....	.....	44.07
Original entries under the desert land act.	5	1,120.52	.....	.....	280.13
Final entries under the desert land act....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	7	[1,117.04]	.....	.....	1,396.30
Total cash sales.....	31	1,244.30	.....	.....	1,911.17
Original homestead entries.....	186	28,591.35	\$1,075.23	\$1,800.00	2,875.23
Final homestead entries.....	48	[7,477.48]	280.44	.....	280.44
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	64	[10,196.21]	.....	256.00	256.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	49	7,695.94	.....	98.00	98.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	22	.....	.....	66.00	66.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	481.90	481.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	401	37,531.59	1,355.67	2,708.90	5,975.74
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,302.78
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233.16
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,541.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DEL NORTE, COLO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	199.29	.....	.....	\$249.13
Sales of timber and stone lands	7	640.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Sales of mineral lands	30	660.06	.....	.....	3,381.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	8	23.84	.....	.....	29.81
Original entries under the desert land act ..	12	2,919.75	.....	.....	729.94
Final entries under the desert land act ..	5	[1,043.31]	.....	.....	1,043.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	11	[1,098.20]	.....	.....	1,372.75
Total cash sales	76	4,442.94	.....	.....	8,406.21
Original homestead entries	76	11,225.37	\$421.35	\$720.00	1,141.35
Final homestead entries	31	[4,488.14]	168.68	.....	168.68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws ..	5	[800.00]	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	17	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	123.24	123.24
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	225	15,668.31	590.03	1,233.24	10,229.48
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,271.40
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402.79
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,675.29

DENVER, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction	28	1,735.92	.....	.....	\$2,531.94
Sales of timber and stone lands	114	15,788.72	.....	.....	39,471.93
Sales of mineral lands	278	4,616.72	.....	.....	18,977.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	56	204.67	.....	.....	342.87
Original entries under the desert land act ..	130	24,152.59	.....	.....	6,038.46
Final entries under the desert land act ..	32	[6,319.07]	.....	.....	6,319.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	29	[4,320.00]	.....	.....	5,700.00
Total cash sales	667	46,498.62	.....	.....	79,381.75
Original homestead entries	579	86,359.41	\$4,307.23	\$5,510.00	9,817.23
Final homestead entries	227	[33,280.37]	1,638.27	.....	1,638.27
Final entries under the timber-culture laws ..	10	[1,560.00]	.....	40.00	40.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	7	1,092.56	.....	14.00	14.00
State selections	4	560.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	254	.....	.....	2,540.00	2,540.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	114	.....	.....	1,140.00	1,140.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	39	.....	.....	390.00	390.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements	101	.....	.....	303.00	303.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	994.85	994.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,005	134,510.59	5,945.50	11,023.85	96,351.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,539.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,539.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DURANGO, COLO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	78	10,474.51	.....	.....	\$26,186.29
Sales of mineral lands	114	2,484.88	.....	.....	12,192.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	37.36	.....	.....	46.70
Original entries under the desert-land act.	4	291.98	.....	.....	73.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[200.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	18	[2,394.64]	.....	.....	2,993.30
Total cash sales	222	13,288.73	.....	.....	41,691.79
Original homestead entries	103	14,513.23	\$544.29	\$935.00	1,479.29
Final homestead entries	44	[5,578.10]	208.21	.....	208.21
Original homestead entries, Ute	51	6,571.13	246.43	425.00	671.43
Final homestead entries, Ute	2	[160.00]	6.00	.....	6.00
Original homestead entries, Southern Ute	39	5,475.37	202.31	350.00	552.31
Final homestead entries, Southern Ute	10	[1,282.64]	48.10	.....	48.10
Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ute Indian lands .....	.....	.....	24.60	.....	24.60
Applications to purchase mineral lands	135	.....	.....	1,350.00	1,350.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	93	.....	.....	930.00	930.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Coal land declaratory statements	31	.....	.....	93.00	93.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	697.93	697.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	745	39,848.46	1,279.94	4,934.93	47,906.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433.98
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,433.98
Cash sales of Southern Ute lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber and stone	15	2,081.69	.....	.....	5,204.23
Original desert	52	9,203.46	.....	.....	2,300.89
Final desert	11	[2,215.00]	.....	.....	2,215.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash	12	[1,440.00]	.....	.....	1,780.00
Excesses on homestead entries, etc	3	1.12	.....	.....	1.41
Cash substitution	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Excesses on homestead entry under act July 28, 1882	94 {	{ [3,735.00] 11,286.27 }	.....	.....	11,601.53
Total	1	3.70	.....	.....	4.63
Total	95 {	{ [3,735.00] 11,289.97 }	.....	.....	11,606.16

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.,

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$52.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	39	4,989.18	.....	.....	12,472.97
Sales of mineral lands	4	28.44	.....	.....	150.00
Sales of coal lands	86	17,175.13	.....	.....	171,751.30
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	92.33	.....	.....	116.49
Original entries under the desert-land act	117	17,036.69	.....	.....	4,259.25
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[1,251.22]	.....	.....	1,251.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	18	[2,638.63]	.....	.....	3,298.29
Total cash sales	300	39,361.77	.....	.....	193,351.52
Original homestead entries	286	43,584.88	\$1,634.52	\$2,775.00	4,409.52
Final homestead entries	31	[4,876.64]	182.88	.....	182.88
Original homestead entries, Ute Indian lands	86	13,047.22	489.26	835.00	1,324.26
Final homestead entries, Ute Indian lands.	4	[640.00]	24.00	.....	24.00
Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ute Indian lands .....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	6.00
State selections	237	37,825.47	.....	474.00	474.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GREENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	47	.....	.....	\$470.00	\$470.00
Preemption declaratory statements	81	.....	.....	243.00	243.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements	702	.....	.....	2,106.00	2,106.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,804.28	1,804.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,784	133,819.34	\$2,336.66	8,794.28	204,482.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,296.39
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,381.79
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemptions	28	3,760.71	.....	.....	4,700.92
Timber and stone	8	840.00	.....	.....	2,100.00
Mineral	4	87.52	.....	.....	445.00
Original desert	53	7,003.63	.....	.....	1,750.93
Final desert	29	[3,038.61]	.....	.....	3,038.61
Homestead commuted to cash	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excesses on homesteads, etc	7	13.02	.....	.....	16.30
Coal	2	80.00	.....	.....	1,200.00
Total	132	{ [8,198.61] 11,784.88 }	.....	.....	13,451.76

GUNNISON, COLO.

Sales of timber and stone lands	2	240.00	.....	.....	\$600.00
Sales of mineral lands	27	665.01	.....	.....	3,275.00
Original entries under the desert-land act	13	979.19	.....	.....	244.80
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[1,121.51]	.....	.....	1,121.51
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	100.00
Total cash sales	50	1,884.20	.....	.....	5,341.31
Original homestead entries	21	2,996.92	\$112.38	\$190.00	302.38
Final homestead entries	6	[837.59]	31.41	.....	31.41
Original homestead entries, Ute Indian lands	21	3,280.00	123.00	205.00	328.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	46	.....	.....	460.00	460.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	14	.....	.....	140.00	140.00
Preemption declaratory statements	16	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Coal land declaratory statements	80	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
Amounts received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	197.46	197.46
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	264	8,161.12	266.79	1,580.46	7,188.56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,676.60
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155.60
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.15
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,838.35
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemption	6	920.00	.....	.....	1,150.00
Timber and stone	8	920.00	.....	.....	2,300.00
Mineral	6	327.98	.....	.....	1,417.50
Original desert	12	2,600.00	.....	.....	650.00
Final desert	4	[360.00]	.....	.....	360.00
Excesses on homestead entries, etc	2	.40	.....	.....	.50
Total	38	{ [360.00] 4,768.38 }	.....	.....	5,878.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HUGO, COLO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	8	16.56	.....	.....	\$38.87
Original entries under the desert-land act.	5	882.05	.....	.....	220.51
Final entries under the desert-land act....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	160.00
Total cash sales.....	14	898.61	.....	.....	419.38
Original homestead entries.....	140	22,202.75	\$1,432.30	\$1,390.00	2,822.30
Final homestead entries.....	11	[1,679.84]	99.00	.....	99.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	7	[1,120.00]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	4,674	747,370.62	.....	9,348.00	9,348.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	77.10	77.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,848	770,471.98	1,531.30	10,851.10	12,801.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.62
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,185.62

LAMAR, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	2	56.90	.....	.....	\$71.97
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	188.96	.....	.....	472.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and loca- tions.....	15	46.53	.....	.....	58.15
Original entries under the desert-land act.	11	1,440.25	.....	.....	360.07
Final entries under the desert-land act....	3	[255.08]	.....	.....	255.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	11	[1,656.44]	.....	.....	2,070.55
Total cash sales.....	44	1,732.64	.....	.....	3,288.22
Original homestead entries.....	143	21,668.91	\$819.60	\$1,375.00	2,194.60
Final homestead entries.....	32	[4,307.47]	160.71	.....	160.71
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	14	[2,228.16]	.....	56.00	56.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1,457	232,717.13	.....	2,914.00	2,914.00
State selections.....	4	640.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	82.00	82.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	206.61	206.61
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,696	256,758.68	980.31	4,661.61	8,930.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,362.66
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.48
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,600.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	1	20.00	.....	.....	\$25.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	7	730.24	.....	.....	1,825.60
Sales of mineral lands.....	127	4,592.24	.....	.....	18,707.50
Sales of land under act Sept. 30, 1890 (20 Stats., 502).....	1	51.55	.....	.....	64.45
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	40.00
Total cash sales.....	137	5,554.03	.....	.....	20,662.55
Original homestead entries.....	21	2,800.00	\$108.00	\$185.00	290.00
Final homestead entries.....	17	[2,680.00]	100.50	.....	100.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	100	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	153.10	153.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	288	8,354.03	205.50	1,468.10	22,336.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,901.85
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488.86
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,410.01

MONTROSE, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$100.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	19	2,393.40	.....	.....	5,983.50
Sales of mineral lands.....	51	790.50	.....	.....	3,735.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	2	8.88	.....	.....	11.10
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	1	315.12	.....	.....	78.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	3	[479.54]	.....	.....	599.43
Additional payment.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.38
Total cash sales.....	57	3,548.20	.....	.....	10,508.19
Original homestead entries.....	50	7,272.12	\$273.16	\$470.00	743.16
Final homestead entries.....	24	[3,680.00]	138.00	.....	138.00
Original homestead entries, Ute lands.....	210	27,546.93	1,035.44	1,835.00	2,870.44
Final homestead entries, Ute lands.....	1	[160.00]	6.00	.....	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	40	.....	.....	400.00	400.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	54	.....	.....	540.00	540.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	103	.....	.....	309.00	309.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	73	.....	.....	219.00	219.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	792.39	792.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	615	38,367.25	1,452.60	4,588.39	16,549.18
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,534.56
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316.47
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,851.03
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preemptions.....	48	6,400.36	.....	.....	8,000.49
Timber and stone.....	35	3,885.28	.....	.....	9,712.89
Original desert.....	97	11,370.10	.....	.....	2,842.49
Final desert.....	35	[4,849.36]	.....	.....	4,849.36
Excesses on homestead entries, etc.....	7	13.53	.....	.....	16.93
Coal.....	5	200.00	.....	.....	4,000.00
Total.....	227	{ [4,849.36] 21,869.27 }	.....	.....	29,422.16

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PUEBLO, COLO.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	18	928.34			\$1,226.42
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	70	8,168.22			20,420.54
Sales of mineral lands.....	79	1,527.57			7,495.00
Sales of coal lands.....	11	1,240.00			24,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	68	212.81			265.99
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	104	20,566.79			5,141.68
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	16	[2,779.94]			2,779.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	42	[6,041.39]			7,551.74
Total cash sales.....	408	32,643.73			69,681.31
Original homestead entries.....	672	101,328.83	\$3,841.84	\$6,455.00	10,296.84
Final homestead entries.....	225	[31,870.82]	1,201.01		1,201.01
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	6	[960.00]		24.00	24.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	71	11,338.90		142.00	142.00
State selections.....	77	12,009.75		154.00	154.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	60			600.00	600.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	70			700.00	700.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	15			150.00	150.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2			6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	71			213.00	213.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				33.00	33.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,307.03	1,307.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,678	157,321.21	5,042.85	9,787.03	84,511.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					4,744.50
Total.....					10,744.50

STERLING, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	159.07			\$242.84
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	11	12.92			23.11
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	9	875.49			218.87
Final entries under the desert-land act....	1	[80.00]			80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	13	[1,811.18]			2,263.97
Total cash sales.....	37	1,047.48			2,828.79
Original homestead entries.....	141	21,570.59	\$952.32	\$1,365.00	2,317.32
Final homestead entries.....	26	[3,679.60]	153.00		153.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
State selections.....	41	6,474.66		82.00	82.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	14			42.00	42.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				139.00	139.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				289.70	289.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	260	29,092.73	1,105.32	1,921.70	5,855.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,718.58
Incidental expenses.....					404.80
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					5.10
Total.....					3,128.48

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of lands at private entry	2	159.95	.....	.....	\$199.94
Sales of lands at public auction	3	160.08	.....	.....	210.50
Sales of timber and stone lands	26	2,613.42	.....	.....	6,533.58
Sales of abandoned military reservations, under acts Aug. 23, 1894, and Feb. 15, 1895.	11	[1,475.89]	.....	.....	1,022.09
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	660	552.58	.....	.....	692.56
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.	145	[17,914.89]	.....	.....	22,393.47
Supplemental payment	1	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Total cash sales	848	3,486.03	.....	.....	31,053.39
Original homestead entries	1,913	247,451.72	\$6,191.37	\$16,485.00	22,676.37
Final homestead entries	464	[53,556.94]	1,339.87	.....	1,339.87
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections	19	1,814.78	.....	38.00	38.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	26	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,129.16	1,129.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,272	252,912.53	7,531.24	17,940.16	56,524.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,996.60
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.25
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,020.85

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction	7	272.79	.....	.....	\$340.99
Sales of timber and stone lands	16	1,930.45	.....	.....	4,826.15
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments on Fort Hall ceded Indian lands	49	[5,297.77]	.....	.....	3,233.87
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture and other entries and locations.	41	128.11	.....	.....	160.42
Original entries under the desert-land act.	213	28,346.16	.....	.....	7,086.78
Final entries under the desert-land act ..	114	[16,307.62]	.....	.....	16,307.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.	28	[3,836.88]	.....	.....	4,876.45
Total cash sales	468	30,677.51	.....	.....	36,832.28
Original homestead entries	476	63,305.77	\$2,357.74	\$4,120.00	6,477.74
Final homestead entries	325	[48,085.64]	1,808.83	.....	1,808.83
Commissions on commuted lands, Fort Hall Indian Reservation lands .....	.....	.....	43.50	.....	43.50
State selections	56	8,707.88	.....	112.00	112.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	16	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Coal land declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	961.57	961.57
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,345	102,691.16	4,210.07	5,365.57	46,407.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,480.70
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,489.80
Cash sales—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town lots—Pocatello	7	.....	.....	.....	70.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	2	40.13			\$50.16
Sales of timber and stone lands	459	67,751.96			169,379.89
Sales of mineral lands	19	1,638.82			6,085.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	64	392.18			490.25
Original entries under the desert-land act	160	26,268.68			6,567.29
Final entries under the desert-land act	42	[6,686.98]			6,695.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	64	[8,258.47]			10,323.10
Total cash sales	810	96,091.77			199,590.69
Original homestead entries	854	120,591.56	\$4,521.76	\$7,785.00	12,306.76
Final homestead entries	116	[16,273.27]	610.26		610.26
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	18	2,640.00		36.00	36.00
State selections	74	11,731.97		148.00	148.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	17			170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	459			4,590.00	4,590.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Coal land declaratory statements	8			24.00	24.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,601.70	1,601.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,360	231,055.30	5,132.02	14,379.70	219,102.41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,188.14
Total					9,188.14

COUER D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction	3	74.00			\$211.75
Sales of timber and stone lands	328	43,703.99			109,260.05
Sales of mineral lands	37	1,456.23			6,610.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	58	258.19			505.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	82	[11,356.35]			18,751.55
Total cash sales	508	45,492.41			135,338.43
Original homestead entries	495	65,000.05	\$4,198.35	\$4,285.00	8,483.35
Final homestead entries	151	[22,160.93]	1,586.75		1,586.75
Commissions on commuted Indian lands			328.80		328.80
Lands selected under grants to railroads	217	33,788.72		434.00	434.00
State selections	86	12,861.64		172.00	172.00
Indian allotments	4	330.77			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	36			360.00	360.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	326			3,260.00	3,260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,155.10	1,155.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,825	157,473.59	6,113.90	9,725.10	151,177.43
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,570.46
Total					8,570.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HAILEY, IDAHO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	120.00	.....	.....	\$150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	240.00	.....	.....	600.00
Sales of mineral lands	12	512.76	.....	.....	1,855.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	14	83.55	.....	.....	104.41
Original entries under the desert land act ..	91	13,674.74	.....	.....	3,418.77
Final entries under the desert land act	34	[3,105.65]	.....	.....	3,105.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	11	[1,240.00]	.....	.....	1,550.00
Total cash sales	168	14,631.05	.....	.....	10,783.86
Original homestead entries	402	52,494.16	\$1,968.39	\$3,420.00	5,388.39
Final homestead entries	65	[9,071.03]	340.15	.....	340.15
Final entries under the timber-culture laws..	2	[240.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
State selections	104	16,612.93	.....	208.00	208.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	83.00	83.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	755	83,738.14	2,308.54	3,859.00	16,951.40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,963.22
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327.92
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.70
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,331.84

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction	4	129.71	.....	.....	\$162.14
Sales of timber and stone lands	216	27,345.29	.....	.....	68,813.19
Sales of mineral lands	14	993.79	.....	.....	4,270.00
Sale of town site	1	60.00	.....	.....	225.00
Supplemental payment	1	.71	.....	.....	2.66
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	50	230.03	.....	.....	287.51
Original entries under the desert land act ..	5	862.28	.....	.....	215.57
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	64	[7,676.20]	.....	.....	11,445.99
Total cash sales	355	29,621.81	.....	.....	85,422.06
Original homestead entries	901	119,383.44	\$4,466.07	\$7,865.00	12,331.07
Final homestead entries	464	[64,728.23]	2,427.62	.....	2,427.62
Commissions on commuted homesteads—Nez Percé Reservation .....	.....	.....	42.76	.....	42.76
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	69	10,840.00	.....	138.00	138.00
State selections	762	120,951.29	.....	1,312.00	1,312.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	216	.....	.....	2,160.00	2,160.00
Coal land declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Town site declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,079.70	1,079.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,780	280,796.54	6,936.45	12,652.70	105,011.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,448.48
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133.95
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,582.43

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	2	21.66			\$54.16
Sale of land under act of Mar. 3, 1887 (29 Stats., 6).....	1	160.00			215.22
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	6	[720.00]			800.00
Total cash sales	9	181.66			1,069.38
Original homestead entries	5	377.03	\$12.67	\$35.00	47.67
Final homestead entries	7	[409.97]	20.56		20.56
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				964.39	964.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	21	558.69	33.23	999.39	2,102.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					2,019.00
Incidental expenses.....					97.94
Total					2,116.94

COLBY, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction	21	1,306.94			\$1,633.68
Sales of land by pre-emption entry	1	[160.00]			
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	8	24.67			30.84
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.	16	[1,677.29]			2,196.62
Total cash sales	46	1,331.61			3,861.14
Original homestead entries	227	31,592.70	\$942.81	\$2,060.00	3,002.81
Final homestead entries.....	103	[15,083.41]	469.06		469.06
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	22	[3,520.00]		88.00	88.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.				24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,093.92	1,093.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	398	32,924.31	1,411.87	3,265.92	8,538.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,695.02
Incidental expenses.....					1,108.72
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					1.40
Total					4,805.14

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction	14	782.37			\$977.97
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	42	66.02			116.16
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	27	[4,101.09]			5,326.36
Total cash sales	83	848.39			6,420.49
Original homestead entries	837	129,863.68	\$3,858.51	\$8,205.00	12,063.51
Final homestead entries	77	[11,606.08]	366.64		366.64
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	113	[17,953.48]		452.00	452.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	28			56.00	56.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	18			36.00	36.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	9			18.00	18.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.				45.00	45.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				756.19	756.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,165	130,712.07	4,225.15	9,568.19	20,213.83

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DODGE CITY, KANS.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					\$6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,312.43
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					8.75
Total					8,321.18
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands:					
Full payments	146	9,591.34			11,989.16
First payments	9	1,327.02			414.70
Subsequent payments to first payments.	[31]	[4,175.70]			2,155.98
Interest payments.....					152.99
Total	{ [31] 155 }	{ [4,175.70] 10,918.36 }			14,712.83

TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction.....	1	80.00			\$200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	7.50			9.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	5	[240.00]			400.00
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	8	87.50			809.38
Original homestead entries	29	1,892.59	\$91.13	\$155.00	246.13
Final homestead entries	22	[1,926.58]	89.48		89.48
Preemption declaratory statements.....	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				134.22	134.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	63	1,980.09	180.61	297.22	1,287.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					1,346.10
Incidental expenses.....					63.28
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					1.30
Total					1,410.68
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands:					
Full payments	1	40.00			50.00
First payments	1	40.00			12.50
Payments subsequent to first payment..	[12]	[519.13]			224.46
Interest payments.....					24.79
Total	{ [12] 2 }	{ [519.13] 80.00 }			311.75
Receipts from sales of "Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands:"					
Payments subsequent to first payment.	[2]	[162.28]			35.48
Interest payments.....					10.45
Total	[2]	[162.28]			45.93

WAKEENEY, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction.....	24	1,423.70			\$1,899.64
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	33	62.91			110.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	22	[2,756.85]			3,596.07
Total cash sales	79	1,486.61			5,606.17
Original homestead entries	585	89,331.51	\$3,119.08	\$5,640.00	8,759.08
Final homestead entries	98	[14,565.97]	616.85		616.85
Final entries under timber-culture laws ..	35	5,573.92]		140.00	140.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WAKEENEY, KANS.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Lands selected under grants to railroads...	8	1,194.51	.....	\$16.00	\$16.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara-tory statements.....	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	42.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	420.24	420.24
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	812	92,012.63	\$3,735.93	6,272.24	15,614.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,480.22
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372.51
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,864.13

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

Sales of timber and stone lands	46	5,576.91	.....	.....	\$13,942.47
Sale of abandoned military reservations (Fort Jessup).....	1	[155.50]	.....	.....	194.45
Excess payments of homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	75	132.92	.....	.....	323.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	81	[9,702.66]	.....	.....	20,412.63
Supplemental payments.....	2	[178.14]	.....	.....	24.91
Total cash sales	205	5,709.83	.....	.....	34,897.83
Original homestead entries	364	30,062.44	\$1,054.23	\$2,415.00	3,469.23
Final homestead entries	169	[17,489.28]	579.43	.....	579.43
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	8	638.71	.....	16.00	16.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	6	239.92	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	46	.....	.....	460.00	460.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,486.09	1,486.09
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	798	36,650.90	1,633.66	4,407.09	40,938.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,323.69
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,195.52
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,529.96

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sales of land at private entry	1	109.76	.....	.....	\$137.20
Sales of timber and stone lands	54	5,877.13	.....	.....	14,695.19
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	150	454.51	.....	.....	579.57
Sales of land under act June 2, 1858.....	3	120.00	.....	.....	150.00
Sale of land under act Mar. 3, 1887.....	1	160.49	.....	.....	.....
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants	3	[390.36]	.....	.....	449.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	164	[16,736.98]	.....	.....	23,357.15
Supplemental payment	1	.78	.....	.....	.98
Total cash sales	377	6,722.67	.....	.....	39,369.19
Original homestead entries	576	46,497.43	\$1,267.03	\$3,830.00	5,097.03
Final homestead entries	359	[35,643.54]	996.42	.....	996.42
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	40	3,623.02	.....	91.00	91.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	28	1,232.36	.....	.....	.....
State selections.....	5	598.34	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	54	.....	.....	540.00	540.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Amount received for cancellation notices.				\$92.00	\$92.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,324.71	1,324.71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,439	58,673.82	\$2,263.45	5,887.71	47,520.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,639.03
Total					9,639.03

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Sales of land at private entry	1	36.70			\$45.88
Sales of timber and stone lands	167	12,273.19			30,683.03
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	13	70.68			88.36
Cash substitution	2	[331.76]			414.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	71	[7,730.63]			9,663.30
Competitive bids	3				185.00
Total cash sales	257	12,380.57			41,080.27
Original homestead entries	353	34,132.80	\$838.52	\$2,545.00	3,383.52
Final homestead entries	146	[16,024.82]	400.61		400.61
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	5	675.75		17.00	17.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	80.00			
Lands entered with Dodge scrip	1	40.00		1.00	1.00
Indian allotments	4	240.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	167			1,670.00	1,670.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,054.29	2,054.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	934	47,549.12	1,239.13	6,317.29	48,636.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,219.14
Total					8,219.14

CASS LAKE, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			\$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	269	34,659.72			86,649.33
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	40	281.54			351.94
Supplemental payment	1				1.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	213	[29,849.79]			37,312.25
Total cash sales	524	34,981.26			124,364.12
Original homestead entries	365	34,912.11	\$875.75	\$2,635.00	3,510.75
Final homestead entries	230	[26,257.38]	656.43		656.43
Original homestead entries (Chippewa Indian Reservation)	314	41,339.04	1,033.49	2,780.00	3,813.49
Final homestead entries (Chippewa Indian Reservation)	14	[2,053.50]	51.33		51.33
Lands entered with military bounty land warrant	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	3	120.00			
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			35.96		35.96
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	5.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	269			2,690.00	2,690.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1			2.00	2.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CASS LAKE, MINN.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Amount received for cancellation notices.	.....	.....	.....	\$34.00	\$34.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,141.01	1,141.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,722	111,437.41	\$2,652.96	9,286.01	136,803.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,866.76
Expense of depositing public moneys	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,903.96
Cash sales—Chippewa Indian lands:					
Pine lands	3	120.00	.....	.....	195.00
Commuted homesteads	24	[2,884.77]	.....	.....	3,605.96
Total	27	{ [2,884.77] 120.00 }	.....	.....	3,800.96

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	34	292.56	.....	.....	\$365.68
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	178	[23,866.90]	.....	.....	30,614.48
Total cash sales	212	292.56	.....	.....	30,980.16
Original homestead entries	353	47,457.54	\$1,257.28	\$3,155.00	4,412.28
Final homestead entries	355	[50,010.04]	1,444.18	.....	1,444.18
Original homestead entries (Chippewa Indian Reservation)	1,275	186,458.48	4,652.86	11,990.00	16,642.86
Final homestead entries (Chippewa Indian Reservation)	298	[44,915.65]	1,118.50	.....	1,118.50
Original homesteads (Red Lake Indian Reservation)	477	73,524.27	1,838.40	4,740.00	6,578.40
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands	.....	.....	662.21	.....	662.21
Red Lake and Pembina scrip locations	2	480.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	216.74	.....	4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices	.....	.....	.....	266.00	266.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,613.55	1,613.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,977	308,429.59	10,973.43	21,776.55	63,730.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,073.13
Expense of depositing public moneys	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.33
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,104.46
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands:					
Commuted homesteads	180	[26,486.95]	.....	.....	33,108.71
Cash sales, Red Lake Indian Reservation ceded lands:					
First payments	477	[73,524.27]	.....	.....	95,681.17

DULUTH, MINN.

Sales of land at private entry	2	56.55	.....	.....	\$70.69
Sales of timber and stone lands	1,163	160,813.55	.....	.....	402,040.95
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	330	2,354.26	.....	.....	2,968.67
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	113	[15,978.32]	.....	.....	20,273.07
Total cash sales	1,608	163,224.36	.....	.....	425,353.38

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DULUTH, MINN.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries	1,573	170,721.29	\$4,482.56	\$12,330.00	\$16,812.56
Final homestead entries	537	[38,351.69]	1,026.94	.....	1,026.94
Original homestead entries (Chippewa Indian Reservation)	166	25,008.48	625.52	1,600.00	2,225.52
Final homestead entries (Chippewa Indian Reservation)	3	[423.25]	10.59	.....	10.59
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	440.00	.....	11.00	11.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	13	653.50	.....	.....	.....
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Commissions on Chippewa agricultural cash entries .....	.....	.....	65.10	.....	65.10
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00	.....	2.00	2.00
State selections	594	93,805.43	.....	1,186.00	1,186.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1,162	.....	.....	11,620.00	11,620.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	10	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	67.00	67.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	2,258.87	2,258.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	5,671	453,933.06	6,210.71	29,094.87	460,658.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,010.75
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,010.75
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands: Commuted homesteads	17	[2,441.37]	.....	.....	3,051.92

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	2	53.74	.....	.....	\$67.13
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	480.00	.....	.....	1,200.00
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887	2	80.00	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	79.17	.....	.....	128.81
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	75	[5,977.74]	.....	.....	9,421.91
Total cash sales	110	692.91	.....	.....	11,217.90
Original homestead entries	385	29,409.91	\$1,116.19	\$2,520.00	3,636.19
Final homestead entries	338	[35,297.17]	1,385.67	.....	1,385.67
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[200.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	2	44.65	.....	.....	.....
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	2	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	9	363.79	.....	18.00	18.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	55.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	883.87	883.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	858	30,671.26	2,501.86	3,568.87	17,288.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,774.98
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,483.80
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.35
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,270.13

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

JACKSON, MISS.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at private entry	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	\$100.00
Payments on sales of land under act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 814)	4	[637.15]	.....	.....	350.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	204	733.75	.....	.....	1,130.04
Supplemental payment	1	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant	1	[120.00]	.....	.....	150.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	160	[14,365.60]	.....	.....	18,054.52
Total cash sales	371	733.75	.....	.....	19,785.81
Original homestead entries	827	68,517.19	\$1,750.02	\$5,515.00	7,265.02
Final homestead entries	796	[78,238.08]	2,011.57	.....	2,011.57
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	108	12,108.49	.....	303.50	303.50
Lands entered with private land scrip	21	842.27	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,039.65	1,039.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,124	82,201.70	3,761.59	6,881.15	30,428.55
Salaries; fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,848.53
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440.60
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,306.33

BOONVILLE, MO.

Sales of land at private entry	92	6,941.45	.....	.....	\$8,676.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	59.14	.....	.....	73.93
Cash substitution	2	[280.00]	.....	.....	350.00
Total cash sales	102	7,000.59	.....	.....	9,100.91
Original homestead entries	262	22,452.32	\$561.36	\$1,745.00	2,306.36
Final homestead entries	164	[14,983.88]	374.57	.....	374.57
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	23.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	434.32	434.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	528	29,452.91	935.93	2,202.32	12,239.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575.22
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330.80
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.60
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,914.62

IRONTON, MO.

Sales of land at private entry	102	6,650.17	.....	.....	\$8,312.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	4	15.48	.....	.....	19.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	3	[163.00]	.....	.....	203.75
Total cash sales	109	6,665.65	.....	.....	8,535.85
Original homestead entries	247	19,379.80	\$484.52	\$1,610.00	2,094.52
Final homestead entries	178	[15,993.91]	399.84	.....	399.84
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

IRONTON, MO.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				\$453.92	\$453.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	538	26,045.45	\$884.36	2,072.92	11,493.13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,518.02
Incidental expenses					201.24
Expense of depositing public moneys					16.40
Total					2,735.66

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Sales of land at private entry	94	8,342.25			\$10,705.24
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	69.95			97.97
Total cash sales	110	8,412.20			10,803.21
Original homestead entries	550	53,370.62	\$1,483.68	\$3,910.00	5,393.68
Final homestead entries	457	[47,749.26]	1,348.76		1,348.76
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				55.00	55.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				753.11	753.11
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,119	61,782.82	2,832.44	4,722.11	18,357.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,860.58
Incidental expenses					1,296.78
Expense of depositing public moneys					14.20
Total					6,171.56

BOZEMAN, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	8	474.81			\$693.51
Sales of timber and stone lands	42	5,205.57			13,013.96
Sales of mineral lands	13	479.03			2,372.50
Sales of coal lands	8	800.21			16,004.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	41.84			98.23
Original entries under the desert land act	128	19,182.29			4,795.59
Final entries under the desert land act	61	[8,618.50]			8,618.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	64	[8,440.81]			14,258.24
Total cash sales	336	26,183.75			59,854.73
Original homestead entries	480	69,848.29	\$5,049.48	\$4,460.00	9,509.48
Final homestead entries	238	[36,210.04]	2,656.37		2,656.37
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[159.08]		4.00	4.00
Final commissions on commuted homesteads (Crow Indian ceded lands)			551.07		551.07
Lands selected under grants to railroads	47	7,494.08		94.00	94.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	16			160.00	160.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	42			420.00	420.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Coal land declaratory statements	65			195.00	195.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				28.00	28.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				603.17	603.17
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,228	103,526.12	8,256.92	5,994.17	74,105.82
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,812.08
Total					8,812.08

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	39	2,938.78	.....	.....	\$3,923.49
Sales of timber and stone lands	10	955.03	.....	.....	2,387.57
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	87	447.29	.....	.....	557.45
Original entries under the desert land act..	603	116,717.25	.....	.....	29,152.49
Final entries under the desert land act	377	[67,677.48]	.....	.....	67,677.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	123	[18,648.70]	.....	.....	23,942.68
Competitive bid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Total cash sales	1,239	121,058.35	.....	.....	127,042.16
Original homestead entries	835	121,225.45	\$4,638.41	\$7,860.00	12,498.41
Final homestead entries	348	[49,900.48]	1,878.79	.....	1,878.79
State selections	65	10,121.05	.....	130.00	130.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements	12	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	895.84	895.84
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,516	252,404.85	6,517.20	9,109.84	142,669.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,359.01
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,359.01

HELENA, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	14	1,520.18	.....	.....	\$2,519.50
Sales of timber and stone lands	16	1,764.49	.....	.....	4,411.23
Sales of mineral lands	119	4,959.57	.....	.....	18,912.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	16	59.76	.....	.....	102.38
Original entries under the desert land act..	169	31,046.41	.....	.....	7,759.63
Final entries under the desert land act	106	[24,371.06]	.....	.....	24,371.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	24	[3,717.90]	.....	.....	5,794.83
Total cash sales	464	39,350.44	.....	.....	63,871.13
Original homestead entries	197	27,999.39	\$1,683.14	\$1,820.00	3,503.14
Final homestead entries	94	[13,340.97]	794.81	.....	794.81
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[412.92]	.....	16.00	16.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	58	8,925.56	.....	116.00	116.00
State selections	17	2,711.78	.....	34.00	34.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	116	.....	.....	1,160.00	1,160.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	12	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	16	.....	.....	160.00	160.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	198.92	198.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	988	78,987.17	2,477.95	3,654.92	70,004.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,068.16
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,068.16

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

KALISPELL, MONT.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	149	20,584.20	.....	.....	\$51,470.47
Sales of mineral lands	8	247.32	.....	.....	943.54
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	16	72.27	.....	.....	143.26
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	2	240.00	.....	.....	60.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	6	[740.97]	.....	.....	740.97
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	60	[8,704.75]	.....	.....	10,880.91
Total cash sales	241	21,143.79	.....	.....	64,239.15
Original homestead entries	153	21,157.52	\$992.90	\$1,385.00	2,377.90
Final homestead entries	62	[8,986.73]	423.51	.....	423.51
Lands selected under grants to railroads ..	135	21,375.34	.....	270.00	270.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	148	.....	.....	1,480.00	1,480.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	38.00	38.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	777.27	777.27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	750	63,676.65	1,416.41	4,053.27	69,708.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353.44
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,353.44

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	60	3,389.90	.....	.....	\$4,935.24
Sales of timber and stone lands	29	2,723.75	.....	.....	6,809.37
Sales of mineral lands	8	223.37	.....	.....	1,130.00
Sales of coal lands	4	240.00	.....	.....	2,400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon, and interest on deferred payments	[9]	[1,000.00]	.....	.....	558.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	23	66.91	.....	.....	87.40
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	288	44,139.76	.....	.....	11,035.01
Final entries under the desert-land act	169	[28,216.79]	.....	.....	28,216.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	71	[10,727.98]	.....	.....	13,759.98
Total cash sales	652	50,783.69	.....	.....	68,931.79
Original homestead entries	336	49,095.36	\$1,937.01	\$3,160.00	5,097.01
Final homestead entries	101	[13,969.02]	559.80	.....	559.80
Final entry under the timber-culture laws ..	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrant	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
State selections	4	636.72	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ..	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	29	.....	.....	290.00	290.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Coal land declaratory statements	32	.....	.....	96.00	96.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,687.36	1,687.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,175	100,635.77	2,496.81	5,453.36	76,881.96
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219.60
Expense of depositing public money .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,242.10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MILES CITY, MONT.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	91.84	.....	.....	\$114.80
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	5	640.88	.....	.....	1,602.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	37	173.36	.....	.....	277.48
Original entries under the desert-land act..	205	38,379.04	.....	.....	9,594.79
Final entries under the desert-land act....	15	[2,396.25]	.....	.....	2,396.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	7	[1,040.00]	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales	271	39,285.12	.....	.....	15,585.52
Original homestead entries	335	51,687.57	\$2,876.77	\$3,278.00	6,154.77
Final homestead entries	40	[6,168.19]	354.68	.....	354.68
Final entry under the timber-culture laws ..	1	[120.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	1,507	240,719.34	.....	3,014.00	3,014.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	11	.....	.....	33.00	33.00
Coal land declaratory statements	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for cancellation notices....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	93.07	93.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,178	331,692.03	3,231.45	6,497.07	25,314.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.02
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.55
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,205.57

MISSOULA, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction.....	5	237.87	.....	.....	\$297.34
Sales of land by preemption entry	56	7,463.20	.....	.....	9,529.02
Sales of timber and stone lands	87	12,000.54	.....	.....	30,001.35
Sales of mineral lands.....	15	979.42	.....	.....	3,680.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	13	108.28	.....	.....	207.16
Original entries under the desert-land act..	30	6,724.93	.....	.....	1,681.23
Final entries under the desert-land act....	45	[8,965.96]	.....	.....	8,965.96
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	11	[1,638.59]	.....	.....	3,047.77
Total cash sales	262	27,514.24	.....	.....	57,409.83
Original homestead entries.....	156	21,868.80	\$1,394.60	\$1,430.00	2,824.60
Final homestead entries	91	[13,403.28]	720.58	.....	720.58
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	442	70,227.80	.....	884.00	884.00
State selections.....	16	2,461.20	.....	32.00	32.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	17	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	87	.....	.....	870.00	870.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	59	.....	.....	177.00	177.00
Amount received for cancellation notices....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	752.83	752.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,130	122,072.04	2,115.18	4,333.83	63,858.84
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030.81
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,097.21
Receipts from sales of Flathead Indian lands (Bitter Root Valley):	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments subsequent to first payments.....	[4]	[480.00]	.....	.....	2,005.32
Interest payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.63
Total	[4]	[480.00]	.....	.....	2,052.95

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	14	960.41			\$1,295.52
Sale of timber and stone lands.....	1	97.20			243.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon.....					542.54
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	59	192.20			240.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	57	[8,884.44]			11,105.55
Total cash sales.....	131	1,249.81			13,426.89
Original homestead entries.....	846	170,593.10	\$3,280.69	\$8,290.00	11,570.69
Final homestead entries.....	144	[21,971.98]	549.29		549.29
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	14	[2,240.00]		56.00	56.00
Application to purchase timber and stone lands.....	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	52			104.00	104.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				55.00	55.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				709.97	709.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,190	171,842.91	3,829.98	9,228.97	26,485.84
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					5,991.18
Incidental expenses.....					1,584.66
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					15.40
Total.....					7,591.24

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction.....	8	319.64			\$401.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	68	390.51			488.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	49	[7,321.24]			9,151.55
Total cash sales.....	125	710.15			10,041.25
Original homestead entries.....	788	284,769.87	\$3,063.92	\$7,745.00	10,808.92
Final homestead entries.....	94	[14,522.78]	363.07		363.07
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	5	[800.00]		20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	15			30.00	30.00
Reservoir declaratory statement.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				38.00	38.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				664.98	664.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,028	285,480.02	3,426.99	8,499.98	21,968.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					5,382.74
Incidental expenses.....					1,294.84
Total.....					6,677.58

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	73.69			\$102.48
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	6	43.88			99.34
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 556).....	2	[79.20]			
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.....	7	[720.30]			950.75
Total cash sales.....	18	117.57			1,152.57
Original homestead entries.....	48	5,117.43	\$143.37	\$370.00	513.37
Final homestead entries.....	27	[2,630.62]	74.85		74.85
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[240.00]		8.00	8.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LINCOLN, NEBR.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				\$163.51	\$163.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	95	5,235.00	\$218.22	541.51	1,912.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,453.25
Incidental expenses					3.12
Total					1,456.37
Cash sale, Otoe and Missouri Indian lands: Public auction	1	40.00			2,022.80

MCCOOK, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	18	1,480.00			\$1,901.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	15	119.40			149.26
	9	[1,235.21]			1,544.01
Total cash sales	42	1,599.40			3,594.27
Original homestead entries	284	67,634.09	\$1,048.04	\$2,695.00	3,743.04
Final homestead entries	61	[8,693.08]	224.96		224.96
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	23	[3,676.62]		92.00	92.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				509.85	509.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	413	69,233.49	1,273.00	3,348.85	8,216.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,998.74
Incidental expenses					352.00
Expense of depositing public moneys					4.40
Total					3,355.14

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	16	916.57			\$1,421.57
Sales of abandoned military reservations. Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	7	[780.76]			2,562.13
	43	87.26			156.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1	[160.00]			200.00
	10	[1,081.00]			1,751.25
Total cash sales	77	1,003.83			6,091.33
Original homestead entries	595	162,803.70	\$3,122.78	\$5,820.00	8,942.78
Final homestead entries	115	[17,891.89]	749.72		749.72
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	8	[1,280.00]		32.00	32.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				48.00	48.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				470.01	470.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	798	163,807.53	3,872.50	6,376.01	16,339.84
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,550.37
Incidental expenses					855.92
Expense of depositing public moneys					13.35
Total					6,419.64

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

O'NEILL, NEBR.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	18	982.31	.....	.....	\$1,353.89
Sales of abandoned military reservations (Fort Randall).....	25	[3,681.83]	.....	.....	6,154.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	47	172.19	.....	.....	215.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	99	[11,485.76]	.....	.....	13,519.86
Total cash sales.....	189	1,154.50	.....	.....	21,244.03
Original homestead entries.....	761	187,850.15	\$2,777.13	\$7,125.00	9,902.13
Final homestead entries.....	118	[16,796.16]	420.04	.....	420.04
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[1,117.40]	.....	28.00	28.00
Original homestead entries (Ponca Indian Reservation).....	17	1,380.95	34.00	105.00	139.00
Final homestead entries (Ponca Indian Reservation).....	60	[8,560.37]	214.02	.....	214.02
Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ponca lands.....	.....	.....	95.16	.....	95.16
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	15	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	31.00	31.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101.78	1,101.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,167	190,385.60	3,540.35	8,420.78	33,205.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,607.46
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,637.26
Receipts from sales of Indian lands: Ponca Sioux Indian lands, commuted homesteads.....	36	[3,566.77]	.....	.....	2,789.35
Omaha Indian lands: Full payments.....	3	160.30	.....	.....	1,764.20
First payments.....	2	200.00	.....	.....	933.34
Payments subsequent to first payment:	[25]	[2,948.61]	.....	.....	12,264.01
Interest payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,308.11
Total.....	{ [25] 5 }	{ [2,948.61] 360.30 }	.....	.....	17,269.66

SIDNEY, NEBR.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	24	50.12	.....	.....	\$85.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	8	[1,200.00]	.....	.....	1,500.00
Total cash sales.....	32	50.12	.....	.....	1,585.17
Original homestead entries.....	603	204,126.50	\$2,758.06	\$5,975.00	8,733.06
Final homestead entries.....	58	[8,746.05]	310.68	.....	310.68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	10	[1,591.59]	.....	40.00	40.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	207.62	207.62
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	708	204,176.62	3,068.74	6,232.62	10,886.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,357.09
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460.58
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.10
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,824.77

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VALENTINE, NEBR.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	15	1,042.71	.....	.....	\$1,363.40
Sale of land under act May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283)	1	720.00	.....	.....	1,440.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	47	170.18	.....	.....	212.87
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	91	[14,016.76]	.....	.....	17,520.96
Total cash sales	154	1,932.89	.....	.....	20,537.23
Original homestead entries	784	226,436.77	\$3,032.75	\$7,660.00	10,692.75
Final homestead entries	141	[20,970.21]	524.41	.....	524.41
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	7	[948.85]	.....	28.00	28.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	100	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	52.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	899.40	899.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,186	228,369.66	3,557.16	8,839.40	32,933.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549.20
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.42
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,573.62

CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of timber and stone lands	3	240.00	.....	.....	\$600.00
Sales of mineral lands	61	2,581.87	.....	.....	12,952.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	13	30.88	.....	.....	44.93
Original entries under the desert-land act..	11	2,360.94	.....	.....	590.25
Final entry under the desert-land act	1	[320.00]	.....	.....	320.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	5	[798.70]	.....	.....	998.40
Total cash sales	94	5,213.69	.....	.....	15,506.08
Original homestead entries	162	24,589.13	\$1,303.35	\$1,570.00	2,873.35
Final homestead entries	2	[316.61]	18.00	.....	18.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1,168	186,665.24	.....	2,336.00	2,336.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands....	48	.....	.....	480.00	480.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	160.90	160.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,481	216,468.06	1,321.35	4,602.90	21,430.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,664.26
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.96
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728.32

CLAYTON, N. MEX.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	58	169.69	.....	.....	212.14
Original entries under the desert-land act..	48	9,116.81	.....	.....	2,279.20
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[400.00]	.....	.....	400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	37	[5,786.94]	.....	.....	7,223.67
Total cash sales	146	9,326.50	.....	.....	10,165.01
Original homestead entries	713	112,388.04	\$4,214.07	\$7,065.00	11,279.07
Final homestead entries	199	[31,449.76]	1,179.42	.....	1,179.42
State selections	89	20,791.12	.....	178.00	178.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CLAYTON, N. MEX.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Reservoir declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	\$3.00	\$3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	533.77	533.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,149	142,505.66	\$5,393.49	7,783.77	23,342.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549.92
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,549.92

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Sales of mineral lands	11	459.80	.....	.....	\$2,330.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00	.....	.....	800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	23	91.77	.....	.....	114.65
Original entries under the desert-land act	24	3,000.00	.....	.....	750.00
Final entry under the desert-land act	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	7	[960.00]	.....	.....	1,200.00
Total cash sales	67	3,591.57	.....	.....	5,274.65
Original homestead entries	237	34,663.19	\$1,300.02	\$2,215.00	3,515.02
Final homestead entries	69	[9,548.96]	358.18	.....	358.18
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip, act July 17, 1854	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
State selections	211	33,712.20	.....	422.00	422.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	33	.....	.....	99.00	99.00
Valentine scrip filings	1	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Town-site declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	178.19	178.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	629	72,006.96	1,658.20	3,008.19	9,941.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,556.82
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	553.53
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,111.60

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

Sales of mineral lands	2	40.32	.....	.....	\$205.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	63	167.94	.....	.....	209.99
Original entries under the desert-land act	309	57,250.27	.....	.....	14,312.60
Final entries under the desert-land act	21	[4,470.70]	.....	.....	4,470.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	70	[10,528.05]	.....	.....	13,160.06
Total cash sales	465	57,458.53	.....	.....	32,358.85
Original homestead entries	876	133,276.02	\$4,997.83	\$8,425.00	13,422.83
Final homestead entries	58	[7,774.91]	291.56	.....	291.56
State selections	486	77,171.33	.....	972.00	972.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	49	.....	.....	147.00	147.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	23	.....	.....	69.00	69.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	47.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	740.95	740.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,959	267,905.88	5,289.39	10,420.95	48,068.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,352.56
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,356.11

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	125.95	.....	.....	\$157.44
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sales of mineral lands.....	16	468.48	.....	.....	2,022.50
Sales of coal lands.....	6	520.00	.....	.....	8,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	39	146.16	.....	.....	186.46
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	25	3,466.29	.....	.....	866.56
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	15	[2,481.98]	.....	.....	2,481.98
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	17	[2,365.43]	.....	.....	2,956.79
Total cash sales.....	121	4,886.88	.....	.....	16,871.73
Original homestead entries.....	389	58,853.52	\$2,349.72	\$3,745.00	6,094.72
Final homestead entries.....	203	[31,076.47]	1,177.45	.....	1,177.45
State selections.....	37	54,754.10	.....	74.00	74.00
Small holdings (acts Mar. 3, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893).....	8	447.93	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	18	.....	.....	180.00	180.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	137	.....	.....	411.00	411.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	649.15	649.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	921	118,942.43	3,527.17	5,114.15	25,513.05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,462.84
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,462.84

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	144	9,568.34	.....	.....	\$19,412.64
Sales of abandoned military reservations, commuted homesteads, and partial payments.....	2	[1,305.65]	.....	.....	2,184.64
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	265	948.43	.....	.....	1,965.36
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	2	360.00	.....	.....	90.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	544	[84,526.20]	.....	.....	128,804.25
Competitive bids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.25
Total cash sales.....	957	10,876.77	.....	.....	152,488.14
Original homestead entries.....	4,150	630,343.67	\$27,274.45	\$40,105.00	67,379.45
Final homestead entries.....	818	[125,349.96]	5,346.80	.....	5,346.80
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	11	[1,760.00]	.....	44.00	44.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	901	143,474.05	.....	1,802.00	1,802.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	13	.....	.....	26.00	26.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	465	.....	.....	930.00	930.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	666.00	636.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,536.56	1,536.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	7,316	784,694.49	32,621.25	45,111.56	230,220.95
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,337.39
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.75
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,419.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	49	2,200.94			\$2,863.41
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	320.00			800.00
Sales of coal lands.....	1	40.00			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	109	656.43			820.25
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	1	40.00			10.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	1,820	[257,342.84]			321,655.20
Competitive bid.....					15.00
Total cash sales.....	1,982	3,257.37			326,963.86
Original homestead entries.....	1,365	160,925.32	\$4,023.37	\$11,065.00	15,088.37
Final homestead entries.....	1,680	[241,402.73]	6,035.37		6,035.37
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	7	[1,040.00]		28.00	28.00
State selections.....	37	5,703.30		74.00	74.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2			20.00	20.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	6			12.00	12.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				207.00	207.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				3,654.42	3,654.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	5,079	169,885.99	10,058.74	15,060.42	352,083.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					4,815.63
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					237.40
Total.....					11,053.03

FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	27	1,152.12			\$2,097.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	11	44.00			75.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	131	[17,901.28]			28,781.46
Total cash sales.....	169	1,196.12			30,954.01
Original homestead entries.....	234	30,983.23	\$1,270.35	\$2,060.00	3,330.35
Final homestead entries.....	354	[52,390.34]	2,222.79		2,222.79
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	8	[1,005.55]		32.00	32.00
Final commissions on commuted Indian ceded lands.....			23.41		23.41
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				54.00	54.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				841.54	841.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	765	32,179.35	3,516.55	2,987.54	37,458.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					1,094.42
Total.....					7,094.42

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	14	751.01			\$1,175.21
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	2	200.00			500.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	7	81.32			101.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	176	[22,884.13]			28,605.18
Total cash sales.....	199	1,032.33			30,382.05
Original homestead entries.....	108	12,089.29	\$303.79	\$855.00	1,158.79
Final homestead entries.....	560	[84,341.49]	2,108.68		2,108.68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	8	[1,120.00]		32.00	32.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	2			20.00	20.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				\$6. 00	\$6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				819. 70	819. 70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	877	13, 121. 62	\$2, 412. 47	1, 732. 70	34, 527. 22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4, 897. 76
Incidental expenses.....					1, 599. 97
Expense of depositing public moneys					12. 65
Total					6, 510. 38

MINOT, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	9	480. 43			\$873. 30
Sales of coal lands.....	11	423. 80			8, 476. 00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	309	946. 02			1, 181. 67
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	59	8, 685. 35			2, 171. 34
Final entries under the desert-land act....	3	[441. 04]			441. 04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	2, 543	[392, 689. 15]			490, 798. 77
Competitive bids					26. 00
Total cash sales	2, 934	10, 535. 60			503, 968. 12
Original homestead entries	5, 150	788, 134. 90	\$19, 705. 60	\$49, 945. 00	69, 650. 60
Final homestead entries	305	[42, 757. 86]	1, 063. 83		1, 063. 83
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[160. 00]		4. 00	4. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	34			68. 00	68. 00
Coal land declaratory statements	179			358. 00	358. 00
Reservoir declaratory statements	8			16. 00	16. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				347. 00	347. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				4, 453. 52	4, 453. 52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	8, 611	798, 670. 50	20, 769. 43	55, 191. 52	579, 929. 07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....					7, 231. 34
Total					13, 231. 34

ALVA, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	104	[14, 445. 95]			\$15, 398. 47
Interest payments.....					1, 571. 66
Total cash sales	104	[14, 445. 95]			16, 970. 13
Original homestead entries	403	50, 957. 37	\$1, 284. 01	\$3, 440. 00	4, 724. 01
Final homestead entries	541	[83, 365. 57]	2, 084. 24		2, 084. 24
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands).....			376. 77		376. 77
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2			4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				65. 00	65. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1, 842. 34	1, 842. 34
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1, 050	50, 957. 37	3, 745. 02	5, 351. 34	26, 066. 49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses.....					1, 919. 62
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					39. 37
Total					7, 958. 99

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ELRENO, OKLA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Homestead entries commuted to cash	1, 412	[208,065.48]	.....	.....	\$263,490.25
Total cash sales	1, 412	[208,065.48]	.....	.....	263,490.25
Original homestead entries	460	61,656.46	\$1,541.31	\$4,040.00	5,581.31
Final homestead entries	781	[122,424.61]	3,060.67	.....	3,060.67
Final commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian lands) .....	.....	.....	409.09	.....	409.09
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	87.00	87.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	3,609.83	3,609.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 656	61,656.46	5,011.07	7,742.83	276,244.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,592.57
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,751.97

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	37	[4,386.36]	.....	.....	\$7,112.33
Interest payments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375.77
Total cash sales	37	[4,386.36]	.....	.....	7,488.10
Original homestead entries	53	5,086.44	\$127.87	\$365.00	492.87
Final homestead entries	444	[59,987.14]	1,498.38	.....	1,498.38
Commissions on commuted Indian lands .....	.....	.....	171.25	.....	171.25
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,383.16	1,383.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	534	5,086.44	1,797.50	1,760.16	11,045.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,152.16
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,321.74
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,476.10

KINGFISHER, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	169	[20,595.80]	.....	.....	\$31,192.47
Interest payments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544.88
Total cash sales	169	[20,595.80]	.....	.....	31,737.35
Original homestead entries	998	134,957.94	\$3,374.94	\$8,910.00	12,284.94
Final homestead entries	929	[143,920.59]	3,599.41	.....	3,599.41
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands) .....	.....	.....	786.70	.....	786.70
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	157.00	157.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,447.99	1,447.99
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 104	134,957.94	7,761.05	10,530.99	50,029.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,943.43
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.65
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,984.08

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAWTON, OKLA.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1, 653	[249, 550. 95]	.....	.....	\$311, 938. 92
Total cash sales	1, 653	[249, 550. 95]	.....	.....	311, 938. 92
Original homestead entries	380	51, 457. 15	\$1, 286. 46	\$3, 345. 00	4, 631. 46
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	54. 00	54. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	2, 369. 67	2, 369. 67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 035	51, 457. 15	1, 286. 46	5, 772. 67	318, 998. 05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 454. 78
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221. 05
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 675. 83

MANGUM, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	17	124. 67	.....	.....	\$155. 84
Sales of school and parsonage sites under act Jan. 18, 1897 (29 Stats., 490)	12	24. 00	.....	.....	2. 50
Amount of payments on Greer County lands, sold under act Jan., 1897 (29 Stats., 490)	1	{ [11, 116. 93] 160. 00 }	.....	.....	4, 008. 08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	368	[49, 057. 17]	.....	.....	65, 951. 97
Total cash sales	398	308. 67	.....	.....	70, 118. 39
Original homestead entries	982	133, 756. 39	\$3, 344. 42	\$8, 800. 00	12, 144. 42
Final homestead entries	992	[156, 952. 10]	3, 923. 90	.....	3, 923. 90
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands) .....	.....	.....	555. 64	.....	555. 64
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10. 00	10. 00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	220. 00	220. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 538. 60	1, 538. 60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2, 377	134, 065. 06	7, 823. 96	10, 568. 60	88, 510. 95
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 530. 74
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77. 05
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 607. 79

OKLAHOMA, OKLA.

[NOTE.—Office discontinued Mar. 31, 1904, by Executive order dated Jan. 15, 1904.]

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	18	[2, 075. 88]	.....	.....	\$2, 943. 27
Total cash sales	18	[2, 075. 88]	.....	.....	2, 943. 27
Original homestead entries	47	3, 502. 82	\$87. 62	\$280. 00	367. 62
Final homestead entries	106	[11, 903. 48]	297. 65	.....	297. 65
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands) .....	.....	.....	49. 77	.....	49. 77
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	131. 87	131. 87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	171	3, 502. 82	435. 04	415. 87	3, 794. 18

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA, OKLA.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					\$1,543.53
Incidental expenses.....					959.48
Total.....					2,503.01
Cash sales, "Absentee Shawnee Indian school lands" (under act Mar. 3, 1903): Public auction.....	2	319.50			10,680.00

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sales of land at public auction.....	1	40.00			\$50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	263	399.53			488.46
Supplemental payment.....	1				2.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	575	[84,365.10]			88,601.37
Interest payments.....					6,043.40
Total cash sales.....	840	439.53			95,185.23
Original homestead entries.....	6,171	951,785.29	\$23,798.09	\$60,210.00	84,008.09
Final homestead entries.....	309	[48,047.12]	1,201.25		1,201.25
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian ceded lands).....			1,357.68		1,357.68
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	477			954.00	954.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				158.00	158.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,153.40	1,153.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	7,797	952,224.82	26,357.02	62,475.40	184,017.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					7,591.24
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					70.90
Total.....					13,662.14

BURNS, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction.....	2	240.00			\$312.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	20	2,555.53			6,388.83
Sales of mineral lands.....	3	151.90			379.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	11	42.57			53.23
Original entries under the desert-land act..	56	9,054.41			2,263.61
Final entries under the desert-land act....	32	[4,224.77]			4,224.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	19	[2,885.59]			3,606.99
Total cash sales.....	143	12,044.41			17,229.18
Original homestead entries.....	195	28,382.15	\$1,064.05	\$1,825.00	2,889.05
Final homestead entries.....	50	[7,142.47]	267.80		267.80
Wagon-road selections.....	130	20,627.51		260.00	260.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	3			30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	20			200.00	200.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	15			45.00	45.00
Reservoir declaratory statement.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				149.00	149.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	557	61,054.07	1,331.85	2,512.00	21,073.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,363.32
Incidental expenses.....					271.20
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					.40
Total.....					3,634.92

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LA GRANDE, OREG.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	15	1,683.35	.....	.....	\$2,294.19
Sales of timber and stone lands	704	103,970.99	.....	.....	259,927.75
Sales of mineral lands	16	878.86	.....	.....	3,762.50
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	48	225.22	.....	.....	322.87
Original entries under the desert-land act.	36	6,121.01	.....	.....	1,530.27
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[440.00]	.....	.....	440.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	122	[18,504.27]	.....	.....	*23,130.34
Total cash sales	946	113,039.43	.....	.....	293,007.92
Original homestead entries	593	88,681.49	\$3,536.32	\$5,645.00	9,181.32
Final homestead entries	169	[25,458.31]	959.04	.....	959.04
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	3	400.00	.....	6.00	6.00
Military wagon-road selections	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	28	.....	.....	280.00	280.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	704	.....	.....	7,040.00	7,040.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	24	.....	.....	72.00	72.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.31	1,000.31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,477	202,200.92	4,495.36	14,138.31	311,641.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,864.89
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625.10
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,489.99
Cash receipts from sales of Umatilla In- dian Reservation lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Full payments	144	905.96	.....	.....	1,142.43
First payments	114	853.72	.....	.....	361.78
Payments subsequent to first payments	[383]	[46,241.53]	.....	.....	25,017.39
Total	{ [383] 26 }	{ [46,241.53] 1,759.68 }	.....	.....	26,521.60

LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction	2	80.00	.....	.....	\$800.00
Sales of land by preemption entry	10	1,423.45	.....	.....	1,780.44
Sales of timber and stone lands	717	113,825.66	.....	.....	284,564.17
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	29	150.17	.....	.....	187.73
Original entries under the desert-land act.	17	2,440.12	.....	.....	610.03
Final entries under the desert-land act	11	[1,839.76]	.....	.....	1,839.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	49	[7,574.44]	.....	.....	9,468.05
Competitive bid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Total cash sales	835	117,919.40	.....	.....	299,260.18
Original homestead entries	149	22,859.38	\$857.00	\$1,450.00	2,307.00
Final homestead entries	35	[5,449.57]	204.75	.....	204.75
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	117	18,568.84	.....	234.00	234.00
State selections	35	5,394.01	.....	70.00	70.00
Military wagon-road selections	1	160.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	717	.....	.....	7,170.00	7,170.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	330.02	330.02
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,890	164,901.63	1,061.75	9,269.02	309,590.95

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAKEVIEW, OREG.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					\$6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,389.34
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					1,077.77
Total					9,467.11

OREGON CITY, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	75.27			\$94.10
Sales of land by preemption entry.....	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	207	28,816.85			72,042.28
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	51	311.75			435.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	25	[3,467.96]			4,615.00
Total cash sales	287	29,363.87			77,387.07
Original homestead entries.....	487	67,301.03	\$2,742.55	\$4,395.00	7,137.55
Final homestead entries.....	90	[12,603.03]	545.26		545.26
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Siletz lands).....			9.60		9.60
Lands entered under the donation act.....	1	320.00		10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	207			2,070.00	2,070.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,416.06	1,416.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,073	96,984.90	3,297.41	7,903.06	88,587.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					3,162.94
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					32.00
Total					9,194.94

ROSEBURG, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	68.37			\$105.46
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	1,173	171,437.87			428,595.46
Sales of mineral lands.....	9	662.45			2,187.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	182	909.44			1,472.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	86	[12,770.70]			18,062.78
Total cash sales	1,453	173,078.13			450,423.31
Original homestead entries.....	768	109,257.61	\$5,466.24	\$7,125.00	12,591.24
Final homestead entries.....	178	[24,326.95]	1,359.08		1,359.08
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	187	29,646.23		374.00	374.00
Wagon-road selections.....	356	56,841.59		712.00	712.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	8			80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	1,195			11,950.00	11,950.00
Preemption declaratory statements.....	1			3.00	3.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4			12.00	12.00
Coal-land declaratory statement.....	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,742.28	2,742.28
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,151	368,823.56	6,825.32	23,013.28	480,261.91
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					5,489.79
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					55.15
Total					11,544.94

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

THE DALLES, OREG.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sioners.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	104	6,731.36	.....	.....	\$9,844.62
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	439	69,127.34	.....	.....	172,818.56
Sale of mineral lands.....	1	18.44	.....	.....	95.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	88	519.70	.....	.....	718.32
Original entries under the desert land act..	84	11,611.11	.....	.....	2,902.81
Final entries under the desert land act....	15	[2,300.99]	.....	.....	2,300.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	114	[16,954.41]	.....	.....	21,343.02
Total cash sales.....	845	88,007.95	.....	.....	210,023.32
Original homestead entries.....	848	126,026.96	\$5,134.07	\$8,035.00	13,169.07
Final homestead entries.....	222	[34,657.27]	1,308.67	.....	1,308.67
Final entry under the timber-culture laws..	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections.....	353	56,166.89	.....	706.00	706.00
Application to purchase mineral lands.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	439	.....	.....	4,390.00	4,390.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	16	.....	.....	48.00	48.00
Reservoir declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709.65	1,709.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,726	270,201.80	6,442.74	14,955.65	231,421.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,173.97
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309.35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,483.32

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	99	6,854.82	.....	.....	\$9,078.64
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	33	145.59	.....	.....	182.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	121	[18,072.82]	.....	.....	22,591.03
Total cash sales.....	253	7,000.41	.....	.....	31,851.68
Original homestead entries.....	299	44,182.56	\$1,104.59	\$2,835.00	3,939.59
Final homestead entries.....	200	[30,754.50]	768.84	.....	768.84
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[320.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	23	.....	.....	46.00	46.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	23.00	23.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	794.19	794.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	777	51,182.97	1,873.43	3,706.19	37,431.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,381.66
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,524.80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,906.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sioners.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	78.36			\$97.95
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Fort Randall.....	33	[4,644.65]			5,994.62
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	1	1.13			1.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	353	[50,925.35]			27,226.13
Competitive bid.....					1.00
Total cash sales.....	389	79.49			33,321.11
Original homestead entries.....	1,847	283,203.16	\$7,080.03	\$17,805.00	24,885.03
Final homestead entries.....	28	[4,225.44]	105.65		105.65
Original homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation).....	411	55,433.59	1,385.85	3,470.00	4,855.85
Final homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation).....	95	[14,928.97]	373.85		373.85
Final commissions on commuted home- steads (Sioux Indian ceded lands).....			849.59		849.59
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	97			194.00	194.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	291			582.00	582.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				235.00	235.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				2,175.42	2,175.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,158	338,716.24	9,794.97	24,461.42	67,577.50
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					3,351.17
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					23.20
Total.....					9,374.37
Cash sales, Sioux Indian Lands: Commuted homesteads.....	233	33,942.79			28,546.68

HURON, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	14	708.46			\$1,152.38
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	7	53.86			67.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	265	[39,949.17]			31,548.86
Total cash sales.....	286	762.32			32,768.59
Original homestead entries.....	258	36,360.78	\$908.85	\$2,350.00	3,258.85
Final homestead entries.....	108	[16,239.17]	405.99		405.99
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	4	[640.00]		16.00	16.00
Original homestead entry (Sioux Indian lands).....	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Final homestead entries (Sioux Indian lands).....	8	[1,277.66]	31.95		31.95
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Sioux ceded lands).....			24.00		24.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statement.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				107.00	107.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,179.64	1,179.64
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	666	37,283.10	1,374.79	3,664.64	37,808.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,334.81
Incidental expenses.....					1,601.00
Total.....					5,935.81
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands: Commuted homesteads.....	7	[960.32]			740.24

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MITCHELL, S. DAK.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	7	204.49	.....	.....	\$555.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	20	[1,911.42]	.....	.....	4,260.94
Total cash sales	27	204.49	.....	.....	4,816.89
Original homestead entries	58	6,657.76	\$166.53	\$475.00	641.58
Final homestead entries	144	[20,419.25]	510.55	.....	510.55
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[299.06]	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	634.23	634.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	231	6,862.25	677.08	1,135.23	6,629.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,433.48
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,545.20
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,980.58

PIERRE, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	13	943.54	.....	.....	\$1,181.44
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	54	350.26	.....	.....	202.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	174	[27,343.09]	.....	.....	19,844.59
Total cash sales	241	1,293.80	.....	.....	21,228.29
Original homestead entries	1,393	220,237.47	\$5,502.81	\$13,830.00	19,332.81
Final homestead entries	19	[3,002.91]	75.05	.....	75.05
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[1,120.00]	.....	28.00	28.00
Original homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation)	30	4,047.72	103.61	260.00	363.61
Final homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation)	22	[3,375.60]	84.26	.....	84.26
Commissions on commuted homesteads (Sioux lands) .....	.....	.....	42.18	.....	42.18
State selections	2	25.04	.....	2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	100	.....	.....	200.00	200.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	405	.....	.....	810.00	810.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	894.07	894.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,219	225,604.03	5,807.91	16,051.07	43,087.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,765.98
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.76
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,820.74
Cash sales of Sioux Indian lands: Commuted homesteads	13	1,687.21	.....	.....	883.61

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	35	2,315.36	.....	.....	\$2,966.23
Sale of land by preemption entry	1	160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	12	1,168.35	.....	.....	2,920.88
Sales of mineral lands	102	7,215.85	.....	.....	36,042.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	50	207.48	.....	.....	259.44
Original entries under the desert-land act	154	29,900.55	.....	.....	7,475.19
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[800.00]	.....	.....	800.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land under act Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stats., 840).....	1	40.00			\$50.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	19	[2,985.14]			3,502.88
Competitive bid.....					60.00
Total cash sales.....	378	41,007.59			54,277.12
Original homestead entries.....	691	108,596.83	\$2,715.27	\$6,845.00	9,560.27
Final homestead entries.....	156	[24,077.87]	602.02		602.02
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	8	[1,266.52]		32.00	32.00
Original homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation).....	7	979.70	24.50	60.00	84.50
Final homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation).....	11	[1,741.23]	43.53		43.53
Final commissions on commuted homesteads (Sioux ceded lands).....			3.94		3.94
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip.	1	160.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	109			1,090.00	1,090.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	12			120.00	120.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	23			230.00	230.00
Preemption declaratory statement.....	1			2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2			4.00	4.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	2			4.00	4.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	6			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				660.57	660.57
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,407	150,744.12	3,389.26	9,059.57	66,725.95
Salaries, fees and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					2,994.37
Total.....					8,994.37
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands: Commuted homestead.....	1	[157.58]			108.20

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction.....	5	87.82			\$309.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	1	7.60			9.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	113	[10,753.66]			20,953.23
Total cash sales.....	119	95.42			21,271.93
Original homestead entries.....	136	12,710.72	\$497.13	\$980.00	1,477.13
Final homestead entries.....	290	[41,103.01]	1,853.03		1,853.03
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	6	[848.30]		24.00	24.00
Commissions on commuted homesteads, ceded Indian lands.....			300.60		300.60
Preemption declaratory statement.....	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				37.00	37.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				964.70	964.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	552	12,806.14	2,650.76	2,007.70	25,930.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					4,803.48
Incidental expenses.....					1,578.98
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					5.20
Total.....					6,387.66
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands: Excess.....	1	1.44			1.80
Supplemental payment.....					80.00
Under act Mar. 3, 1863.....	1	40.00			50.00
Total.....	2	41.44			131.80

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	150	6,575.42			\$32,757.50
Sales of coal lands.....	6	720.00			14,400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, partial payments thereon.....					183.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	9	65.15			81.44
Original entries under the desert-land act..	23	2,297.91			574.48
Final entries under the desert-land act....	8	[940.61]			941.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	3	[292.56]			365.70
Total cash sales.....	199	9,658.48			49,303.61
Original homestead entries.....	89	13,408.85	\$528.31	\$860.00	1,388.31
Final homestead entries.....	146	[21,540.71]	863.43		863.43
Final entry under the timber-culture laws..	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	1	16.76		2.00	2.00
State selections.....	618	109,698.54		1,236.00	1,236.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	135			1,350.00	1,350.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	33			330.00	330.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	192			576.00	576.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				690.08	690.08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,414	132,782.63	1,391.74	5,056.08	55,751.43
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					4,227.14
Total.....					10,227.14
Sales of Uintah and White River Ute lands.	8	720.38			900.48

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Sale of land at public auction.....	1	34.40			\$68.80
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	76	10,756.35			26,891.00
Supplemental payment on mineral lands, entry No. 37.....					2.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	26	92.84			232.21
Original entries under the desert-land act..	97	15,309.18			3,827.54
Final entries under the desert-land act....	5	[800.06]			800.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	21	[2,993.46]			7,283.65
Sale of land under act June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 36).....	1	6.39			16.00
Total cash sales.....	227	26,199.16			39,121.76
Original homestead entries.....	349	50,634.08	\$3,799.15	\$3,285.00	7,084.15
Final homestead entries.....	44	[6,370.13]	480.00		480.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads....	162	25,832.34		324.00	324.00
State selections.....	657	104,019.05		1,314.00	1,314.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	76			760.00	760.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				570.89	570.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,517	206,684.63	4,279.15	6,289.89	49,690.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					1,329.03
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					27.45
Total.....					7,356.48

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at private entry.....	1	11.29	.....	.....	\$45.16
Sales of land at public auction.....	2	64.75	.....	.....	155.06
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	148.60	.....	.....	371.50
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	155	19,478.40	.....	.....	48,696.14
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	14	136.73	.....	.....	328.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	26	[3,562.48]	.....	.....	5,556.64
Total cash sales.....	193	19,839.77	.....	.....	55,152.88
Original homestead entries.....	87	11,228.29	\$728.89	\$760.00	1,488.89
Final homestead entries.....	41	[5,833.60]	373.57	.....	373.57
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	66	10,558.54	.....	132.00	132.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	155	.....	.....	1,550.00	1,550.00
Preemption declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	12	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042.86	1,042.86
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	561	41,626.60	1,102.46	3,530.86	59,786.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,976.36
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,521.00
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,523.86

SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	142.50	.....	.....	\$217.50
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	517	71,587.95	.....	.....	178,970.16
Sales of mineral lands.....	16	997.29	.....	.....	5,025.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	19	87.45	.....	.....	114.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	129	[19,001.39]	.....	.....	25,444.41
Sales of town lots, Port Angeles.....	3	.....	.....	.....	120.00
Total cash sales.....	687	72,815.19	.....	.....	209,891.20
Original homestead entries.....	211	28,739.27	\$1,256.78	\$1,925.00	3,181.78
Final homestead entries.....	44	[5,805.45]	246.15	.....	246.15
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	172	27,238.40	.....	344.00	344.00
Indian allotments.....	39	1,402.80	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	517	.....	.....	5,170.00	5,170.00
Mineral protest, adverse claim.....	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Coal-land declaratory statements.....	10	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,926.07	1,926.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,696	130,195.66	1,502.93	9,568.07	220,962.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,566.63
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,566.63

SPOKANE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction.....	36	2,199.05	.....	.....	\$2,748.85
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	120	14,669.41	.....	.....	36,673.59
Sales of mineral lands.....	2	100.56	.....	.....	305.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	49	239.43	.....	.....	482.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	161	[22,874.62]	.....	.....	51,763.84
Total cash sales.....	368	17,208.45	.....	.....	91,974.17

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries.....	724	100,966.26	\$6,220.35	\$6,620.00	\$12,840.35
Final homestead entries.....	290	[41,777.33]	2,779.32	.....	2,779.32
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	5	[723.18]	.....	20.00	20.00
Original homestead entries (Colville Indian Reservation).....	125	17,050.26	639.87	1,125.00	1,764.87
Final homestead entries (Colville Indian Reservation).....	10	[745.68]	28.31	.....	28.31
State selections.....	177	28,176.43	.....	354.00	354.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	12	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	174	.....	.....	1,740.00	1,740.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.....	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	78.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654.20	1,654.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,889	163,401.40	9,667.85	11,737.20	113,379.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,624.72
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,624.72
Cash sales, Colville Indian Reservation lands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber and stone.....	54	7,695.57	.....	.....	19,238.95
Mineral.....	12	503.75	.....	.....	2,517.50
Commuted homesteads.....	20	[2,592.53]	.....	.....	3,469.42
Excesses on homestead entries, etc.....	3	26.78	.....	.....	40.18
Additional payments.....	2	[5.92]	.....	.....	8.88
First and second payments.....	[5]	[271.04]	.....	.....	206.56
Total.....	91	{ [2,869.49] 8,226.10 }	.....	.....	25,481.49

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction.....	3	160.00	.....	.....	\$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	308	41,748.98	.....	.....	104,369.98
Sale of coal lands.....	1	160.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.....	40	208.45	.....	.....	315.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	27	[3,783.96]	.....	.....	5,214.20
Total cash sales.....	379	42,277.43	.....	.....	111,699.57
Original homestead entries.....	379	54,177.14	\$2,545.06	\$3,535.00	6,080.06
Final homestead entries.....	69	[9,837.64]	472.05	.....	472.05
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	56	8,689.59	.....	112.00	112.00
State selections.....	57	9,067.20	.....	114.00	114.00
Indian allotments.....	4	493.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	308	.....	.....	3,080.00	3,080.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	18	.....	.....	54.00	54.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	23.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	789.19	789.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,271	114,704.36	3,017.11	7,710.19	122,426.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,287.36
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,356.36

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	37	2,107.07	.....	.....	\$3,425.85
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	7	680.00	.....	.....	1,700.00
Under act Mar. 3, 1887, section 5.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	48	268.12	.....	.....	492.24
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	57	9,998.90	.....	.....	2,499.75
Final entry under the desert-land act.....	1	[69.39]	.....	.....	69.39
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	189	[27,597.19]	.....	.....	55,830.27
Total cash sales.....	341	13,134.09	.....	.....	64,417.50
Original homestead entries.....	642	94,780.75	\$5,854.10	\$6,080.00	11,934.10
Final homestead entries.....	172	[25,210.70]	1,491.97	.....	1,491.97
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[237.75]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1	40.00	.....	2.00	2.00
State selections.....	72	11,209.18	.....	144.00	144.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	69.00	69.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,269.08	1,269.08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,240	119,164.02	7,346.07	7,651.08	79,414.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,447.09
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,513.79

WATERVILLE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction.....	11	445.33	.....	.....	\$648.66
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	142	19,640.65	.....	.....	49,102.69
Sales of mineral lands.....	6	821.66	.....	.....	4,120.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.....	78	333.39	.....	.....	483.29
Original entries under the desert-land act.....	16	1,992.14	.....	.....	497.81
Final entries under the desert-land act.....	5	[360.23]	.....	.....	360.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	193	[29,126.08]	.....	.....	42,460.67
Total cash sales.....	451	23,233.17	.....	.....	97,673.35
Original homestead entries.....	950	138,788.73	\$6,171.41	\$8,890.00	15,061.41
Final homestead entries.....	146	[19,893.55]	803.05	.....	803.05
Original homestead entries (Colville Indian Reservation).....	86	12,324.73	462.19	795.00	1,257.19
Lands selected under grants to railroads.....	1	40.81	.....	2.00	2.00
State selections.....	19	2,905.82	.....	38.00	38.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands.....	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	147	.....	.....	1,470.00	1,470.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Reservoir declaratory statement.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00	112.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	708.49	708.49
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,815	177,293.26	7,436.65	12,123.49	117,233.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,373.76
Expense of depositing public moneys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.35
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,477.11

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WATERVILLE, WASH.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sion.	Fees.	Amount.
Cash sales, Colville Indian Reservation lands:					
Timber and stone	5	403.28	.....	.....	\$1,008.21
Mineral	1	17.72	.....	.....	90.00
Original desert	2	59.35	.....	.....	14.84
Commuted homesteads	11	[1,720.00]	.....	.....	2,580.00
Excesses on homestead entries	9	46.51	.....	.....	69.81
Total	28	{ [1,720.00 526.86] }	.....	.....	3,762.86

ASHLAND, WIS.

Sales of timber and stone lands	54	4,003.79	.....	.....	\$10,009.19
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	17	125.70	.....	.....	301.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	19	[1,583.70]	.....	.....	3,559.28
Total cash sales	90	4,129.49	.....	.....	13,870.18
Original homestead entries	326	41,105.68	\$2,004.30	\$2,815.00	4,819.30
Final homestead entries	83	[9,052.13]	430.08	.....	430.08
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	54	.....	.....	540.00	540.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	710.38	710.38
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	556	45,235.17	2,434.38	4,071.38	20,375.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,968.16
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907.36
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,875.52

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Sale of land at public auction	1	40.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	9	560.00	.....	.....	1,400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations ..	14	75.13	.....	.....	115.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	38	[2,874.89]	.....	.....	4,241.00
Total cash sales	62	675.13	.....	.....	5,806.27
Original homestead entries	297	21,421.46	\$821.34	\$1,960.00	2,781.34
Final homestead entries	241	[23,807.95]	902.83	.....	902.83
Lands entered with private land scrip, act June 2, 1858	2	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	9	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	56.00	56.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	578.51	578.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	611	25,176.59	1,724.17	2,684.51	10,214.95
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,564.79
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213.92
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,778.71

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WAUSAU, WIS.

Class of entry.	Num-ber.	Acres.	Commis-sion.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	3	120.00			\$155.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	47	3,410.96			8,526.91
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations..	7	55.17			79.37
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	75	[5,248.21]			7,210.35
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant.....	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales.....	133	3,586.13			16,171.63
Original homestead entries.....	231	15,832.09	\$449.38	\$1,410.00	1,859.38
Final homestead entries.....	219	[20,919.64]	575.89		575.89
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	2	120.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	47			470.00	470.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				33.00	33.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,108.80	1,108.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	632	19,538.22	1,025.27	3,021.80	20,218.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					3,960.42
Incidental expenses.....					1,181.02
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					4.60
Total.....					5,146.04

BUFFALO, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction.....	7	400.00			\$500.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	65	6,384.07			15,960.18
Sales of coal lands.....	16	1,922.36			38,447.26
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations..	13	54.91			68.66
Original entries under the desert-land act..	115	18,272.52			4,568.17
Final entries under the desert-land act....	59	[8,440.39]			8,440.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	41	[6,028.56]			7,535.71
Total cash sales.....	316	27,033.86			75,520.31
Original homestead entries.....	215	30,403.47	\$1,140.13	\$1,975.00	3,115.13
Final homestead entries.....	84	[10,794.37]	404.81		404.81
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
State selections.....	160	25,169.62		320.00	320.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	413			1,239.00	1,239.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	65			650.00	650.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	12			36.00	36.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.....				33.00	33.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				607.78	607.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,271	82,606.95	1,544.94	4,880.78	81,946.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					1,695.92
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					226.50
Total.....					7,922.42

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	362.68	.....	.....	\$453.35
Sales of timber and stone lands	47	5,494.97	.....	.....	13,737.36
Sales of mineral lands	35	2,280.10	.....	.....	9,010.00
Sales of coal lands	2	80.00	.....	.....	800.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations ..	4	608.23	.....	.....	760.29
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations ..	22	101.16	.....	.....	142.15
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	92	14,897.20	.....	.....	3,724.27
Final entries under the desert-land act	65	[8,669.59]	.....	.....	8,669.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	23	[3,364.62]	.....	.....	4,599.85
Total cash sales	294	23,824.34	.....	.....	41,896.86
Original homestead entries	259	36,253.89	\$1,729.86	\$2,380.00	4,109.86
Final homestead entries	113	[14,218.09]	676.68	.....	676.68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws ..	3	[480.00]	.....	12	12.00
State selections	255	40,443.20	.....	510.00	510.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	33	.....	.....	330.00	330.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	115	.....	.....	345.00	345.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	47	.....	.....	470.00	470.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Amount received for cancellation notices ..	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	529.50	529.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,124	100,521.43	2,406.54	4,637.50	48,940.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,856.00
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,856.00

DOUGLAS, WYO.

Sale of land at public auction	1	157.78	.....	.....	\$197.23
Sales of timber and stone lands	53	4,599.67	.....	.....	11,499.15
Sales of abandoned military reservations ..	2	280.00	.....	.....	350.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations ..	10	102.71	.....	.....	128.35
Original entries under the desert-land act ..	76	11,384.16	.....	.....	2,846.14
Final entries under the desert-land act	75	[10,913.32]	.....	.....	10,913.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	46	[7,052.08]	.....	.....	8,815.10
Total cash sales	263	16,524.32	.....	.....	34,749.29
Original homestead entries	208	31,724.78	\$1,190.06	\$2,010.00	3,200.06
Final homestead entries	77	[11,237.66]	422.05	.....	422.05
Final entries under the timber-culture laws ..	2	[230.04]	.....	8.00	8.00
State selections	11	1,757.82	.....	22.00	22.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	18	.....	.....	54.00	54.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	53	.....	.....	530.00	530.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	10	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	558.79	558.79
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	646	50,006.92	1,612.11	3,252.79	39,614.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,549.74
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,542.40
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,092.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

EVANSTON, WYO.

Class of entry,	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction	1	40.13	.....	.....	\$50.16
Sales of timber and stone land	3	440.31	.....	.....	1,100.78
Sale of mineral lands	1	200.00	.....	.....	500.00
Sales of coal lands	35	5,227.20	.....	.....	104,544.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations under acts of Aug. 23, 1894 (28 Stats., 491), and May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283)	12	1,442.56	.....	.....	2,214.27
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations	9	65.96	.....	.....	94.76
Original entries under the desert-land act	72	12,074.38	.....	.....	3,018.65
Final entries under the desert-land act	88	[19,072.91]	.....	.....	19,072.91
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	8	[1,193.16]	.....	.....	1,791.45
Total cash sales	229	19,490.54	.....	.....	132,386.98
Original homestead entries	109	15,294.73	\$675.26	\$1,005.00	1,680.26
Final homestead entries	88	[12,658.87]	664.09	.....	664.09
State selections	141	22,445.18	.....	282.00	282.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	121	.....	.....	363.00	363.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	273.74	273.74
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	695	57,230.45	1,339.35	1,993.74	135,720.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,903.83
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278.91
Expense of depositing public moneys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.85
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,236.59

LANDER, WYO.

Sale of land at public auction	1	80.00	.....	.....	\$124.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	559.61	.....	.....	1,399.07
Sale of mineral lands	1	6.79	.....	.....	35.00
Sale of coal lands	1	78.72	.....	.....	787.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture, and other entries and locations	20	91.12	.....	.....	113.93
Original entries under the desert-land act	107	15,710.60	.....	.....	3,927.64
Final entries under the desert-land act	35	[5,080.53]	.....	.....	5,080.53
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	8	[1,280.00]	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales	178	16,526.84	.....	.....	13,067.37
Original homestead entries	192	27,463.13	\$1,029.93	\$1,765.00	2,794.93
Final homestead entries	69	[8,818.36]	330.79	.....	330.79
State selections	10	1,480.00	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	38	.....	.....	114.00	114.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Reservoir declaratory statement	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices .....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing .....	.....	.....	.....	239.10	239.10
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	495	45,469.97	1,360.72	2,215.10	16,643.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,072.10
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313.28
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,385.38

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SUNDANCE, WYO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction.....	7	320.00			\$442.00
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	68	8,866.74			22,166.94
Sale of mineral lands.....	1	159.37			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	28	92.31			115.46
Original entries under the desert-land act.	62	10,865.14			2,716.31
Final entries under the desert-land act....	10	[1,759.35]			1,759.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	38	[6,069.95]			7,587.83
Total cash sales.....	214	20,303.56			35,187.89
Original homestead entries.....	289	44,292.72	\$1,662.60	\$2,790.00	4,452.60
Final homestead entries.....	105	[15,678.69]	589.51		589.51
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
State selections.....	11	1,760.24		22.00	22.00
Application to purchase mineral lands....	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	395			1,185.00	1,185.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	67			670.00	670.00
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for cancellation notices..				9.00	9.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements.....	12			36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				478.06	478.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,102	66,356.52	2,252.11	5,226.06	42,666.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....					6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....					1,537.09
Expense of depositing public moneys.....					153.55
Total.....					7,690.64

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Excess payment on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations..	1	4.90			\$6.12
Homestead entry commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.....	1	[40.00]			50.00
Total cash sales.....	2	4.90			56.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2	4.90			56.12

Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904; also the net revenue arising therefrom, after deducting the amounts earned and paid to registers and receivers as compensation for services rendered during same period.

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from disposal of public land.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Alabama:						
Huntsville	\$5,277.00		\$3,761.82			
Montgomery	7,629.61	\$12,906.61	4,521.96	\$8,283.78		\$4,622.83
Alaska:						
Juneau	364.42	364.42	3,379.23	3,379.23	\$3,014.81	
Arizona:						
Prescott	4,488.52		5,226.44			
Tucson	7,826.36	12,314.88	6,000.00	11,226.44		1,088.44
Arkansas:						
Camden	16,569.35		6,000.00			
Dardanelle	9,179.61		4,543.30			
Harrison	21,415.62		6,000.00			
Little Rock	8,426.72	55,591.30	4,812.74	21,356.04		34,235.26
California:						
Eureka	9,213.72		6,000.00			
Independence	1,148.45		1,976.78			
Los Angeles	10,676.95		6,000.00			
Marysville	2,066.45		2,524.01			
Redding	8,911.16		6,000.00			
Sacramento	4,636.86		4,836.40			
San Francisco	10,922.95		6,000.00			
Stockton	4,829.25		4,299.86			
Susanville	4,382.43		5,123.69			
Visalia	3,834.79	60,623.01	3,639.40	46,400.14		14,222.87
Colorado:						
Akron	4,064.57		3,302.78			
Del Norte	1,823.27		2,271.40			
Denver	16,969.35		6,000.00			
Durango	6,214.87		6,000.00			
Glenwood	11,130.94		6,000.00			
Gunnison	1,847.25		2,676.60			
Hugo	12,382.40		6,000.00			
Lamar	5,641.92		5,362.66			
Leadville	1,673.60		2,901.85			
Montrose	6,040.99		5,534.56			
Pueblo	14,829.88		6,000.00			
Sterling	3,027.02	85,646.06	2,718.58	54,768.43		30,877.63
Florida:						
Gainesville	25,471.40	25,471.40	6,000.00	6,000.00		19,471.40
Idaho:						
Blackfoot	9,575.64		6,000.00			
Boise	19,511.72		6,000.00			
Coeur d'Alene	15,839.00		6,000.00			
Hailey	6,167.54		3,963.22			
Lewiston	19,589.15	70,683.05	6,000.00	27,963.22		42,719.83
Iowa:						
Des Moines	1,032.62	1,032.62	2,019.00	2,019.00	986.38	
Kansas:						
Colby	4,677.79		3,695.02			
Dodge City	13,793.34		6,000.00			
Topeka	477.83		1,346.10			
Wakeeney	10,008.17	28,957.13	5,480.22	16,521.34		12,435.79
Louisiana:						
Natchitoches	6,040.75		5,323.69			
New Orleans	8,151.16	14,191.91	6,000.00	11,323.69		2,868.22
Michigan:						
Marquette	7,556.42	7,556.42	6,000.00	6,000.00		1,556.42
Minnesota:						
Cass Lake	11,938.97		6,000.00			
Crookston	32,749.98		6,000.00			
Duluth	35,305.58		6,000.00			
St. Cloud	6,070.73	86,065.25	4,774.98	22,774.98		63,290.28
Mississippi:						
Jackson	10,642.74	10,642.74	5,848.53	5,848.53		4,794.21

Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices, etc.—Continued.

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from disposal of public land.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Missouri:						
Boonville	\$3,138.25		\$2,575.22			
Ironton	2,957.28		2,518.02			
Springfield	7,554.55	\$13,650.08	4,860.58	\$9,953.82		\$3,696.26
Montana:						
Bozeman	14,251.09		6,000.00			
Great Falls	15,627.04		6,000.00			
Helena	6,132.87		6,000.00			
Kalispell	5,469.68		6,000.00			
Lewistown	7,950.17		6,000.00			
Miles City	9,728.52		6,000.00			
Missoula	6,449.01	65,608.38	6,000.00	42,000.00		23,608.38
Nebraska:						
Alliance	13,058.95		5,991.18			
Broken Bow	11,926.97		5,382.74			
Lincoln	759.73		1,453.25			
McCook	4,621.85		2,998.74			
North Platte	10,248.51		5,550.32			
O'Neill	11,961.13		6,000.00			
Sidney	9,801.36		4,357.09			
Valentine	12,396.56	74,275.06	6,000.00	37,733.32		36,541.74
Nevada:						
Carson City	5,924.25	5,924.25	5,664.26	5,664.26		259.99
New Mexico:						
Clayton	13,177.26		6,000.00			
Las Cruces	4,666.39		3,556.82			
Roswell	15,710.34		6,000.00			
Santa Fe	8,641.32	42,195.31	6,000.00	21,556.82		20,638.49
North Dakota:						
Bismarck	77,732.81		6,000.00			
Devils Lake	25,119.16		6,000.00			
Fargo	6,504.09		6,000.00			
Grand Forks	4,145.17		4,897.76			
Minot	75,960.95	189,462.18	6,000.00	28,897.76		160,564.42
Oklahoma:						
Alva	9,096.36		6,000.00			
Elreno	12,753.90		6,000.00			
Guthrie	3,557.66		4,152.16			
Kingfisher	18,292.04		6,000.00			
Lawton	7,059.13		6,000.00			
Mangum	18,392.56		6,000.00			
Oklahoma	850.91		1,543.53			
Woodward	88,832.42	158,834.98	6,000.00	41,695.69		117,139.29
Oregon:						
Burns	3,843.85		3,363.32			
La Grande	18,633.67		6,000.00			
Lakeview	10,330.77		6,000.00			
Oregon City	11,200.47		6,000.00			
Roseburg	29,838.60		6,000.00			
The Dalles	21,398.39	95,245.75	6,000.00	33,363.32		61,882.43
South Dakota:						
Aberdeen	5,579.62		4,381.66			
Chamberlain	34,256.39		6,000.00			
Huron	5,039.43		4,334.81			
Mitchell	1,812.31		2,433.48			
Pierre	21,858.98		6,000.00			
Rapid City	12,448.83		6,000.00			
Watertown	4,658.46	85,654.02	4,803.48	33,953.43		51,700.59
Utah:						
Salt Lake City	6,447.82	6,447.82	6,000.00	6,000.00		447.82
Washington:						
North Yakima	10,569.04		6,000.00			
Olympia	4,633.32		5,976.36			
Seattle	11,071.00		6,000.00			
Spokane	21,405.05		6,000.00			
Vancouver	10,727.30		6,000.00			
Walla Walla	14,997.15		6,000.00			
Waterville	19,560.14	92,963.00	6,000.00	41,976.36		50,986.64

Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices, etc.—Continued.

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from disposal of public land.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Wisconsin:						
Ashland	\$6,505.76		\$4,968.16			
Eau Claire	4,408.68		3,564.79			
Wausau	4,047.07	\$14,961.51	3,960.42	\$12,493.37		\$2,468.14
Wyoming:						
Buffalo	6,425.72		6,000.00			
Cheyenne	7,044.04		6,000.00			
Douglas	4,864.90		4,549.74			
Evanston	3,333.09		5,903.83			
Lander	3,575.82		3,072.10			
Sundance	7,478.17		6,000.00			
		32,721.74		31,525.67		1,196.07
		1,349,990.89		590,678.64	\$4,001.19	763,313.44
Deduct amount of deficit						4,001.19
Total net revenue to the United States						759,312.25

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the areas, and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arkansas				1	40.00	\$50.00			
California				86	5,279.88	7,352.91	1	160.00	\$200.00
Colorado				59	3,268.05	4,609.97			
Florida	2	159.95	\$199.94	3	160.08	210.50			
Idaho				19	636.63	915.04			
Kansas				60	3,593.01	4,711.29	1	[160.00]	
Louisiana	1	109.76	137.20						
Michigan	1	36.70	45.88						
Minnesota	2	56.55	70.69	3	93.74	117.18			
Mississippi	1	[80.00]	100.00						
Missouri	288	21,933.87	27,694.97						
Montana				128	8,653.38	12,483.88	56	7,463.20	9,529.02
Nebraska				92	5,775.33	7,839.41			
New Mexico				3	165.95	207.44	1	160.00	200.00
North Dakota				243	14,152.84	26,421.96			
Oklahoma				1	40.00	50.00			
Oregon				129	8,878.35	13,450.37	11	1,583.45	1,980.44
South Dakota				175	11,192.85	15,341.79	1	160.00	200.00
Washington	1	11.29	45.16	93	5,153.10	7,464.72	1	148.60	371.50
Wisconsin				4	160.00	205.00			
Wyoming				21	1,360.59	1,766.74			
Total	296	22,308.12	28,293.84	1,120	68,603.78	103,198.20	72	9,675.25	12,480.96

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	2	239.26	\$598.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,129.61	\$5,197.50	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	127	10,174.91	44,292.50	32	5,074.27	\$1,268.56
Arkansas	132	12,707.05	31,767.71	125	14,442.78	36,240.00	.....	.....	.....
California	914	137,920.04	344,819.52	168	11,960.36	42,429.70	552	96,126.08	24,031.67
Colorado	338	43,613.23	109,033.23	690	15,365.42	67,913.77	412	70,740.42	17,685.49
Florida	26	2,613.42	6,533.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1,022	140,971.69	352,879.28	82	4,601.60	18,820.00	469	69,151.86	17,288.41
Louisiana	100	11,454.04	28,637.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	167	12,273.19	30,683.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	1,440	195,953.27	489,890.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	338	43,874.46	109,696.15	163	6,888.71	27,038.54	1,425	256,429.71	64,078.74
Nebraska	1	97.20	243.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	3	240.00	600.00	61	2,581.87	12,952.50	11	2,360.94	560.25
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	29	968.60	4,557.50	406	72,833.37	18,208.36
North Dakota	4	520.00	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	62	9,085.35	2,271.34
Oregon	3,260	489,734.24	1,224,337.05	29	1,711.65	6,424.75	193	29,226.65	7,306.72
South Dakota	12	1,168.35	2,920.88	102	7,215.85	36,042.50	154	29,900.55	7,475.19
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	150	6,575.42	32,757.50	23	2,297.91	574.48
Washington	1,325	178,561.74	446,403.56	24	1,919.51	9,453.10	170	27,300.22	6,825.10
Wisconsin	110	7,974.75	19,936.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	241	26,345.37	65,863.48	38	2,646.26	9,945.00	524	83,204.00	20,801.18
Total ...	9,435	1,306,261.30	3,266,142.96	1,804	88,182.55	354,064.86	4,433	753,731.33	188,405.49

State or Territory.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R.S.			Timber - culture entries commuted under act of March 3, 1891.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	134	[13,677.80]	\$17,097.48	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	14	[2,271.67]	\$2,271.67	59	[8,820.02]	11,275.04	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	200	[22,864.25]	28,580.73	.....	.....	.....
California	68	[12,358.75]	12,358.76	122	[16,545.89]	21,582.40	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	75	[13,290.13]	13,290.11	153	[21,637.06]	27,346.33	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	145	[17,914.89]	22,393.47	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	190	[26,100.25]	26,108.27	249	[32,367.90]	46,947.09	.....	.....	.....
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	1	[40.00]	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	70	[8,775.23]	11,519.05	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	245	[26,439.64]	43,769.78	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	71	[7,730.63]	9,663.30	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	579	[75,672.75]	97,621.71	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	160	[14,365.60]	18,054.52	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	3	[163.00]	203.75	.....	.....	.....
Montana	779	[140,987.01]	140,987.01	360	[52,918.73]	72,684.41	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	330	[35,944.71]	57,043.93	1	[160.00]	\$200.00
Nevada	1	[320.00]	320.00	5	[798.70]	998.40	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	39	[7,432.68]	7,432.68	131	[19,640.42]	24,540.52	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	3	[441.04]	441.04	5,214	[775,293.60]	998,644.86	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	4,336	[632,542.69]	786,629.05	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	62	[8,805.52]	8,805.52	415	[62,164.37]	80,226.18	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	4	[800.00]	800.00	1,065	[151,940.65]	129,927.66	.....	.....	.....
Utah	8	[940.61]	941.29	3	[292.56]	365.70	.....	.....	.....
Washington	11	[1,229.68]	1,229.68	746	[108,939.18]	193,553.68	1	[160.00]	200.00
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	132	[9,706.80]	15,010.63	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	332	[53,936.09]	53,936.09	164	[24,988.37]	31,929.94	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,586	[268,913.43]	268,922.12	15,092	[2,142,185.44]	2,747,659.61	2	[320.00]	400.00

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town sites.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	183	226.10	\$283.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	1	.05	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	46	146.91	199.89	.....	.....	.....	1	78.55	\$98.20
Arkansas	399	2,037.95	2,549.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	282	1,408.66	2,190.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	218	691.15	977.16	97	18,415.13	\$196,551.30	.....	.....	.....
Florida	660	552.58	692.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	227	1,092.06	1,547.70	.....	.....	.....	1	60.00	225.00
Illinois	1	4.90	6.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	2	21.66	54.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	84	161.10	266.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	225	587.43	902.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	13	70.68	88.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	426	3,007.53	3,815.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	204	733.75	1,130.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	28	144.57	191.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	204	969.71	1,473.36	12	1,040.21	18,404.20	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	309	1,225.74	1,646.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	13	30.88	44.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	183	575.56	723.24	7	560.00	8,800.00	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	701	2,676.20	4,144.09	12	463.80	9,276.00	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	280	524.20	644.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	409	2,158.85	3,189.95	1	160.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	146	765.92	721.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	9	65.15	81.44	6	720.00	14,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Washington	274	1,366.41	2,447.93	1	160.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	38	256.00	496.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	102	508.17	663.31	54	7,308.28	144,578.40	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,667	22,009.87	31,172.28	190	28,827.42	395,209.90	2	138.55	323.20

State or Territory.	Receipts from sales of abandoned military reservations.			Cash substitution.			Supplemental payments.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	2	[239.37]	\$299.23	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3	[462.76]	\$771.76	1	[160.00]	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.30	\$0.38
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25
Florida	11	[1,475.89]	1,022.09	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2.66
Idaho	49	[5,297.77]	3,233.87	.....	.....	.....	1	.71	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	6	[720.00]	800.00	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	[160.00]	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1	[155.50]	194.45	3	[390.36]	449.10	3	{ [178.14]	25.89
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	2	[331.76]	414.70	.....	.78 }	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	1	[160.00]	200.00	1	.....	1.00
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	1	[120.00]	150.00	1	.....	1.00
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	2	[280.00]	350.00	.....	.....	.....
Montana	[9]	[1,000.00]	558.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	32	[4,462.59]	9,259.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	2	[1,305.65]	2,184.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2.00
South Dakota	33	[4,644.65]	5,994.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	183.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	1	[160.00]	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	18	2,330.79	3,324.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	149	{ [18,804.81] 2,330.79 }	26,726.82	20	[2,721.49]	3,263.03	8	{ [178.14] 1.79 }	{ 34.18

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Sales of land under act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 814).			Sales of land under act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409).			Sales of land under act of Aug. 31, 1852 (10 Stats., 143).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	1	[80.04]	\$109.05	8	216.90	\$542.26	.....	.....	.....
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	4	[637.15]	350.25	.....	.....	.....	5	360.35	\$450.44
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	[717.19]	459.30	8	216.90	542.26	5	360.35	450.44

State or Territory.	Sales of land under act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 910).			Sales of land under act of Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stats., 502).			Sales of land under act of Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 556).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	1	20.14	\$25.18	.....	.....	.....	7	3,074.16	\$2,797.00
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	1	51.55	\$64.45	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160.49	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80.00	200.00
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	[79.20]	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50.00	200.00
Total	1	20.14	25.18	1	51.55	64.45	13	{ [79.20] 3,394.65 }	3,197.00

State or Territory.	Sales of land under act of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stats., 6).			Sales of land under act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stats., 294).			Sales of land under act of May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Iowa	1	160.00	\$215.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	3	120.00	\$150.00	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	720.00	\$1,440.00
Total	1	160.00	215.22	3	120.00	150.00	1	720.00	1,440.00

State or Territory.	Competitive bids.			Interest payments.			Sales and payments on land under act of Jan. 18, 1897 (29 Stats., 490).		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Michigan	3	.....	\$185.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	.....	.....	72.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,535.71	13	{ [11,116.93] 184.00 }	\$4,010.58
Oregon .....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota ..	.....	.....	61.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	.....	329.25	.....	.....	8,535.71	13	{ [11,116.93] 184.00 }	4,010.58

State or Territory.	Sales of land under act of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stats., 840).			Sales of land under act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 36; L. D., 31-225).			Sales of town lots.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
South Dakota ..	1	40.00	\$50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	1	6.39	\$16.00	3	Port Angeles.	\$120.00
Total	1	40.00	50.00	1	6.39	16.00	3	Port Angeles.	120.00

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory	Total cash sales, 1904.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....	322	465.36	\$18,387.47
Alaska.....	25	1,346.56	5,739.82
Arizona.....	282	15,474.64	60,177.62
Arkansas.....	863	29,588.13	99,837.88
California.....	2,201	255,949.32	457,787.34
Colorado.....	2,043	152,145.25	437,472.19
Florida.....	848	3,486.03	31,053.39
Idaho.....	2,309	216,514.55	467,967.32
Illinois.....	2	4.90	56.12
Iowa.....	9	181.66	1,069.38
Kansas.....	216	3,754.11	16,697.18
Louisiana.....	582	12,432.50	74,267.02
Michigan.....	257	12,380.57	41,080.27
Minnesota.....	2,454	199,191.09	591,915.96
Mississippi.....	371	733.75	19,785.81
Missouri.....	321	22,078.44	28,439.97
Montana.....	3,465	325,319.38	456,934.31
Nebraska.....	768	7,818.27	77,672.74
Nevada.....	94	5,213.69	15,506.08
New Mexico.....	799	75,263.48	64,669.74
North Dakota.....	6,241	26,898.19	1,044,756.18
Oklahoma.....	4,631	748.20	799,871.64
Oregon.....	4,509	533,453.19	1,347,330.98
South Dakota.....	1,693	50,443.52	199,535.61
Utah.....	199	9,658.48	49,303.61
Washington.....	2,652	214,707.26	669,930.43
Wisconsin.....	285	8,390.75	35,848.08
Wyoming.....	1,494	123,703.46	332,808.70
Total.....	39,935	2,307,344.73	7,445,902.84

State or Territory.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Commis-sions.	Fees.	Total fees and commis-sions.	En-tries.	Acres.	Commis-sions.
Alabama.....	1,006	93,013.66	\$2,315.76	\$7,005.00	\$9,320.76	749	[76,470.72]	\$1,912.93
Alaska.....	20	424.09	16.56	100.00	116.56	20	[421.09]	16.61
Arizona.....	452	62,032.88	2,428.55	4,060.00	6,488.55	130	[18,092.15]	788.60
Arkansas.....	4,197	467,944.43	11,786.88	32,840.00	44,626.88	1,573	[186,747.22]	4,716.06
California.....	1,829	266,317.64	11,570.84	17,245.00	28,815.84	777	[112,639.07]	5,019.55
Colorado.....	2,825	420,035.01	17,615.66	26,820.00	44,435.66	739	[106,678.69]	4,446.21
Florida.....	1,913	247,451.72	6,191.37	16,485.00	22,676.37	464	[53,556.94]	1,339.87
Idaho.....	3,128	420,774.98	17,512.31	27,475.00	44,987.31	1,121	[160,319.10]	6,773.61
Iowa.....	5	377.03	12.67	35.00	47.67	7	[409.97]	20.56
Kansas.....	1,678	252,680.48	8,011.53	16,060.00	24,071.53	300	[43,182.04]	1,542.03
Louisiana.....	940	76,559.87	2,321.26	6,245.00	8,566.26	528	[53,132.82]	1,575.85
Michigan.....	353	34,132.80	838.52	2,545.00	3,383.52	146	[16,024.82]	400.61
Minnesota.....	4,908	608,831.12	15,882.05	41,750.00	57,632.05	1,775	[197,308.68]	5,693.64
Mississippi.....	827	68,517.19	1,750.02	5,515.00	7,265.02	796	[78,238.08]	2,017.57
Missouri.....	1,059	95,202.74	2,529.56	7,265.00	9,794.56	799	[78,727.05]	2,123.17
Montana.....	2,492	362,882.38	18,572.31	23,393.00	41,965.31	974	[141,978.71]	7,388.54
Nebraska.....	4,726	1,310,712.56	19,260.74	45,785.00	65,045.74	818	[120,783.14]	3,431.04
Nevada.....	162	24,589.13	1,303.35	1,570.00	2,873.35	2	[316.61]	15.00
New Mexico.....	2,215	339,180.77	12,861.64	21,450.00	34,311.64	529	[79,850.10]	3,006.61
North Dakota.....	11,007	1,622,476.41	52,577.56	104,030.00	156,607.56	3,717	[546,242.38]	16,777.47
Oklahoma.....	9,949	1,393,159.86	34,844.72	89,390.00	124,234.72	4,102	[626,600.61]	15,665.50
Oregon.....	3,040	442,508.62	18,800.23	28,475.00	47,275.23	744	[109,637.60]	4,644.60
South Dakota.....	5,131	772,570.29	19,493.17	48,920.00	68,413.17	1,081	[161,155.61]	4,854.72
Utah.....	89	13,408.85	528.31	860.00	1,388.31	146	[21,540.71]	863.43
Washington.....	3,553	508,689.51	27,677.80	33,015.00	60,692.80	816	[115,474.08]	6,674.42
Wisconsin.....	854	81,359.23	3,275.02	6,185.00	9,460.02	543	[53,779.72]	1,908.80
Wyoming.....	1,272	185,432.72	7,427.84	11,925.00	19,352.84	536	[73,406.04]	3,087.93
Total.....	69,175	10,171,265.97	317,406.23	626,443.00	943,849.23	23,932	[3,232,716.75]	106,701.93

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Final timber-culture entries.			Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama				14	1,279.99	\$32.00			
Arkansas				113	13,038.48	326.00	6	960.00	\$24.00
California	4	[531.42]	\$16.00						
Colorado	107	[17,024.37]	428.00						
Florida				1	160.00	4.00			
Idaho	3	[400.00]	12.00						
Kansas	170	[27,047.40]	680.00						
Louisiana				48	4,261.73	107.00			
Michigan				5	675.75	17.00			
Minnesota	5	[360.00]	16.00	4	520.00	13.00			
Mississippi				108	12,108.49	303.50			
Montana	7	[852.00]	28.00	1	120.00	3.00			
Nebraska	76	[11,894.46]	304.00						
North Dakota	35	[5,085.55]	140.00						
Oregon	3	[480.00]	12.00						
South Dakota	29	[4,493.88]	116.00						
Utah	1	[160.00]	4.00						
Washington	7	[960.93]	28.00						
Wyoming	9	[1,350.04]	36.00						
Total	456	[70,640.05]	1,820.00	294	32,164.44	805.50	6	960.00	24.00

State or Territory.	Lands entered with private land scrip.			State selections.			Railroad selections.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona				2	320.00	\$4.00	977	156,217.54	\$1,954.00
Arkansas	96	4,467.30					7	891.97	14.00
California				664	89,703.23	1,328.00	2,180	347,258.62	4,360.00
Colorado				363	57,509.88	726.00	6,258	1,000,215.15	12,516.00
Florida				19	1,814.78	38.00			
Idaho				1,082	170,865.71	1,952.00	304	47,268.72	608.00
Kansas							8	1,194.51	16.00
Louisiana	34	1,472.28		5	598.34	10			
Michigan	1	80.00							
Minnesota	18	818.15		594	93,805.43	1,186.00	13	625.53	26.00
Mississippi	21	842.27							
Montana				102	15,930.75	204.00	2,189	348,742.12	4,378.00
Nevada							1,168	186,665.24	2,336.00
New Mexico				823	186,428.75	1,646.00			
North Dakota				37	5,703.30	74.00	901	143,474.05	1,802.00
Oregon				388	61,560.90	776.00	307	48,615.07	614.00
South Dakota				2	25.04	2			
Utah				618	109,698.54	1,236.00	1	16.76	2.00
Washington				982	155,377.68	1,964.00	458	72,399.68	916.00
Wisconsin	4	200.00							
Wyoming				588	93,056.06	1,176.00			
Total	174	7,880.00	6,269	1,042,398.39	12,322.00	14,771	2,353,584.96	29,542.00	

State or Territory.	Wagon-road selections.			Indian allotments.			Swamp lands patented.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arkansas								74.22	
California				16	2,143.62			24,840.88	
Florida								33,183.10	
Idaho				4	330.77				
Iowa								393.70	
Michigan				4	240.00			30.95	
Minnesota								194,172.42	
Missouri								23.38	
Oregon	488	77,709.10	\$976.00					6,488.58	
Washington				43	1,895.80				
Total	488	77,709.10	976.00	67	4,610.19			259,207.23	

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Lands entered with Val-entire scrip.			Commissions on commuted homesteads (Indian lands).			Land entered with Dodge scrip.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona	1	40.00	\$1.00						
California	1	40.00	1.00						
Colorado						\$30.60			
Idaho						415.06			
Michigan							1	40.00	\$1.00
Minnesota						763.27			
Montana						551.07			
Nebraska						95.16			
North Dakota						23.41			
Oklahoma						3,706.90			
Oregon						9.60			
South Dakota						1,220.31			
Total	2	80.00	2.00			6,815.38	1	40.00	1.00

State or Territory.	Red Lake and Pembina scrip locations.			Sioux half-breed scrip.			Small holdings.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En-tries.	Acres.	Fees.
Minnesota	2	480.00		3	200.00				
New Mexico				1	40.00		8	447.93	
South Dakota				1	160.00				
Total	2	480.00		5	400.00		8	447.93	

State or Territory.	Lands entered under dona-tion act.			Total miscellaneous entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama				1,769	94,293.65	\$11,265.69
Alaska				40	424.09	133.17
Arizona				1,562	218,610.42	9,236.15
Arkansas				5,992	487,376.40	49,706.94
California				5,471	730,303.99	39,540.39
Colorado				10,292	1,477,760.04	62,582.47
Florida				2,397	282,609.60	24,058.24
Idaho				5,642	639,240.18	54,747.98
Iowa				12	770.73	68.23
Kansas				2,156	253,874.99	26,309.56
Louisiana				1,555	82,892.22	10,259.11
Michigan				510	35,199.50	3,802.13
Minnesota				7,322	899,452.65	65,329.96
Mississippi				1,752	81,467.95	9,680.09
Missouri				1,858	95,226.12	11,917.73
Montana				5,765	727,675.25	54,517.92
Nebraska				5,620	1,310,712.56	68,875.94
Nevada				1,332	211,254.37	5,227.35
New Mexico				3,576	526,097.45	38,964.25
North Dakota				15,697	1,771,653.76	175,424.44
Oklahoma				13,596	1,393,159.86	143,607.12
Oregon	1	320.00	\$10.00	4,971	637,202.27	54,317.43
South Dakota				6,244	772,755.33	74,606.20
Utah				855	123,124.15	3,493.74
Washington				5,859	738,362.67	70,275.22
Wisconsin				1,401	81,559.23	11,368.82
Wyoming				2,405	278,488.78	23,652.77
Total	1	320.00	10.00	115,651	13,951,548.21	1,102,869.04

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.		Reservoir filings.		Valentine scrip filings.	
	Num-ber.	Fees.	Num-ber.	Fees.	Num-ber.	Fees.	Num-ber.	Fees.	Num-ber.	Fees.
Alabama.....			1	\$2.00						
Arizona.....	1	\$3.00	1	3.00			2	\$6.00	2	\$2.00
Arkansas.....			5	10.00	3	\$6.00				
California.....			4	12.00	6	18.00	1	3.00		
Colorado.....	200	600.00	8	24.00	1,058	3,174.00	40	120.00		
Florida.....			1	2.00						
Idaho.....			4	12.00	14	42.00	2	6.00		
Kansas.....	32	64.00	25	50.00			9	18.00		
Minnesota.....			13	26.00						
Mississippi.....			1	2.00						
Missouri.....			6	12.00						
Montana.....	59	177.00	12	36.00	129	387.00	6	18.00		
Nebraska.....			185	370.00			11	22.00		
Nevada.....					2	6.00				
New Mexico.....			53	159.00	193	579.00	2	6.00	1	1.00
North Dakota.....			47	94.00	186	372.00	473	946.00		
Oklahoma.....			497	994.00						
Oregon.....	2	6.00	5	15.00	56	168.00	2	6.00		
South Dakota.....	2	4.00	200	400.00	2	4.00	725	1,450.00		
Utah.....					192	576.00				
Washington.....	1	3.00	9	27.00	44	132.00	1	3.00		
Wisconsin.....			3	6.00						
Wyoming.....			17	51.00	1,100	3,300.00	29	87.00		
Total.....	297	857.00	1,097	2,307.00	2,985	8,764.00	1,303	2,691.00	3	3.00

State or Territory.	Mineral appli-cations.		Mineral pro-tests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Cancellat-ion fees.	Fees re-ceived for reducing testi-mony to writing.
	Num-ber.	Fees.	Num-ber.	Fees.	Num-ber.	Fees.	Amount.	
Alabama.....					2	\$20.00	\$64.00	\$1,554.92
Alaska.....	13	\$130.00	8	\$80.00				21.25
Arizona.....	156	1,560.00	20	200.00			25.00	1,279.73
Arkansas.....	87	870.00	1	10.00	131	1,310.00	85.00	3,593.36
California.....	169	1,690.00	12	120.00	910	9,100.00	43.00	10,096.62
Colorado.....	662	6,620.00	92	920.00	414	4,140.00	340.00	7,125.59
Florida.....					26	260.00	22.00	1,129.16
Idaho.....	71	710.00	2	20.00	1,020	10,200.00	61.00	4,881.07
Iowa.....								964.39
Kansas.....							111.00	2,404.57
Louisiana.....					100	1,000.00	122.00	2,810.80
Michigan.....					167	1,670.00	30.00	2,054.29
Minnesota.....					1,439	14,390.00	422.00	5,897.30
Mississippi.....							21.00	1,039.65
Missouri.....							79.00	1,641.35
Montana.....	175	1,750.00	17	170.00	337	3,370.00	174.00	5,008.46
Nebraska.....					1	10.00	270.00	4,727.12
Nevada.....	48	480.00	2	20.00	3	30.00		160.90
New Mexico.....	28	280.00	5	50.00			51.00	2,102.06
North Dakota.....					4	40.00	1,280.00	11,305.74
Oklahoma.....							757.00	13,476.86
Oregon.....	40	400.00	7	70.00	3,282	32,820.00	96.00	7,347.32
South Dakota.....	109	1,090.00	23	230.00	12	120.00	447.00	7,302.82
Utah.....	135	1,350.00	33	330.00			8.00	690.08
Washington.....	36	360.00	3	30.00	1,384	13,840.00	332.00	7,960.78
Wisconsin.....					110	1,100.00	89.00	2,397.69
Wyoming.....	44	440.00	4	40.00	240	2,400.00	64.00	2,686.97
Total.....	1,773	17,730.00	229	2,290.00	9,582	95,820.00	4,993.00	111,650.85

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Total miscellaneous filings and fees.		Total amount of fees and commissions from disposal of public lands.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.		
	Number.	Amount.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	3	\$1,640.92	\$12,906.61	2,094	94,759.01	\$31,294.08
Alaska.....	21	231.25	364.42	86	1,770.65	6,104.24
Arizona.....	182	3,078.73	12,314.88	2,026	234,085.06	72,492.50
Arkansas.....	227	5,884.36	55,591.30	7,082	516,964.53	155,492.18
California.....	1,102	21,082.62	60,623.01	8,774	986,253.31	518,410.35
Colorado.....	2,474	23,063.59	85,646.06	14,809	1,629,905.29	523,118.25
Florida.....	27	1,413.16	25,471.40	3,272	286,095.63	56,524.79
Idaho.....	1,114	15,935.07	70,683.05	9,065	855,754.73	538,650.37
Illinois.....				2	4.90	56.12
Iowa.....		964.39	1,032.62	21	952.39	2,102.00
Kansas.....	66	2,647.57	28,957.13	2,438	257,629.10	45,654.31
Louisiana.....	100	3,932.80	14,191.91	2,237	95,324.72	88,458.93
Michigan.....	167	3,754.29	7,556.42	934	47,580.07	48,636.69
Minnesota.....	1,452	20,735.30	86,065.26	11,228	1,098,643.74	677,981.22
Mississippi.....	1	1,062.65	10,642.74	2,124	82,201.70	30,428.55
Missouri.....	6	1,732.35	13,650.08	2,185	117,304.56	42,090.05
Montana.....	735	11,090.46	65,608.38	9,965	1,052,994.63	522,542.69
Nebraska.....	197	5,899.12	74,275.06	6,585	1,318,520.83	151,947.80
Nevada.....	55	696.90	5,924.25	1,481	216,468.06	21,430.33
New Mexico.....	283	3,231.06	42,195.31	4,658	601,360.93	106,865.05
North Dakota.....	710	14,037.74	189,462.18	22,648	1,798,551.95	1,234,218.36
Oklahoma.....	497	15,227.86	158,834.98	18,724	1,393,908.06	958,706.62
Oregon.....	3,394	40,328.32	95,245.75	12,874	1,170,655.46	1,442,576.73
South Dakota.....	1,073	11,047.82	85,654.42	9,010	823,198.85	285,189.63
Utah.....	360	2,954.08	6,447.82	1,414	152,782.63	55,751.43
Washington.....	1,478	22,687.78	92,963.00	9,989	953,069.93	762,893.43
Wisconsin.....	113	3,592.69	14,961.51	1,799	89,949.98	50,809.59
Wyoming.....	1,434	9,068.97	32,721.74	5,333	402,192.24	365,530.44
Total.....	17,271	247,121.85	1,349,990.89	172,857	16,258,892.94	8,795,893.73

Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.

State or Territory.	Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama.....	\$8,283.78	\$3,323.26	\$5.65	\$11,612.69
Alaska.....	3,379.23	815.51		4,194.74
Arizona.....	11,226.44	2,370.94	105.75	13,703.13
Arkansas.....	21,356.04	6,372.00	12.45	27,740.49
California.....	46,400.14	15,672.16	160.30	62,232.60
Colorado.....	54,768.43	15,439.05	122.25	70,329.73
Florida.....	6,000.00	4,996.60	24.25	11,020.85
Idaho.....	27,963.22	12,015.70	183.75	40,162.67
Iowa.....	2,019.00	97.94		2,116.94
Kansas.....	16,521.34	4,856.94	22.85	21,401.13
Louisiana.....	11,323.69	5,834.55	10.75	17,168.99
Michigan.....	6,000.00	2,219.14		8,219.14
Minnesota.....	22,774.98	14,434.44	79.88	37,289.30
Mississippi.....	5,848.53	3,440.60	17.20	9,306.33
Missouri.....	9,953.82	1,828.82	39.20	11,821.84
Montana.....	42,000.00	18,043.12	94.45	60,137.57
Nebraska.....	37,733.32	7,707.83	94.47	45,535.62
Nevada.....	5,664.26	6.96	57.10	5,728.32
New Mexico.....	21,556.82	5,918.85	4.80	27,480.47
North Dakota.....	28,897.76	22,078.75	331.80	51,308.31
Oklahoma.....	41,695.69	30,313.60	610.62	72,619.91
Oregon.....	33,363.32	19,352.13	2,099.77	54,815.22
South Dakota.....	33,953.43	15,361.60	85.06	49,399.99
Utah.....	6,000.00	4,227.14		10,227.14
Washington.....	41,976.36	18,149.59	293.00	60,418.95
Wisconsin.....	12,493.37	3,302.30	4.60	15,800.27
Wyoming.....	31,525.67	9,223.60	433.90	41,183.17
Total.....	590,678.64	247,403.02	4,893.85	842,975.51

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease as compared with the year ended June 30, 1903.

Class of entry.	Num-ber of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.			Increase as compared with 1903.			Decrease as compared with 1903.			
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.	Num-ber of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Num-ber of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
Final entries.												
Private	206	22,308.12	\$28,293.84			154	9,545.24	\$12,451.13		38	6,591.28	\$8,293.52
Public auction.	1,120	68,603.78	103,198.20									
Preemption	72	9,675.25	12,480.96							32	4,525.32	5,519.90
Timber and stone.	9,435	1,306,261.30	3,261.30							2,814	458,961.13	1,147,768.96
Mineral.	1,804	88,182.55	354,064.86							180	8,864.09	17,418.51
Desert land.	1,586	268,913.43	268,922.12			34	4,379.81	4,389.97				
Commuted homesteads	15,092	2,142,185.44	2,747,659.61							111	52,806.25	127,133.76
Timber-culture entries com-muted	2	320.00	400.00							8	1,000.00	1,250.00
Excesses on homestead and other entries	5,667	22,009.87	31,172.28							69	666.84	1,406.31
Coal lands	190	28,827.42	395,209.90							62	9,180.46	103,737.10
Town sites	2	138.55	323.20							7	972.47	2,082.45
Supplemental payments	8	179.93	34.18			3	54.59					138.17
Abandoned military reserva-tions	149	21,135.60	26,726.82			111	15,460.22	12,355.85				
Cash substitutions	20	2,721.49	3,263.03			8	1,323.26	1,327.84				
Under sundry acts	53	17,187.30	10,620.43							84	3,782.11	61,896.04
Competitive bids.	3		329.25			3		136.25				
Town lots.	3		120.00							7	920.00	
Interest payments			8,535.71					697.29				
Cash payments on college selec-tions												
Homesteads.	23,932	3,232,716.75		\$106,701.93						2		300.00
Timber culture	456	70,640.05		1,820.00						2,441	344,247.39	\$10,607.03
Military bounty land warrants.	294	32,164.44		805.50						698	105,563.18	2,792.57
Scrip locations under sundry acts					54	4,267.46			\$93.50			
Land entered under donation act	190	9,840.00		27.00						24	2,920.50	11.00
Commissions on final and com-muted homesteads.	1	320.00		10.00						2	437.59	15.00
Indian allotments.				6,815.38								
Small holdings.	67	4,610.19								13	1,908.01	1,429.33
Swamp lands patented	8	259,207.23								46	6,909.74	
										2,650	540.65	
Indian lands.	60,450	7,608,596.02	7,257,497.35	116,179.81	367	35,030.58	31,358.33	93.50	6,638	3,659,937.01	1,477,884.71	14,854.93
	1,825	{ 188,800.22 } { 146,929.01 }	{ 333,757.62 }					24,818.48		127	15,236.70	
Total.	62,275	7,844,385.85	7,591,254.97	116,179.81	367	35,030.58	56,176.81	93.50	6,765	3,675,173.71	1,477,884.71	14,854.93

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, etc.—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.		Increase as compared with 1903.			Decrease as compared with 1903.					
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.	Num- ber of entries.	Num- ber of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and Commis- sions.	Num- ber of entries.	Num- ber of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commis- sions.	
<i>Original entries.</i>													
Desert land	4,433	753,731.33	\$188,405.49						1,470	272,094.44	\$68,041.96		
Homestead	69,175	10,171,265.97		\$943,849.23					11,013	1,021,854.28		\$172,554.33	
Timber culture									2	316.18		28.00	
Total	73,608	10,924,997.30	188,405.49	943,849.23					12,485	1,294,264.90	68,041.96	172,582.33	
<i>Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections.</i>													
Railroad	14,771	2,353,584.96		29,542.00					9,469	1,510,597.28		18,936.00	
State under the several acts	6,269	1,042,398.39		12,322.00					3,678	472,892.84		7,546.00	
Wagon road	488	77,709.10		976.00	227	36,525.59		\$454.24					
Total	21,528	3,473,692.45		42,840.00	227	36,525.59		454.24	13,147	1,983,490.12		26,482.00	
<i>Filing and miscellaneous fees.</i>													
Filing fees and mineral adverse claims	17,271			130,468.00					3,358			31,631.00	
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc				116,653.85								2,154.07	
Total	17,271			247,121.85					3,358			33,785.07	
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.													
Final entries	62,275	7,814,385.85	7,591,254.97	116,179.81	367	35,030.58	\$56,176.81	93.50	6,765	3,675,173.71	1,477,884.71	14,854.93	
Original entries	73,608	10,924,997.30	188,405.49	943,849.23					12,485	1,294,264.90	68,041.96	172,582.33	
Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections	21,528	3,473,692.45		42,840.00	227	36,525.59		454.24	13,147	1,983,490.12		26,482.00	
Filing and miscellaneous fees	17,271			247,121.85					3,358			33,785.07	
Deduct total of increase	174,682	22,243,075.60	7,779,660.46	1,319,990.89	594	71,556.17	56,176.81	547.74	35,755	6,952,928.73	1,545,926.67	247,704.33	
Net total of decrease									594	71,556.17	56,176.81	547.41	
									35,161	6,881,372.56	1,489,749.86	247,156.89	

Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 2,007,132.20 acres. Entries originating in former years and heretofore so reported, but completed during the fiscal year 1904, embrace 5,837,253.65 acres; total acreage of final entries, 7,841,385.85. Net decrease in number of final entries, 6,398; decrease in area of final entries, 3,640,143.13 acres; net decrease of original entries, 12,485; decrease of area, 1,294,264.90 acres.

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

The following shows the condition of work June 30, 1903, work received during the year, work done during the year, and condition of work at close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

CONTESTS.

Pending June 30, 1903 (unexamined, 77; examined but not closed, 64)	141
Received during year	83
	<hr/> 224
Closed during year	102
	<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 25; examined but not closed, 97)	122

QUASI CONTESTS.

Pending June 30, 1903 (unexamined, 74; examined but not closed, 80)	154
Received during year	277
	<hr/> 431
Closed during year	204
	<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 76; examined but not closed, 151)	227

MINERAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1903 (unexamined, 2,475; examined and suspended, 492)	2,967
Received during year	1,821
	<hr/> 4,788
Approved for patenting during year	2,591
Canceled during year	42
	<hr/> 2,633
	<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 1,221; examined and suspended, 934)	2,155

COAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1903 (unexamined, 48; examined and suspended, 81)	129
Received during year	210
	<hr/> 339
Approved for patenting during year	172
	<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 63; examined and suspended, 104)	167

AGRICULTURAL ENTRIES.

Pending June 30, 1903	250
Received during year	344
	<hr/> 594
Examined and referred during year	340
	<hr/>
Pending June 30, 1904	254

LISTS OF SELECTIONS (RAILROAD AND STATE).

Received, examined, and referred during year acres . .	6,426,571.47
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BONDS OF UNITED STATES MINERAL SURVEYORS.

Received, examined, and approved during year.....	189
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LETTERS.

Received during year.....	13, 769
Written during year.....	8, 356

MISCELLANEOUS WORK PERFORMED.

Coal declaratory statements canceled	990
Classification of lands submitted for approval and approved, approximately.....acres..	436, 480
Cases referred to the Department.....	186
Cases referred to board of equitable adjudication.....	5
Hearings ordered	160
Pages official copy written	11, 062
Mineral applications (final proof not made) examined.....	68
Mineral applications (final proof not made) canceled.....	48

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

This division is charged with the duty of protecting the public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation and from timber and other trespasses. It supervises the work of a force of special agents employed for this purpose, prepares instructions to them covering their duties, and refers to them such cases of alleged violations of the laws relating to the public lands as may require investigation. It considers their reports when received, initiates and carries to conclusion all proceedings looking to the cancellation of fraudulent entries, and prepares cases for reference to the Department of Justice to procure cancellation of fraudulently obtained patents, to recover damages for trespasses, to compel removal of unlawful inclosures and obstructions, and to punish violators of the criminal laws relating to the public lands. It has charge of all matters relating to the timber upon unreserved public lands, and, since March, 1904, to all matters relating to soldiers' additional applications under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes.

During the past year an average of 63 special agents were employed in this work under the supervision of a force of clerks in this division averaging 26 in number.

The following shows the condition of the work in this division on June 30, 1903, the work received and disposed of during the year, and the condition of the work on June 30, 1904:

LETTERS.

Received during year.....	22, 040
Referred.....	1, 523
Personal letters requiring answer pending.....	None.
Written during year.....	18, 673
Pages of press copy books.....	29, 480

REPORTS.

Pending June 30, 1903.....	2, 513
Received during year.....	10, 538
	<hr/> 13, 051
Disposed of during year.....	11, 791
	<hr/> 1, 260
Pending June 30, 1904.....	

UNLAWFUL INCLOSURES.

	Number.	Acres.
Cases reported.....	137	1, 353, 567
Inclosures reported removed.....	39	717, 505
Being removed or action pending to compel removal.....	98	636, 062

TIMBER DEPREDACTIONS.

Cases reported during year.....	347
Value of timber unlawfully taken:	
Stumpage.....	\$141, 883. 25
Recoverable to Government.....	\$337, 515. 43
Criminal suits recommended.....	100
Civil suits recommended.....	48
Amount involved in civil suits recommended.....	\$33, 548. 09
Propositions of settlement accepted.....	68

(The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sales of timber made were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year, which are not included in this report.)

Amounts recovered during year:

From accepted propositions of settlement	\$53,398.40
From sales of timber, etc	9,668.43
From compromise of suits (through Department of Justice)	25,773.90
From judgments (through Department of Justice)	11,371.40
From fines (through Department of Justice)	5,899.46

Total 106,111.59

Suits disposed of (reported by Department of Justice):

Criminal	153
Civil	77

Suits pending (reported by Department of Justice):

Criminal	324
Civil	125

Amount involved in civil suits pending \$2,009,863.30

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

Contests:

Pending June 30, 1903	78
Received during year	204
	282
Closed during year	131
Referred during year	7
	138
Pending June 30, 1904—	
Examined	95
Unexamined	49
	144

Entries pending June 30, 1903 18,341

Received during year 10,224

28,565

Disposed of during year 10,108

Pending June 30, 1904 18,457

Referred to agents for investigation during year 4,308

Held for cancellation or suspended during year 1,290

Hearings ordered during year 540

To Secretary on appeal during year 98

Suits recommended to set aside patents during year 25

Classification of entries received during year, disposed of during year, and pending June 30, 1904.

	Received.	Approved.	Canceled.	Relieved from suspension.	Referred.	Pending.
Soldiers' additional:						
Applications	2,110	99	237	346	682	2,501
Entries	369	140	4		144	225
Substitutes	8					8
Homesteads:						
Originals	2,410	17	785	572	1,374	3,933
Finals	512	41	26	241	308	1,975
Cash	595	104	54	88	246	1,807
Desert land:						
Originals	152	6	29		35	196
Finals	95	2	2	13	17	92
Timber culture:						
Originals	86		47	21	68	248
Finals	16	3	5	3	11	50
Timber and stone:						
Sworn statements	641	19	24	641	684	1,391
Cash entries	3,082	1,160	6	5,330	6,496	5,201
Mineral:						
Applications	6	1		5	6	13
Entries	61			9	9	131
Selections:						
State	1					4
Forest	4		2	8	10	27
Indian allotments	76		10	8	18	655
Total	10,224	1,592	1,231	7,285	10,108	18,457

R.—FORESTRY DIVISION.

The work performed by this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports pending June 30, 1903.....	1,956
Letters and reports received and registered.....	31,472
Total	33,428
Letters and reports disposed of.....	31,205
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1904.....	2,223
Letters written.....	32,737
Pages press copied.....	52,061
Forest officers' accounts adjusted.....	4,645
Number of pages typewritten.....	67,005

FOREST RESERVES ESTABLISHED.

State.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation establishing the reserve.	Estimated area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Idaho	The Pocatello Forest Reserve	Sept. 5, 1903	49,920
Utah	The Aquarius Forest Reserve	Oct. 24, 1903	639,000
Montana	The Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve.....	Dec. 12, 1903	45,080
California	The Santa Barbara Forest Reserve ^a	Dec. 22, 1903	1,838,323
Oregon	The Baker City Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 5, 1904	52,480
South Dakota	The Cave Hills Forest Reserve.....	Mar. 5, 1904	23,360
Do.....	The Slim Buttes Forest Reserve.....	Mar. 5, 1904	58,160
Utah	The Grantsville Forest Reserve	May 7, 1904	68,960
Do.....	The Salt Lake Forest Reserves.....	May 26, 1904	95,440

^a This reserve was formed by consolidating the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve and the Santa Ynez Forest Reserve, and including an additional area.

FOREST RESERVES ENLARGED.

State.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation enlarging the reserve.	Present estimated area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Utah	The Payson Forest Reserve	Nov. 5, 1903	111,600
Do.....	The Fish Lake Forest Reserve	May 2, 1904	199,040

FOREST RESERVES REDUCED.

State.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation reducing the reserve.	Present estimated area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Wyoming and Montana	The Yellowstone Forest Reserve	May 4, 1904	^a 7,810,600
Colorado	The Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve	May 16, 1904	808,960
Do.....	The White River Forest Reserve	May 21, 1904	978,880
Idaho and Montana	The Bitter Root Forest Reserve	June 14, 1904	4,089,600

^a The proclamation of May 4, 1904, both added to the reserve 130,560 acres and excluded therefrom 649,160 acres, making a net reduction in area of 518,600 acres.

FOREST RESERVE ABOLISHED.

State.	Name of reserve.	Date of Executive order abolishing the reserve.	Estimated area.
Wyoming.....	The Crow Creek Forest Reserve	Oct. 9, 1903	<i>Acres.</i> 56, 320

There are, accordingly, now 59 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), embracing 62,763,494 acres, as follows:

EXISTING FOREST RESERVES.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation creating reserve or changing boundary thereof.	Present estimated area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska.....	Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve ..	Dec. 24, 1892	403, 640
Do.....	The Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve.	Aug. 20, 1902	4, 506, 240
Arizona.....	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve	Feb. 20, 1893	1, 851, 520
Do.....	The San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.	Aug. 17, 1898	1, 975, 310
Do.....	The Black Mesa Forest Reserve.....	Apr. 12, 1902	
Do.....	The Prescott Forest Reserve	Aug. 17, 1898	1, 658, 880
Do.....	The Santa Rita Forest Reserve	May 10, 1898	423, 680
Do.....	The Santa Catalina Forest Reserve.....	Oct. 21, 1899	
Do.....	The Mount Graham Forest Reserve.....	Apr. 11, 1902	387, 300
Do.....	The Chiricahua Forest Reserve	July 2, 1902	155, 520
Do.....	The Mount Graham Forest Reserve.....	July 22, 1902	118, 600
Do.....	The Chiricahua Forest Reserve	July 30, 1902	169, 600
California.....	San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve	Dec. 20, 1892	555, 520
Do.....	Sierra Forest Reserve	Feb. 14, 1893	4, 096, 000
Do.....	San Bernardino Forest Reserve	Feb. 25, 1893	737, 280
Do.....	The Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 25, 1893	109, 920
Do.....	The Stanislaus Forest Reserve	Jan. 30, 1899	
Do.....	The San Jacinto Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	691, 200
Do.....	The Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	668, 160
Do.....	The Santa Barbara Forest Reserve	Apr. 13, 1899	136, 335
Do.....	The Santa Barbara Forest Reserve	Dec. 22, 1903	1, 838, 323
Colorado.....	The White River Forest Reserve.....	Oct. 16, 1891	978, 880
Do.....	Pike's Peak Timber Land Reserve	June 28, 1902	
Do.....	Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve.....	May 21, 1904	
Do.....	The South Platte Forest Reserve	Feb. 11, 1892	184, 320
Do.....	The Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve	Mar. 18, 1892	
Do.....	The San Isabel Forest Reserve	June 23, 1892	179, 200
Do.....	The Poetello Forest Reserve	Dec. 9, 1892	683, 520
Do.....	The Bitter Root Forest Reserve	Dec. 24, 1892	808, 960
Do.....	The Poetello Forest Reserve	May 16, 1904	
Idaho.....	The Bitter Root Forest Reserve	Apr. 11, 1902	77, 980
Idaho and Montana.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Sept. 5, 1903	49, 920
Idaho and Washington.....	The Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897	4, 089, 600
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	June 14, 1904	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	645, 120
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	June 9, 1903	4, 670, 720
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	June 9, 1903	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 10, 1899	a 40, 320
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 10, 1899	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Aug. 16, 1902	501, 000
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Aug. 16, 1902	736, 000
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Dec. 12, 1903	45, 080
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Apr. 16, 1902	85, 123
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Apr. 16, 1902	123, 779
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Jan. 11, 1892	431, 040
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	May 27, 1898	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Mar. 2, 1899	2, 327, 040
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	July 26, 1902	500, 000
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	July 4, 1901	57, 120
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	June 17, 1892	142, 080
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Sept. 28, 1893	4, 436, 120
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	July 1, 1901	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Sept. 28, 1893	18, 560
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 5, 1904	52, 480
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Mar. 5, 1904	23, 360
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Mar. 5, 1904	58, 160
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	1, 209, 760
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Sept. 19, 1898	
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	875, 520
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 10, 1899	199, 040
Idaho and Washington.....	The Priest River Forest Reserve	May 2, 1904	

a Even sections only.

EXISTING FOREST RESERVES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation creating reserve or changing boundary thereof.	Present estimated area.
Utah	The Payson Forest Reserve	Aug. 3, 1901 Nov. 5, 1903	<i>Acres.</i> 111,600
Do.....	The Logan Forest Reserve	May 29, 1903	182,080
Do.....	The Manti Forest Reserve.....	May 23, 1903	584,640
Do.....	The Aquarius Forest Reserve	Oct. 21, 1903	639,000
Do.....	The Grantsville Forest Reserve	May 7, 1904	68,960
Do.....	The Salt Lake Forest Reserves	May 26, 1904	95,440
Washington	The Washington Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897 Apr. 3, 1901	3,426,400
Do.....	The Olympic Forest Reserve.....	Feb. 22, 1897 Apr. 7, 1900	1,466,880
Do.....	The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve.....	July 15, 1901 Feb. 22, 1897	2,027,520
Wyoming.....	The Big Horn Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897 June 29, 1900	1,216,960
Do.....	The Medicine Bow Forest Reserve	May 22, 1902 July 16, 1902	420,584
Wyoming and Montana.....	The Yellowstone Forest Reserve	Mar. 30, 1891 Sept. 10, 1891 May 22, 1902 June 13, 1902 Jan. 29, 1903 May 4, 1904	7,810,600

FOREST RESERVE FORCE.

The graded force in the field consisted during the past year of 5 forest superintendents, 50 forest supervisors, 3 forest inspectors, and a varying number of forest rangers, the maximum number thereof employed at any one time being 484 and the minimum number 200.

SHEEP GRAZING IN FOREST RESERVES.

The following table shows the forest reserves in which sheep grazing has been allowed and the number of sheep that it was decided could enter for each year, 1901 to 1904, inclusive.

There are certain areas closed against sheep in nearly every reserve, and in some of them but a small portion is opened to sheep.

Sheep grazing in forest reserves.

SHEEP ALLOWED TO ENTER.

Reserve.	State or Territory.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Black Mesa.....	Arizona	225,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
Mount Graham.....	do .....	.....	.....	0	23,200
San Francisco Mountains	do	125,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Santa Rita.....	do .....	.....	.....	2,500	0
Gila River.....	New Mexico.....	225,000	200,000	150,000	150,000
Lincoln.....	do .....	.....	.....	40,000	40,000
Aquarius.....	Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Fish Lake.....	do	0	0	0	30,000
Logan.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Manti.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Payson.....	do .....	.....	0	0	30,000
Uintah.....	do	200,000	200,000	125,000	125,000
Highwood Mountains.....	Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	36,000
Little Belt Mountains.....	do .....	.....	.....	25,000	20,000
Madison.....	do .....	.....	.....	50,000	50,000
Cascade Range.....	Oregon	200,000	200,000	200,000	197,000
Big Horn.....	Wyoming.....	150,000	150,000	25,000	25,000
Medicine Bow.....	do .....	.....	.....	40,000	40,000
Yellowstone.....	do .....	.....	.....	443,900	281,550
Mount Rainier.....	Washington	250,000	172,000	157,000	154,000
Washington.....	do	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,000
Total .....	.....	1,400,000	1,197,000	1,478,400	1,811,750

a Goats.

b Forty thousand additional in case range is found to be as represented by sheep owners.

The following table shows the number of permits actually issued and the number of sheep covered thereby for each reserve in which sheep were allowed to graze for each of the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive. The permits issued in 1904 covered practically all the sheep allowed in the reserves that year.

PERMITS ISSUED AND SHEEP COVERED THEREBY.

Reserve.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Permits.	Sheep.	Permits.	Sheep.	Permits.	Sheep.	Permits.	Sheep.
Black Mesa	57	176,485	73	147,080	36	100,000	30	100,000
Mount Graham							4	α 3,200
San Francisco Mountains	24	124,800	22	99,000	23	100,000	24	100,000
Santa Rita					2	2,150		
Gila River	30	134,320	44	170,203	35	118,730	35	149,850
LineoIn					23	39,189	34	39,907
Aguarius							30	75,000
Fish Lake							22	30,000
Logan							17	33,950
Manti							289	299,971
Payson							27	30,000
Uintah	87	188,050	117	200,000	71	124,950	70	124,995
Highwood Mountains							4	33,000
Little Belt Mountains					5	25,000	4	20,000
Madison					10	50,000	11	49,800
Cascade Range	44	166,050	47	188,800	61	186,800	63	196,500
Big Horn	54	150,000	78	149,964	12	24,850	11	25,000
Medicine Bow					15	40,000	15	40,000
Yellowstone					58	443,900	72	281,550
Mount Rainier	89	249,713	95	171,466	68	157,006	71	153,999
Washington	6	25,000	8	25,000	14	19,992	10	24,000
Total	391	1,214,418	484	1,151,513	433	1,432,567	843	1,806,722

α Goats.

β Also 16 permits for 38,100 head, to be delivered only in case the range is found to be as represented by sheep owners. Upon examination of the range it was decided that these permits should not become operative during the season of 1904.

The following table shows the reserves across which sheep were allowed to trail, under paragraph 23 of the circular of May 22, 1903, in going to grazing grounds or shipping points outside of the reserves, and the number of sheep so crossing, during the last half of the calendar year 1903 and the first half of the calendar year 1904.

SHEEP-CROSSING PERMITS.

Reserve.	State or Territory.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903.		Jan. 1 to June 30, 1904.	
		Permits.	Sheep.	Permits.	Sheep.
Black Mesa	Arizona	52	185,965	57	178,950
San Francisco Mountains	do	19	59,800	8	42,150
Lake Tahoe	California	0	0	2	6,400
Stanislaus	do	12	30,580	23	72,640
Sierra	do	α 30	79,400	30	83,600
Madison	Montana			1	1,800
Gila River	New Mexico	0	0	1	1,900
Cascade Range	Oregon	3	9,600	0	0
Mount Rainier	Washington	1	5,700	0	0
Big Horn	Wyoming	32	160,630	0	0
Total		149	531,675	122	387,440

α Also 6 permits issued by the Department allowing 16,100 sheep to be taken to 42,608 acres of private lands within the reserve.

CATTLE AND HORSE GRAZING IN FOREST RESERVES.

The following table shows the number of permits issued to graze cattle and horses in the forest reserves during the grazing seasons, and the number of stock covered thereby, for each of the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive:

Cattle and horse grazing in forest reserves.

Reserve.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Per- mits.	Stock.	Per- mits.	Stock.	Per- mits.	Stock.	Per- mits.	Stock.
Arizona:								
Black Mesa	99	18,222	130	27,926	190	29,293	206	29,576
Chiricahua					26	4,533	29	4,000
Grand Canyon	15	1,021	15	6,483	26	7,305	32	9,085
Mount Graham					10	1,593	27	3,341
Prescott	12	320	16	614	16	932	18	1,024
San Francisco Mountains	110	14,675	103	17,985	106	20,000	93	23,644
Santa Catalina					4	1,455	6	1,480
Santa Rita					15	3,742	17	6,364
California, north:								
Lake Tahoe	13	1,985	19	2,071	16	1,937	16	1,580
Sierra	180	25,865	268	35,667	385	50,006	414	45,289
Stanislaus	39	7,295	57	10,406	62	9,525	57	7,998
California, south:								
San Bernardino	18	3,045	14	2,024	21	2,292	20	2,330
San Gabriel	25	397	19	461	17	484	19	542
Santa Barbara	<i>a</i> 32	1,019	<i>a</i> 135	6,395	<i>a</i> 128	6,960	150	7,338
San Jacinto	16	1,080	23	1,441	5	681	20	1,747
Trabuco Canyon	4	210	10	320			15	527
Colorado:								
Battlement Mesa	149	46,996	167	48,973	263	47,571	388	50,137
Pike's Peak	16	1,420	22	2,806	30	3,112	33	2,990
Plum Creek	43	3,915	33	3,652	44	3,858	48	3,628
San Isabel					6	565	12	723
South Platte	82	13,808	69	11,505	44	8,120	85	11,696
White River	154	42,303	215	47,669	223	49,740	234	48,838
Idaho:								
Bitter Root (see Montana)			22	998	3	580	19	1,067
Priest River (Idaho and Wash- ington)			15	335	16	402	19	443
Pocatello							40	482
Montana:								
Bitter Root (see Idaho)	1	400	10	442	5	375	17	951
Gallatin	3	145	3	100	5	374	11	579
Highwood Mountains							46	951
Lewis and Clarke	<i>b</i> 91	6,988	<i>b</i> 107	9,023	<i>b</i> 84	10,297	89	11,356
Little Belt Mountains					30	3,184	52	5,323
Madison					87	19,743	107	19,959
New Mexico:								
Gila River	183	45,679	140	50,587	155	53,662	148	55,015
Lincoln					41	11,258	52	10,566
Pecos River	147	4,602	97	5,461	169	7,259	226	7,475
Oregon:								
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull Run	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker City							(<i>c</i>)	
Cascade Range	12	1,545	31	4,600	96	10,429	124	11,691
Oklahoma:								
Wichita			14	3,915	34	3,307	43	2,995
South Dakota:								
Black Hills	166	6,996	316	13,293	448	18,399	430	18,087
Utah:								
Aquarius								
Fish Lake	5	374	16	1,000	33	1,000	67	3,610
Grantsville							54	2,627
Logan							71	5,000
Manti							690	19,419
Payson					85	3,343	153	5,500
Salt Lake City							(<i>c</i>)	
Uintah	60	4,320	119	9,912	181	9,934	218	14,198
Wyoming:								
Big Horn	123	14,984	182	20,012	271	25,497	332	39,788
Crow Creek			13	637	(<i>d</i>)			
Medicine Bow					35	7,483	49	9,000
Yellowstone	<i>e</i> 32	1,954	<i>e</i> 38	2,387	391	79,013	495	86,827
Washington:								
Mount Rainier	94	5,929	158	6,494	199	7,317	182	7,441
Olympic	2	129	7	210	41	643	30	419
Washington			39	1,748	75	2,770	91	4,076
Total	1,926	277,621	2,642	357,552	4,121	529,973	5,874	620,657

a Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake and Santa Ynez reserves prior to 1904.*b* Flathead and Lewis and Clarke reserves prior to 1904.*c* Allowed informally during season of 1904.*d* Reserve transferred to War Department in 1903.*e* Old Teton Reserve.

FREE USE OF TIMBER.

The demand during the past year for the free use of forest-reserve timber, under the provisions of law and the Department rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, has been more than one-third greater than in the previous year. The quarterly reports of the forest officers show 3,265 applications received during the fiscal year 1904, while the reports for the fiscal year 1903 showed 2,224 applications.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine applications have been approved and permits issued by the forest officers and the Department.

Statement in detail respecting the applications received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, for the free use of forest-reserve timber.

Name of reserve.	Number of applica- tions.		Amount of timber granted.				Total.		Total value.
	Received.	Granted.	Living timber.		Dead timber.		Board feet.	Cords.	
			Board feet.	Cords.	Board feet.	Cords.			
Arizona:									
Black Mesa.....	27	25	106,400	26	55,169	90	161,569	116	\$261.61
Chiricahua.....	1	1		2		2		4	7.50
Grand Canyon.....	1	1	2,918				2,918		2.95
Mount Graham.....	24	24	1,445	56	192		1,637	56	47.91
Prescott.....	58	53		49	6,000	337	6,000	386	105.00
San Francisco Moun- tains	20	20	1,500	41		84	1,500	124	124.15
California:									
Santa Barbara.....	10	10		54		38		92	54.99
San Bernardino.....	13	13				46		46	46.00
Santa Rita.....	2	2		2		22		24	25.60
Sierra.....	151	149	4,800	399		1,188	4,800	1,587	1,676.53
Colorado:									
Battlement Mesa.....	109	108	954	20	174,270	500	175,224	520	942.70
Pike's Peak.....	11	11				216		216	155.15
San Isabel.....	5	5				96		96	28.50
South Platte.....	50	50			38,000	1,112	38,000	1,112	303.19
White River.....	115	115	4,800	17	400,131	973	404,931	990	1,070.76
Idaho and Montana:									
Bitter Root.....	27	26	19,100	250	3,500	206	22,600	456	236.80
Idaho and Washington:									
Priest River.....	1	1				5		5	1.25
Montana:									
Gallatin.....	5	5	8,500	29		19	8,500	48	78.25
Highwood Mountains.....	12	12	10,000	55	300	80	10,300	135	180.50
Lewis and Clarke.....	102	102	10,000		312,000	4,643	322,000	4,643	1,489.15
Little Belt Mountains.....	26	26	1,800	4		447	1,800	451	261.05
Madison.....	54	54	39,410	302	36,310	780	75,720	1,082	644.29
New Mexico:									
Gila River.....	7	7	21,000	22		8	21,000	30	58.00
Lincoln.....	34	33	9,032	32	1,500	369	10,532	401	143.77
Pecos River.....	2	2	14,000			30	14,000	30	21.50
Oregon:									
Ashland.....	18	18		228		19		247	127.40
Cascade Range.....	35	35	55,100	70	56,126	455	111,226	525	347.73
South Dakota:									
Black Hills.....	795	788	59,610	44	226,090	9,835	285,700	9,879	3,156.03
Utah:									
Aquarius.....	50	50	60,000	27	44,090	614	104,090	641	565.33
Fish Lake.....	8	8		1	4,300	67	4,300	68	32.90
Logan.....	54	54	4,100	9		268	4,100	277	97.90
Manti.....	145	145	170,452	48	235,707	459	406,159	507	595.14
Payson.....	97	97			32,000	1,082	32,000	1,082	479.25
Uintah.....	48	48	37,000		89,677	483	126,677	483	258.19
Washington:									
Mount Rainier.....	10	10		46		74		120	52.50
Olympic.....	2	2			9,000		9,000		31.00
Washington.....	50	46	36,950	126	116,000	169	152,950	295	245.92
Wyoming:									
Big Horn.....	94	94			99,870	434	99,870	434	407.49
Medicine Bow.....	95	95			431,090	9,792	431,090	9,792	1,038.03
Wyoming and Montana:									
Yellowstone.....	897	894	1,458,167	3,081	1,256,323	13,599	2,714,490	16,630	7,738.67
Total.....	3,265	3,239	2,137,038	5,002	3,627,645	48,649	5,764,683	53,569	23,140.38

SALE OF TIMBER WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

Three hundred and seventy petitions for sale of timber from lands in forest reserves have been presented, involving 69,257,710 feet (board measure) and 87,032 cords of wood.

One hundred and eighteen petitions were pending before the Office at the date of last report.

Three hundred and seventy-seven sales have been effected, and of the proceeds thereof and of previous sales in which there were deferred payments there have been realized and paid into the Treasury of the United States \$58,436.19.

Statement in detail of the number of petitions for the sale of timber from forest reserves during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the quantity of timber desired, the number of sales ordered, quantity of timber offered, number of sales effected, and amount of proceeds from sales.

Name of forest reserve.	Number of petitions.			Timber stated in petitions.		Sales ordered.	Timber offered.		Sales effected.	Received from sales.	Petitions rejected or withdrawn.	Petitions pending official action, June 30, 1904.
	Pending July 1, 1903.	Received during year ended June 30, 1904.	Total.	Feet, B. M.	Cords.		Feet, B. M.	Cords.				
Arizona:												
Black Mesa	1	2	3	580,000	.....	2	280,000	.....	2	\$385.00	.....	1
Chiricahua	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	930.00	.....	.....
Grand Canyon	3	2	5	.....	400	2	.....	400	3	110.00	.....	2
Mount Graham	2	3	5	2,148,000	.....	2	2,050,000	.....	2	705.00	1	2
Prescott	29	41	70	454,000	7,665	39	429,000	5,615	65	2,811.97	.....	5
San Francisco Mountains	2	1	3	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36.00	1	1
Santa Rita .....	.....	1	1	.....	100	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1
California:												
San Bernardino	1	1	2	250,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Santa Barbara .....	.....	1	1	600,000	.....	1	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sierra	3	1	4	2,000,000	400	1	2,000,000	400	2	1,385.46	.....	2
Colorado:												
Pike's Peak	2	12	14	532,000	15,439	10	457,000	15,425	11	350.33	.....	3
Plum Creek	2	6	8	.....	116	3	.....	83	3	6.00	2	3
South Platte	9	12	21	50,000	1,039	10	50,000	1,039	18	476.58	.....	3
White River	3	5	8	1,045,000	.....	5	1,045,000	.....	5	800.28	1	2
Idaho:												
Bitter Root	8	14	22	83,000	580	11	33,000	1,620	15	256.26	2	5
Priest River	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Montana:												
Bitter Root	3	1	4	5,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lewis and Clarke	2	15	17	1,280,000	6,179	16	1,028,000	6,196	15	663.08	2	.....
Little Belt Mountains	1	9	10	50,000	2,565	9	50,000	2,565	7	88.00	.....	3
Madison	3	7	10	261,000	1,072	7	261,000	1,072	8	984.03	1	1
Yellowstone .....	.....	3	3	765,000	6,320	3	765,000	6,320	2	92.00	.....	1
New Mexico:												
Gila River	6	16	22	724,000	6,487	13	628,000	6,518	12	803.50	1	9
Lincoln .....	.....	6	6	16,100	420	1	.....	100	1	.....	.....	5
Pecos River	4	2	6	175,000	.....	1	100,000	.....	3	100.00	1	2
Oregon:												
Ashland .....	.....	2	2	.....	250	2	.....	250	1	50.00	1	.....
Cascade Range	5	7	12	1,444,000	100	8	1,564,000	100	8	1,005.75	.....	4
South Dakota:												
Black Hills	16	133	149	10,000,279	21,533	133	10,000,279	21,278	141	37,753.81	3	5
Utah:												
Aquarius .....	.....	4	4	60,000	80	3	60,000	50	3	13.34	.....	1
Manti	16	16	1	1,116,000	163	14	1,089,000	98	14	1,019.00	.....	2
Utah	2	11	13	7,782,000	100	8	3,957,000	100	10	3,264.74	1	2
Washington:												
Mount Rainier	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Olympic	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3	11	14	195,000	1,060	10	1,695,000	1,034	8	400.23	.....	6
Wyoming:												
Big Horn	2	5	7	1,500,000	50	5	1,000,000	50	6	537.50	.....	1
Medicine Bow	1	2	3	13,333,332	.....	2	13,333,332	.....	1	3,333.33	.....	2
Yellowstone .....	.....	18	18	21,308,999	14,660	14	5,243,666	5,650	6	75.00	1	11
Total	118	370	488	69,257,710	87,032	336	47,970,277	76,063	377	58,436.19	20	91

SELECTIONS IN LIEU OF LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

The following tables exhibit the progress of the work during the year ending June 30, 1904, in the adjustment of selections made in lieu of patented lands and unperfected claims within forest reserves, under acts of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), and June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 614):

PERFECTED CASES.

Items.	Cases.	Areas.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Pending June 30, 1903.....	5,404	1,263,236.93
Received during year ending June 30, 1904.....	3,256	466,623.80
Total.....	8,660	1,729,860.73
Approved for patent during year ending June 30, 1904.....	2,910	578,793.20
Rejected during year ending June 30, 1904.....	134	23,040.10
Total cases finally disposed of during the year.....	3,044	601,833.30
Total pending June 30, 1904.....	5,616	1,128,027.43
Approved by Commissioner, but not for patent (unsurveyed).....	204	.....
Hearing ordered in.....	29	.....
To Secretary on appeal.....	92	.....
Cases suspended under various orders or awaiting additional proof called for.....	2,841	784,856.17
On which no action has been taken.....	2,450	343,171.26
Total.....	5,616	1,128,027.43
		<i>Acres.</i>
Average acreage of selections approved for patent.....		195.46
Average acreage of selections rejected.....		171.90

UNPERFECTED CASES.

Items.	Cases.	Areas.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Received up to June 30, 1903.....	35	5,752.02
Approved for patent up to June 30, 1903.....	3	480.00
Rejected up to June 30, 1903.....	7	1,123.76
Total.....	10	1,603.76
Pending June 30, 1903.....	25	4,148.26
Received during year ending June 30, 1904.....	11	1,711.82
Total.....	36	5,860.08
Approved for patent during year ending June 30, 1904.....	11	1,769.00
Rejected during year ending June 30, 1904.....	5	800.00
Total.....	16	2,569.00
Cases pending January 30, 1904.....	20	3,291.08
Approved by Commissioner, but not for patent.....	3	440.00
Cases suspended awaiting additional evidence, called for reports from forest officers, and determination of hearings ordered.....	17	2,851.08
Total.....	20	3,291.08

MISCELLANEOUS CASES AND APPEALS.

In connection with such selections there have been received, docketed, and acted upon, mainly during the year ending June 30, 1904, appeals, and contested and miscellaneous cases, as follows:

	Cases.
Received and docketed	538
Acted upon and finally closed	314
Acted upon, but not yet closed	49
Awaiting action	175
	<hr/> 538

The work on these selections, appeals, etc., during the year involved the preparation and dispatch of 19,999 letters and decisions, covering 31,565 pages.

All selections received at this Office prior to November 1, 1903, except only cases held under orders of suspension, have been examined and either approved or rejected, or are awaiting receipt of additional evidence called for.

The following tables present a general summary of all selections received under said acts, in lieu of both patented lands and unperfected claims, up to June 30, 1904, with the acreage of land selected and the action had thereon:

PERFECTED CASES.

	Cases.	Areas.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Number selections received.....	10,853	2,287,746.92
Patented.....	4,502	1,028,363.36
Rejected.....	735	131,356.13
Total cases disposed of.....	5,237	1,159,719.49
Pending.....	5,616	1,128,027.43

UNPERFECTED CASES.

	Cases.	Areas.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Received.....	46	7,463.84
Approved for patent.....	14	2,249.00
Rejected.....	12	1,923.76
Total cases disposed of.....	26	4,172.76
Cases pending.....	20	3,291.08

APPENDIX.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC RUINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to hand you herewith a memorandum relative to the historic and prehistoric ruins of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

In line with our correspondence in recent years concerning the archæology of the proposed Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' National Park, I have endeavored to secure like information of all the districts of the Southwest that are rich in prehistoric remains. These data have been compiled on the authority of our most reliable investigators, who have spent much time in the scientific study of these ruins. I refer especially to Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Dr. Walter Hough, of the National Museum, and Mr. A. F. Bandelier, of the American Museum of Natural History. I have traversed a great part of this ground myself, but above my own observations I place the authority of these experts. I have also availed myself of the excellent reports of Mr. S. J. Holsinger, who has given much thought to this question.

I believe that in what is said relative to the necessity for speedy action looking toward the preservation of these ruins I reflect the sentiment of all who have seriously thought of this subject. I can testify to the general appreciation of the excellent work of your office in this matter in recent years.

I beg leave to remain, with sincere respect,

Very truly, yours,

EDGAR L. HEWETT.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC RUINS OF ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, COLORADO, AND UTAH AND THEIR PRESERVATION.

The importance of the large number of historic and prehistoric ruins scattered over the semiarid region of the southwestern part of the United States has gradually come to be recognized. Every cliff dwelling, every prehistoric tower, communal house, shrine and burial mound is an object which can contribute something to the advancement of knowledge, and hence is worthy of preservation. Knowledge of the extent, location and nature of these ruins has been accumulating for many years. We now know them to be very numerous and of great value.

The question of the preservation of this vast treasury of information relative to our prehistoric tribes has come to be a matter of much concern to the American people. Fortunately, there seems to be no barrier to the speedy accomplishment of this. By the prompt exercise of the authority lodged in various branches of the Interior Department, the preservation of the ruins is assured. I shall endeavor to show that there is urgent need for the immediate exercise of this authority. This done, the work of legislation to the end that these regions may be made a perpetual source of education and enjoyment for the American people, as well as for travelers from foreign lands, may proceed with the careful deliberation which the subject demands.

Unquestionably, some of these regions are sufficiently rich in historic and scientific interest and scenic beauty to warrant their organization into permanent national parks. Many others should be temporarily withdrawn and allowed to revert to the public domain after the ruins thereon have been examined by competent authority, the collections therefrom properly cared for, and all data that can be secured made a matter of permanent record. General legislation providing for the creation and administration of such parks and providing for the excavation of ruins in the interest of science only is urgently needed. It is well known that during recent years an extensive traffic has arisen in relics from these ruins. In securing these, buildings, mounds, etc., have been destroyed. These relics are priceless when secured by proper scientific methods and of comparatively little value when scattered about either

in museums or private collections without accompanying records. No scientific man is true to the highest ideals of science who does not protest against this outrageous traffic, and it will be a lasting reproach upon our Government if it does not use its power to restrain it.

With a view to furnishing concise information upon which preservative measures may be based, I have compiled the accompanying map, showing by geographical districts the location of the most important ruins in the pueblo region. My sources of information have been both official and unofficial, and the work is based upon the highest authority obtainable. However, the map is not intended to be mathematically correct. It will show, approximately, the location of important ruins. Some may have entirely disappeared since the maps were made from which this compilation is made, and more recent surveys might require important modifications. It may serve as a beginning for something more exact and more complete. I have prepared to accompany this a memorandum concerning the ruins located on each district, and have taken the liberty to point out how adequate protection may be afforded such as are on the public domain.

Reference to the accompanying map will show at a glance that the distribution of the prehistoric tribes of the Southwest was determined by the drainage system. The great basins of the Rio Grande, the San Juan, the Little Colorado, and the Gila, constitute the four great seats of prehistoric culture of the so-called pueblo region. The remains of this ancient culture are scattered extensively over these four areas, and it is not to be hoped nor would it be a service to science to attempt to preserve all these remains. They are of the three great types, pueblo ruins, cliff houses, and cavate dwellings, with their accompanying burial mounds, kivas, shrines, etc., and are practically innumerable. All measures for their preservation should look toward the encouragement of research and the advancement of knowledge, and not toward its restriction. I am of the opinion that if the principal groups or districts of ruins of each great culture area can be protected by the Department of the Interior and no excavation permitted thereon except by responsible parties bearing proper permission from the Department, the highest interests of the people will be upheld.

I have shown on the accompanying map that the majority of the ruins of the four great basins are embraced in twenty districts. The circles on the map are not intended to fix absolutely the boundaries of these districts; they are merely intended to show, approximately, how the ruins may be grouped for convenience and reference.

The districts are grouped as follows:

- I. The Rio Grande Basin.
 1. The Pajarito Park district.
 2. The Pecos Pueblo district.
 3. The Gran Quivira district.
 4. The Jemez district.
 5. The Acoma district.
- II. The San Juan Basin.
 1. The Aztec district.
 2. The Mesa Verde district.
 3. The Chaco Canyon district.
 4. The Canyon de Chelly district.
 5. The Bluff district.
- III. The Little Colorado Basin.
 1. The Tusayan district.
 2. The Flagstaff district.
 3. The Holbrook district.
 4. The Zuñi district.
- IV. The Gila Basin.
 1. The Rio Verde district.
 2. The San Carlos district.
 3. The Lower Gila district.
 4. The Middle Gila district.
 5. The Upper Gila district.
 6. The San Francisco River district.

Following is a brief memorandum showing the nature, extent, and condition of the ruins on each district.

I. THE RIO GRANDE BASIN.

This culture area, lying wholly in New Mexico, embraces the Rio Grande Valley with its tributaries from Ojo Caliente on the north, to Socorro on the south, and from Acoma on the west, to the plains east of the Manzano Mountains.

1. *The Pajarito Park district.*—This district lies between the Rio Grande on the

east, and the Jemez Mountains on the west, and extends from Ojo Caliente on the north to Cochiti on the south. In the northern part are the ruins of Hoinayo, Houiri (Ho-we-re), and Pose on Ojo Caliente Creek. Ten miles west, below El Rito, is the large ruin of Sepawi (Se-paw-we). Near the village of Abiquiu on the Rio Chama is the important ruin of Tsiwari (Tsi-wa-re). These are all pueblo ruins and not well preserved.

The central portion of the district is the Pajarito Park proper, the region that has for some years been under withdrawal by the General Land Office, and favorably reported on for a national park for which it has many advantages, being of great scenic beauty, accessible, and one of the richest in the Southwest in well-preserved prehistoric remains. It contains innumerable cavate houses, a vast number of small pueblo ruins, and the ruins of the great communal dwellings of Puye, Otowi, Tsankiwi (Tsan-ke-we), Navakwi (Nav-a-kwe), and Pajarito or Tschregu. Vandalism has greatly diminished among these ruins since the park has been under withdrawal.

In the southern part of this district, between the Rito de los Frijoles and Cochiti, are the ruins of six pueblos and a considerable number of cavate houses, the interesting Cueva Pintada (painted cave), and the famous shrines known as the Stone Lions of Potrero de las Vacas and Potrero de los Idolos.

2. *The Pecos district.*—The principal ruins of this district are those of the old pueblo of Pecos on the abandoned Pecos pueblo grant. These are very important ruins, consisting of the two large communal houses and the remains of the old mission church, the first mission founded on the soil of the United States. These are the only ones of the numerous ruins in the upper Pecos Valley that can be preserved. All others are well nigh obliterated.

3. *The Gran Quivira district.*—These interesting ruins lie on the plains east of the Manzano Mountains. The principal ones are those of Tabira (Gran Quivira), Abo, and Cuaray. All are pueblo ruins of the historic epoch and at each place are the ruins of interesting mission churches. The ruins of this district should be officially investigated.

4. *The Jemez district.*—The ruins of 17 ancient pueblos are recorded as being located in the Jemez Valley north of Jemez pueblo. Most of them have not been accurately located. Such of them as are still preserved and on public lands are within the limits of the proposed Jemez Forest Reserve, now temporarily withdrawn. The most important ruins in the district are those of the old pueblo of Ginsewa. They lie 12 miles north of Jemez pueblo and include the ruins of the stately old mission church of San Diego de Jemez, built early in the seventeenth century, the second oldest mission church on the soil of the United States. An investigation of this district is needed.

5. *The Acoma district.*—A large number of valuable pueblo ruins are scattered over this district to the south and southwest of the pueblo of Acoma, and southeast to the neighborhood of Magdalena. Many others of lesser importance are to the north and west. It is a region of great interest, the pueblo of Acoma itself being one of the most interesting objects in the Southwest. Near by it is the famous Mesa Encantada. Unfortunately there has been but little investigation of this district, so that we have no important accounts of its ruins. It is a district that is greatly in need of official examination.

II. THE SAN JUAN BASIN.

The ruins of the San Juan Basin consist of both large and small communal houses and true cliff dwellings in great numbers. They are scattered in numerous, irregular groups over the contiguous portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona. All the ruins of the San Juan and its tributaries have suffered much from destructive collectors.

1. *The Aztec district.*—The most important ruins on this district are the group of large communal dwellings near Aztec, N. Mex. They are on private lands and well cared for, their owner apparently appreciating their value. Numerous other pueblo ruins exist in the district, but it is doubtful if any are so situated as to permit of their protection by the Government.

2. *The Mesa Verde district.*—In this district are the finest specimens of true cliff dwellings. They are very numerous in the canyons of Mesa Verde and along the Mancos River. Cliff Palace is justly one of the most famous works of prehistoric man in existence. Numerous pueblo and cliff ruins are distributed along the McElmo, the Yellowjacket and the Hovenweep. On the whole, this is one of the most interesting of all prehistoric districts. A portion of it is under withdrawal by the General Land Office, pending the creation of the Colorado Cliff Dwellings National Park. The intelligent interest of the people of Colorado has done much toward the preservation of these ruins. However, the entire district has suffered much from vandalism, a

majority of the burial mounds having been destroyed. A national park in this region would be of great educational value.

3. *The Chaco Canyon district.*—This district embraces the great ruins of Pueblo Bonito, Pueblo Alto, Chetro Kettle, Hungo Pavié, Kin Kale, Una Vida, Wejegi, Kinbineola, Tuba Kin, Penasco Blanco, Kin Klizhin, Tala Kin, Kin Ya Ah, and Kin Ah Zin.

Nowhere else is there such a splendid group of prehistoric buildings in a fair state of preservation. They have been made the subject of special investigation by the Hyde Exploring Expedition of New York under Dr. George H. Pepper. A splendid collection from this district is installed in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. In due time we shall doubtless have a full report of this excellent piece of work. This district has also been made the subject of a special investigation by Mr. S. J. Holsinger, whose comprehensive manuscript report, with accompanying photographs, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, affords much valuable information.

4. *Canyon de Chelly district.*—The ruins of this district are mostly in Canyon de Chelly and its tributary Canyon del Muerto, although many others are scattered along the lower Chinlee Valley. They are, for the most part, pueblo and cave ruins. They have been specially studied and reported on by Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff. A large collection of pottery from here has recently been acquired by the Brooklyn Institute of Science and Art. The preservation of these ruins has been made a matter of special care by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. *The Bluff district.*—Comparatively little is known of the numerous ruins in southeastern Utah. They have been explored and the district mapped by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, of New York City, but as yet no close investigations have been undertaken. Ruins are very numerous along Montezuma Creek, Recapture Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Butler Wash, Comb Wash, and Grand Gulch. The caves of the Cottonwood and its tributaries have been investigated by the Hyde Exploring Expedition, and the collections therefrom placed in the American Museum of Natural History. These are important relics of ancient "basket makers."

III. THE LITTLE COLORADO BASIN.

This extensive region, embraced in the valley of the Little Colorado and its tributaries, is preeminently a region of pueblo ruins, though some cave dwellings are found. It is especially rich in prehistoric pottery. Because of its wealth of relics this region has suffered more than any other from the traffic in prehistoric wares. However, we are fortunate in that Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has made the districts of the Little Colorado a subject of research for many years. His voluminous reports on this region have put us in possession of a vast amount of information on the archaeology and ethnology of the Southwest. His collections from Sikyatki for the National Museum, made in 1895, with the assistance of Mr. F. W. Hodge, of the Smithsonian Institution, together with the collections made from the Holbrook district by Doctors Fewkes and Hough, form probably the most valuable collection of prehistoric pottery in existence. Another extensive collection of pottery from this region may be seen in the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago.

1. *The Tusayan district.*—The Hopi Plateau is a region of pueblo ruins. The buildings are not well preserved, and there are probably no ruins in the district that demand permanent preservation. It is, however, exceedingly important that they should be protected from further unauthorized excavation. There are many ruins on the northern part of this reservation that have not been explored.

2. *The Flagstaff district.*—The important group of ruins in Walnut Canyon are good types of cliff dwellings. These have received special attention from the Secretary of the Interior. The group of pueblo ruins which lie from 5 to 15 miles northwest of Black Falls have been examined and reported on by Doctor Fewkes. He pronounces them among the most important in the Southwest. They are entirely without protection.

3. *The Holbrook district.*—This is a region of numerous pueblo ruins, some of which have been examined and reported on by Doctors Fewkes and Hough. The Museum-Gates Expedition of 1901, Doctor Hough's report of which we now have, has advanced our knowledge of portions of this region very much. Doctor Hough has published particularly interesting information concerning the ruins in the Petrified Forest. The traffic in prehistoric wares from the Holbrook district has been deplorably active. Many thousands of pieces of excavated pottery have been shipped from Holbrook alone, and collections embracing several thousands of pieces are now in

the hands of dealers at various towns in the district, and are offered for sale. These collections have been made, for the most part, by Indians and native Mexicans in the employ of traders, and are devoid of authentic records. The district is not rich in ruins that demand permanent protection, but it is in great need of temporary protection, pending further serious investigation by competent parties.

4. *The Zuñi district.*—This region is rich both in historic and prehistoric ruins. On Zuñi Reservation are the ruins of the historic Seven Cities of Cibola. El Moro, or Inscription Rock, is an interesting historic monument east of Zuñi, which is under temporary withdrawal by the General Land Office. The region south of Zuñi to Quemado is known to be full of ruins, and traders are securing large collections of pottery therefrom at the present time. The ruins of Zuñi have been thoroughly made known to us through the work of the Hemenway Expedition, under the direction of the late Frank Hamilton Cushing, assisted by Mr. F. W. Hodge. The collections of this expedition are now in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. Other important researches have been made in the Zuñi district by Doctor Fewkes.

IV. THE GILA BASIN.

This is another region that embraces practically every species of prehistoric ruins. It is of vast extent and comprises, besides the valley of the Gila proper, the large valleys of the Salt and Verde rivers. As a seat of prehistoric culture it was one of the most extensive and populous. Many ruins of these three great valleys are on irrigable lands, and, accordingly, have disappeared with the advancement of agriculture.

1. *The Rio Verde district.*—On the northern tributaries of the Rio Verde are many cliff ruins. Of these, Honanki and Palatki are the most important. They are within the limits of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve. There are numerous cliff ruins along Oak Creek and Beaver Creek and their tributaries. Near Camp Verde is the ruin known as "Montezuma Castle," and a little farther up Beaver Creek, on the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, is the interesting Montezuma Well. Mr. Mindeleff and Doctor Fewkes have made important studies and reports on the ruins of this district.

2. *The San Carlos district.*—Of the ruins on this district we have very little information beyond that obtained by Mr. A. F. Bandelier, to whose indefatigable exploration we owe so much of our knowledge of the Southwest. Both pueblo and cliff ruins are known to exist in various parts of the district, almost all of which are situated within the limits of the San Carlos Apache Reservation. Ruins are reported from near San Carlos, from various points along the Upper Salt River, on White Mountain Creek, the Carrizzo, the Cibicu, and the Pinal.

3. *The Lower Gila district.*—Many ruins of this district have disappeared during recent years because situated upon agricultural land. Our archaeological knowledge of the district is due, for the most part, to the Hemenway expedition under the late Mr. Cushing, to Mr. Mindeleff, and Doctor Fewkes. The famous Casa Grande ruin has, for several years, been under the care of the Government. The best collection from the district is that obtained by the Hemenway expedition. It is in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

4. *The Middle Gila district.*—The ruins of this part of the Gila Valley are mostly on agricultural lands, though many cliff ruins are known to exist in outlying districts. Pueblo ruins are very plentiful about Solomonville, but are not well preserved. The largest is that of Pueblo Viejo. Ruins are also numerous about Clifton, and along the Blue River. We have some reports on ruins of this district by Mr. Bandelier and Doctor Fewkes. There is need for further investigation and report as to the present condition of these ruins.

5. *The Upper Gila district.*—It is known that there are many ruins on the Upper Gila and its tributaries near Fort Bayard, the Mimbres, and near Silver City. They are almost entirely within the Gila River Forest Reserve. These ruins should be officially investigated and reported on, as we have very meager information concerning them.

6. *The San Francisco River district.*—The upper San Francisco Valley and its tributaries, especially the Tularosa, is full of cliff and pueblo ruins. It is almost entirely within the Gila River Forest Reserve. Much of it is almost unknown country. It is in great need of further exploration. While we know of its almost innumerable ruins, we have no reports on them. The first archaeological work to be done here was that of Doctor Hough, of the National Museum, who made an expedition into this district during the past summer. Doctor Hough's report will doubtless give us much interesting information concerning the archaeology of this little known district.

With the generous assistance of Dr. Walter Hough, I have prepared a brief bibliography relative to the ruins in these various districts. No attempt has been

made to make this complete. Many valuable works are omitted. The purpose of it is to direct anyone seeking information on this subject to some literature thereon. Reference to this bibliography, hereto attached, will enable anyone to secure considerable information concerning ruins, or groups of ruins, that have been examined and reported on.

In conclusion, I would respectfully submit the following recommendations:

1. That the authority of the Department of the Interior should be immediately exercised to protect all ruins on the public domain.
2. That the Interior Department should prohibit the collecting of prehistoric objects from public lands and Indian reservations by any person not duly furnished with a permit from the Secretary of the Interior.
3. That custodians or inspectors under the direction of the General Land Office are needed to protect the ruins in the following districts:

- (a) The Pajarito Park district, New Mexico.
- (b) The Chaco Canyon district, New Mexico.
- (c) The Mesa Verde district, Colorado.
- (d) The Bluff district, Utah.
- (e) The Holbrook district, Arizona.
- (f) The Zuñi district, New Mexico.
- (g) The Rio Verde district, Arizona.
- (h) The Casa Grande district, Arizona.
- (i) The Acoma district, New Mexico.
- (j) The Middle Gila district, Arizona.
- (k) The Gran Quivira district, New Mexico.
- (l) The Jemez district, New Mexico.

With the first seven districts there is urgent need for immediate action. The eighth is already provided for. The next four are important in the order named. It would appear from general report and from the literature thereon that they are all of sufficient importance to warrant protection by the Government. At any rate, they should be examined as early as possible by competent authority and reported upon with reference to the present condition, character, and extent of the ruins.

4. That the Forestry Department, if furnished with adequate forces, could protect the ruins in the following districts, which lie within forest reserves, and that provision should be made for the same as early as possible:

(a) The Flagstaff district, Arizona, including the important Black Falls group of ruins lying just above the northern boundary of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve; also the ruins on the northern tributaries of the Rio Verde, lying within the same reserve, and also those on the Black Mesa Forest Reserve.

- (b) The San Francisco River district, New Mexico.

- (c) The Upper Gila district, New Mexico.

5. That the cooperation of the Department of Indian Affairs is needed for the protection of all ruins in the following districts:

- (a) The Pecos Pueblo district, New Mexico.

- (b) The Canyon de Chelly district, Arizona.

- (c) The Tusayan district, Arizona.

- (d) The San Carlos district, Arizona.

- (e) That part of the Zuñi district, New Mexico, which lies within the Zuñi Indian Reservation.

6. That there is neither economy nor efficiency in the policy of employing a custodian for a single ruin. All the ruins of any district described herein can be efficiently protected by one or two custodians or inspectors of the grade of forest rangers, who should make it known by posted notices that the excavation of ruins without the permission of the Secretary of the Interior is forbidden, and who might also examine and report from time to time upon ruins within their districts which are in need of special attention.

7. That the permanent withdrawal of tracts of land from the public domain for the purpose of protecting ruins thereon would seem to be unnecessary except where the ruins are of such character and extent as to warrant the creation of permanent national parks.

8. That there is need for general legislation authorizing the creation of such national parks and providing for the excavation of prehistoric ruins in the interest of science only.

I respectfully submit the above as a comprehensive plan for the preservation of all historic and prehistoric ruins upon the public domain and upon Indian reservations, and invite your consideration of the same. As a working plan I have no doubt it is open to much criticism, but I believe it might be made the basis for an economical and efficient method of performing this public service.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1904.*

SIR: My attention having been called to the various measures proposed for the protection and preservation of the historic and prehistoric ruins of the Southwest, I beg leave to submit some observations upon the subject.

I have recently placed on file with your Office a memorandum designed to embody in concise form the authentic information we have concerning these ruins. It seems evident that we are in possession of enough information on the subject to permit the formulation of a permanent, comprehensive, and efficient system of management for these ruins. It would seem that the demand for their protection and preservation must be recognized. My opinion is that some legislation should be had founding such a system of management and authorizing such procedure as will make for the conservation of these interests for the use and benefit of the public and the encouragement of scientific research. I believe also that if all who are interested in the subject will take the trouble to inform themselves thoroughly it will be found that legislation may be so shaped as to secure the desired ends without detriment to the interests of any one.

There are perhaps two or three tracts of considerable extent which should be made national parks, e. g., Pajarito Park, in New Mexico, and Mesa Verde Park, in Colorado. They embrace the leading types of prehistoric ruins in vast numbers. They are useless for agriculture or other industrial purposes. They are of such interest and scenic beauty as to attract much travel when made accessible. They would be a great source of information and education to the general public. Their organization into national parks would be greatly to the benefit of the Indians on adjacent reservations, because of increasing the sale of Indian handiwork to tourists. Settlers near the parks would find them an added source of revenue. I do not see how there can be any objection by reasonable people to the creation of these national parks. Provision should be made for their establishment in the same manner that forest reserves are created.

Then there are several isolated ruins and groups of ruins of great interest which demand permanent preservation, such as Montezuma Castle, on Beaver Creek, Arizona; the Cliff Dwellings, on Walnut Canyon, near Flagstaff, Ariz., and certain mission churches, as the one at the old Pueblo of Pecos, and the one near Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico, which are among the oldest landmarks on American soil. At the present time there are perhaps a dozen such interesting localities known and others may become known in the future. These could usually be protected by very small reservations. From 10 acres to a section of land would be sufficient in any case mentioned. This could be effected without detriment to the rights of settlers or hindrance to the development of the country.

There are also vast numbers of isolated ruins, burial mounds, etc., on public lands and Indian reservations which should be preserved long enough for scientific investigation, and no longer. This can certainly be done without detriment to the rights of settlers. No large reservations of land are necessary for this purpose. I assume that the Secretary of the Interior already has full power to protect these ruins and to issue permits for their excavation. It would perhaps be well to more specifically declare by law his authority and duties with reference to their preservation and the issuance of permits to properly qualified persons to examine and excavate them in the interests of science only, and to stop the traffic in prehistoric wares from the public lands and Indian reservations which is now working such irreparable waste and loss.

I should favor, and I believe the scientists and the country at large will favor, a simple measure authorizing the creation of national parks as mentioned above, the creation of the small reservations for the protection of the few isolated ruins or small groups of ruins that demand permanent protection, and the establishment of a system of supervision of all ruins on the public domain and Indian reservations by the Department of the Interior, all details of which should be left in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior to develop as information and experience direct. It seems to me that one section added to H. R. 13478, known as the Lacey bill, providing for the protection and utilization of ruins not included in such national parks as may be created under that act, would make it perfectly adequate to cover every condition expressed above and entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

I do not wish to attempt at this time a review of all bills pending on this subject. I desire, however, to analyze briefly one measure which, with important amendments, was passed by the Senate April 26, 1904. I refer to S. 5603, in most respects identical with H. R. 13349, known as the Rodenberg bill.

Section 1 of this bill provides that permits to examine and excavate ruins and collect antiquities from the public lands may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior to properly qualified persons, provided the work is undertaken for the benefit of some

incorporated public museum, university, college, scientific society, or educational institution. This would seem to bar the Bureau of American Ethnology, which exists for the sole purpose of doing archaeological and ethnological work in this country. It is not an *incorporated* institution. The section seems to confer no new authority and to impose an unfortunate restriction upon existing authority.

Section 2 limits the power of the Secretary of the Interior to the withdrawal of a single section of land in one locality. To the existing power of temporary withdrawal, which the Secretary of the Interior has wisely used in the past, we owe the preservation of the best of our remaining ruins. I refer particularly to Pajarito Park. This section seems to merely impose an unfortunate restriction upon existing powers.

Section 3 makes it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Interior to grant permits to local institutions for the excavation of any ruin or site within the State or Territory where such institution is located, on application indorsed by the governor of said State or Territory. This would make the rights on the public domain of all other parties, even of the Government of the United States, subordinate to those of the local authorities.

Section 5 requires that the work of excavation on any given site, once begun, must be prosecuted continuously until finished. I fear that this provision is not based upon accurate knowledge of existing conditions. The complete excavation of certain of the ruins of the Southwest would be a matter of years and would cost thousands of dollars. None of our smaller institutions or scientific societies could undertake archaeological work under such conditions, and even those most liberally endowed would be in danger of forfeiture under the provisions of this section through failure of funds to complete a piece of work. The excavation of a single room is often highly important and advantageous. Teachers of archaeology with classes in the field should be permitted and encouraged to do small pieces of systematic work. The provisions of this section would drive them from the field.

Section 6 provides that a complete photographic record shall be made of the progress of excavations and of all objects of archaeological or historic value found therein, to be made in duplicate for the United States National Museum. Such photographs can be of no value unless sufficiently well made to serve for the illustration of reports. An expedition may collect 5,000 specimens in a summer's work. The cost of the photographs would probably exceed the whole cost of the expedition. It would act as serious restriction to archaeological work.

Section 8. The penal clause of this bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to participate in the gathering of archaeological objects of any kind on the public domain. The intent of this section is manifestly to restrain vandalism. Under strict construction it prohibits the most harmless and commendable pursuits. When construed as intended it will prohibit perfectly harmless collecting, such as gathering arrowheads or other stone implements on the surface of the ground.

In fact the whole effect of this bill is to place serious obstacles in the way of the advancement of archaeological science. Its intent is doubtless commendable, but in its operation it can be most disastrous. I have merely pointed out the larger defects of this measure. An examination of the wording of the bill discloses ambiguities of expression and looseness of construction which would render its enactment as a statute highly objectionable.

I beg leave to remain with sincere respect, very truly, yours,

EDGAR L. HEWETT.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1904.

SIR: I am in receipt of the acting Secretary's letter of August 15, 1904, returning the report, by Special Agent George F. Wilson, in the case of the prehistoric ruin in Arizona known as Montezuma Castle, with instructions to prepare and submit to the Department, for transmission to Congress, the draft of a bill setting the tract in question aside as a national park, and further directing as follows:

"In this connection your attention is called to H. R. 13349, introduced in the House on March 2, 1904, by Mr. Rodenberg, entitled 'A bill for the preservation of historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments and archaeological objects, and to prevent their counterfeit.' Said bill is still pending and a copy thereof is transmitted herewith for your consideration as to whether or not it would answer the purpose intended in this connection if enacted into law.

"I have also to suggest that you include in your annual estimate such an amount as in your judgment is necessary to pay for the services of a custodian for the reservation, with, say, \$500 for repairs and contingencies, and the same course should be pursued in other reservations containing ancient ruins in New Mexico. Congress has already established a precedent for such action by making an appropriation for the care and custody of the ancient ruins of Casa Grande in Arizona."

Under the above instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the subject, in general, of action required for the preservation of prehistoric ruins and other objects of historic and scientific interest upon the public domain.

The matter is one which has been before this Office for consideration for a number of years, and has been made the subject of repeated reports to the Department respecting the need for some general enactment on the subject by Congress; and also in connection with specific cases as they have arisen from time to time; but in doing so considerable difficulty has been experienced in handling the matter, more especially in regard to prehistoric ruins, owing to the lack of information of a sufficiently comprehensive nature to enable this Office to treat the subject as a whole.

I am now, however, in receipt of a comprehensive statement which I transmit herewith, entitled a "Memorandum concerning the Historic and Prehistoric Ruins of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, and their Preservation," prepared and submitted to this Office, under date of September 3, 1904, by Prof. Edgar L. Hewett, for a number of years president of the New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas, N. Mex., and who has devoted much time to the matter of archaeological research in the Pajarito and other cliff-dwellings regions in New Mexico and Arizona.

Professor Hewett states, that in addition to information gathered by him in person and through official reports made by former Special Agent S. J. Holsinger, of this Office, the facts presented in this paper have been compiled on the authority of such reliable investigators as Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Dr. Walter Hough, of the National Museum, and Mr. A. F. Bandelier, of the American Museum of Natural History, who have spent considerable time in the scientific study of the ruins referred to.

Accompanying and forming a part of the statement is a blue-print map showing, by geographical districts, the location of the most important ruins in the pueblo region, in regard to which Professor Hewett states as follows:

"Reference to the accompanying map will show at a glance that the distribution of the prehistoric tribes of the Southwest was determined by the drainage system. The great basins of the Rio Grande, the San Juan, the Little Colorado, and the Gila constitute the four great seats of prehistoric culture of the so-called pueblo region. The remains of this ancient culture are scattered extensively over these four areas, and it is not to be hoped, nor would it be a service to science, to attempt to preserve all these remains. They are of the three great types—pueblo ruins, cliff houses, and cavate dwellings—with their accompanying burial mounds, kivas, shrines, etc., and are practically innumerable. All measures for their preservation should look toward the encouragement of research and the advancement of knowledge, and not toward its restriction. I am of the opinion that if the principal groups or districts of ruins of each great culture area can be protected by the Department of the Interior and no excavation permitted thereon except by responsible parties bearing proper permission from the Department, the highest interests of the people will be upheld.

"I have shown on the accompanying map that the majority of the ruins of the four great basins are embraced in twenty districts. The circles on the map are not intended to fix absolutely the boundaries of these districts. They are merely intended to show, approximately, how the ruins may be grouped for convenience and reference.

"The districts are grouped as follows:

"I. The Rio Grande Basin.

- "1. The Pajarito Park district.
- "2. The Pecos Pueblo district.
- "3. The Gran Quivira district.
- "4. The Jemez district.
- "5. The Acoma district.

"II. The San Juan Basin.

- "1. The Aztec district.
- "2. The Mesa Verde district.
- "3. The Chaco Canyon district.
- "4. The Canyon de Chelly district.
- "5. The Bluff district.

III. The Little Colorado Basin.

- "1. The Tusayan district.
- "2. The Flagstaff district.
- "3. The Holbrook district.
- "4. The Zuñi district.

IV. The Gila Basin.

- "1. The Rio Verde district.
- "2. The San Carlos district.
- "3. The Lower Gila district.
- "4. The Middle Gila district.
- "5. The Upper Gila district.
- "6. The San Francisco River district."

Following upon this grouping of the regions into districts, the memorandum submits a concise statement regarding the location, extent, general condition and importance of the ruins in each of the respective districts, which presents much valuable information of a specific nature.

In regard to the subject, in general, Professor Hewett states:

"Unquestionably some of these regions are sufficiently rich in historic and scientific interest and scenic beauty to warrant their organization into permanent national parks. Many others should be temporarily withdrawn and allowed to revert to the public domain after the ruins thereon have been examined by competent authority, the collections therefrom properly cared for, and all data that can be secured made a matter of permanent record. General legislation providing for the creation and administration of such parks, and providing for the excavation of ruins in the interest of science only is urgently needed. It is well known that during recent years an extensive traffic has arisen in relics from these ruins. In securing these, buildings, mounds, etc., have been destroyed. These relics are priceless when secured by proper scientific methods, and of comparatively little value when scattered either in museums or private collections without accompanying records. No scientific man is true to the highest ideals of science who does not protest against this outrageous traffic, and it will be a lasting reproach upon our Government if it does not use its power to restrain it. * * *

"In conclusion, I would respectfully submit the following recommendations:

"1. That the authority of the Department of the Interior should be immediately exercised to protect all ruins on the public domain.

"2. That the Interior Department should prohibit the collecting of prehistoric objects from public lands and Indian reservations by any person not duly furnished with a permit from the Secretary of the Interior.

"3. That custodians or inspectors, under the direction of the General Land Office, are needed to protect the ruins in the following districts:

- "(a) The Pajarito Park district, New Mexico.
- "(b) The Chaco Canyon district, New Mexico.
- "(c) The Mesa Verde district, Colorado.
- "(d) The Bluff district, Utah.
- "(e) The Holbrook district, Arizona.
- "(f) The Zuñi district, New Mexico.
- "(g) The Rio Verde district, Arizona.
- "(h) The Casa Grande district, Arizona.
- "(i) The Acoma district, New Mexico.
- "(j) The Middle Gila district, Arizona.
- "(k) The Gran Quivira district, New Mexico.
- "(l) The Jemez district, New Mexico.

"With the first seven districts there is urgent need for immediate action. The eighth is already provided for. The next four are important in the order named. It would appear from general report and from the literature thereon that they are all of sufficient importance to warrant protection by the Government. At any rate they should be examined as early as possible by competent authority, and reported upon with reference to the present condition, character, and extent of the ruins.

"4. That the Forestry Department, if furnished with adequate forces, could protect the ruins in the following districts which lie within forest reserves, and that provision should be made for the same as early as possible.

"(a) The Flagstaff district, Arizona, including the important Black Falls group of ruins lying just above the northern boundary of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve; also the ruins on the northern tributaries of the Rio Verde, lying within the same reserve and also those on the Black Mesa Forest Reserve.

"(b) The San Francisco River district, New Mexico.

"(c) The Upper Gila district, New Mexico.

"5. That the cooperation of the Department of Indian Affairs is needed for the protection of all ruins in the following districts:

"(a) The Pecos Pueblo district, New Mexico.

"(b) The Canyon de Chelly district, Arizona.

"(c) The Tusayan district, Arizona.

"(d) The San Carlos district, Arizona.

"(e) That part of the Zuñi district, New Mexico, which lies within the Zuñi Indian Reservation.

"6. That there is neither economy or efficiency in the policy of employing a custodian for a single ruin. All the ruins of any district described herein can be efficiently protected by one or two custodians or inspectors of the grade of forest rangers, who should make it known, by posted notices, that the excavation of ruins without the permission of the Secretary of the Interior is forbidden, and who might also examine and report, from time to time, upon ruins within their districts which are in need of special attention.

"7. That the permanent withdrawal of tracts of land from the public domain for the purpose of protecting ruins thereon would seem to be unnecessary except where the ruins are of such character and extent as to warrant the creation of permanent national parks.

"8. That there is need for general legislation authorizing the creation of such national parks and providing for the excavation of prehistoric ruins in the interests of science only.

"I respectfully submit the above as a comprehensive plan for the preservation of all historic and prehistoric ruins upon the public domain and upon Indian reservations, and invite your consideration of the same. As a working plan I have no doubt it is open to much criticism, but I believe it might be made the basis for an economical and efficient method of performing this public service."

Respecting this paper, I have the honor to report that the clear and forcible statement of facts presented therein appears to leave no room to doubt that immediate and effective measures on the part of the Government are needed to preserve the historic and prehistoric ruins and other objects of interest throughout the regions described from further destruction by vandalism while awaiting legislative action for their protection. This can best be done, apparently, by pursuing the course suggested by Professor Hewett of placing custodians in charge of the several districts as mapped out by him. To do this effectively, as far as necessary, at present, it is estimated that an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 is required for the care and custody of the same. I have accordingly included an estimate for that amount in my annual estimate for this Office.

As regards such portions of the districts as fall within forest reserves, or immediately outside of the boundaries thereof and adjacent thereto, the forest officers are already under general instructions to see to their protection. Further and more specific instructions to that effect will now be issued, based upon the information obtained through this paper.

Respecting the suggestion made that the cooperation of the Indian Office is needed for the protection of all ruins in certain of the districts specifically named, I respectfully recommend that a copy of the memorandum be furnished that Office for consideration and action upon the suggestion, for which purpose I inclose a copy of the same herewith.

I am heartily in accord with the recommendation that certain of the most important of these regions be set apart as national parks, and that a general law be enacted authorizing the establishment of such parks and making provision for their proper protection and management.

This Office has repeatedly drawn attention to the need for action on the part of Congress in respect to making provision for the proper care of those portions of the public lands which, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public.

The existence within the limits of the public domain of such world-wonders as the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest in Arizona, the Big Trees in California, and the prehistoric ruins and relics which are scattered throughout the Southwest makes the necessity for such action manifest.

It is equally evident that the course heretofore pursued of making each individual case the subject of a special legislative enactment, has been far from satisfactory. It has, in fact, resulted in such serious delay in securing action that this Office has been forced to practically abandon recommending such action in any more cases.

The failure to secure legislation, through successive sessions of Congress, in cases

of such leading importance as the Petrified Forest in Arizona, and the Cliff Dwellers' region in the Pajarito Canyon, New Mexico, sufficiently evidences the futility of attempting to secure, through the means of a special act of Congress in each instance, protection to the numerous localities scattered over the public domain requiring similar action. The cases are far too numerous to render such a course advisable.

What is needed is a general enactment empowering the President to set apart, as national parks, all tracts of public land which, as above stated, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public.

Since these tracts form part of the public domain, they should, when set apart, be placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who should be empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations and to establish such service as he shall deem necessary for the care and management of the same, including authority to permit proper explorations and examinations thereof, and gatherings of objects of interest, for scientific and historic purposes.

A bill containing the necessary provisions to this end was drafted by this Office and laid before the Department on March 29, 1900. It was introduced in the Fifty-sixth Congress as House bill 11021, but failed of passage.

It was subsequently reintroduced at the last session of Congress as House bill 13478, but no action has as yet been taken thereon.

It is plain that the enactment of a general law of such a nature would at once place the Department of the Interior in a position to deal effectively with one and all of these regions alike, by enabling it to provide for the administration of each tract set apart such special regulations and service as the peculiar needs of that particular locality demand. For instance, in regard to tracts valuable for the antiquities contained, all necessary provision could be made by the Secretary of the Interior to judiciously regulate the matter of excavations and the use of specimens, etc., by requesting the proper scientific branch of the Government to render, in an advisory capacity, all needed assistance.

As this particular class of cases can be readily managed under a general law of the nature suggested, I deem it well to call particular attention to the fact that they should be provided for in that manner, rather than by being made the subject of special legislation, as proposed in the several bills now pending in Congress which have in view only the matter of the preservation of antiquities. To legislate individually for this class of objects on the public domain is to unnecessarily multiply enactments.

I, accordingly, recommend, as a general substitute for all other pending bills on the subject, the above-mentioned bill, which was drafted in this Department, viz, H. R. 13478, and respectfully urge that it be enacted into law at the next session of Congress.

I also agree with the further suggestion in Professor Hewett's memorandum that many of the tracts containing prehistoric ruins and other objects of interest should be only temporarily withdrawn and protected until the ruins have been examined by competent authority and collections made and data secured and made a matter of permanent record, and that so soon as this has been satisfactorily accomplished the lands should be released from withdrawal.

To make proper provision for such action would necessitate an additional clause in the above-mentioned bill heretofore proposed by this Office. I have, accordingly, reshaped it to meet the desired end, and transmit a draft of the amended bill herewith. In doing so, I have slightly amended the wording of the bill.

In regard to your above-quoted inquiry respecting the so-called Rodenberg bill, viz, H. R. 13349 (58th Cong., 2d sess.), attention is invited to the fact that it is identical with what is known as the Lodge bill in the Senate, viz, S. 5603 (58th Cong., 2d sess.), as originally introduced on April 20 last.

Respecting this Rodenberg-Lodge measure, I transmit herewith a copy of Senate Document No. 314 (58th Cong., 2d sess.), containing a hearing before the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate on said bill, in connection with others on the same subject, from which it appears that it was very largely indorsed by various scientists.

Subsequently, however, the Lodge bill was very materially amended, and, as so amended, was passed by the Senate on April 26, last, and referred to the House of Representatives. I inclose a copy of the same herewith.

The Lodge bill, therefore, in the form in which it has passed the Senate, will, doubtless, now receive consideration by the House in place of the Rodenberg bill.

In a further communication, recently received from Professor Hewett, under date of the 14th instant, which I transmit herewith, this bill is very thoroughly discussed, and it is pointed out that, owing to various obnoxious features therein, the practical

operation of such a measure would greatly hinder instead of advancing archaeological science.

Professor Hewett in this communication expresses himself as strongly in favor of the passage of the above-mentioned bill, drafted by this Office, known as the Lacey bill, viz, H. R. 13478, with the additional clause above suggested, and adduces good and sufficient reasons for its enactment.

I, accordingly, respectfully recommend that both of his inclosed communications be transmitted to Congress for consideration in connection with the above-mentioned bills at its approaching session.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A BILL to establish and administer national parks, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve tracts of public land, which for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof.

SEC. 2. That such reservations shall be known as national parks and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he shall deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of any and all objects therein of interest or value to science or history.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and the gathering of objects of interest within such parks by any person or persons whom he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations, or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution or of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized, in the exercise of his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, pieces or parcels of ground within such parks for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors.

SEC. 5. That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund to be expended in the care of such parks.

SEC. 6. That all natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, on such of the public lands as are not set apart as national parks under the provisions of this Act, are hereby declared to be under the care and custody of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to protect and preserve the same from unauthorized injury or waste, in any form whatsoever, so long as shall be necessary in the interest of the furtherance of knowledge of any of such objects, or for the utilization thereof, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he shall deem necessary for the care and management of the same, and he is hereby authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and the gathering of objects of interest on such lands in the same manner and for the same purposes as in the case of national parks established under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That all persons who shall unlawfully intrude upon such parks, or who shall, without permission, appropriate, injure, or destroy any game, fish, timber, or other public property therein, or injure or destroy any caves, ruins, or other works or relics therein, or commit unauthorized injury or waste, in any form whatsoever, upon the lands or other public property therein, or upon any of the lands or objects referred to in section six of this Act, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALASKA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Sitka, Alaska, July 8, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit my annual report in duplicate of the surveying operations in the district of Alaska, with the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Showing contracts and special instructions for the survey of public lands awarded by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

B.—Showing orders for mineral surveys issued by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

C.—Showing mineral surveys approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, which were made under orders issued the previous fiscal year.

During the year there have been received, recorded, filed, and indexed:

Miscellaneous letters	876
Department letters	209

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

For survey of mining claims (covering 169 locations)	47
For survey of town-site boundaries	3
For appointment and reappointment United States deputy surveyor	14
For appointment and reappointment United States deputy mineral surveyor ..	15

LETTERS, ORDERS, ETC., WRITTEN AND ISSUED.

Miscellaneous letters (covering 3,152 pages)	1,518
Department letters (covering 542 pages)	357
Orders for survey of mining claims (covering 191 locations)	50

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

For office work and expenses in connection with survey of mining claims ...	\$5,890
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MINING CLAIMS.

Number awaiting action of office at date of last report	0
Number returned by deputies during the year (covering 111 locations)	22
Number approved (covering 86 mineral and 9 mill-site locations)	17
Number returned to and remaining in the hands of deputies for correction ...	3
Number awaiting action of office	2

MAPS AND TRANSCRIPTS.

Number of maps of mineral surveys made, including copies	78
Number of maps of mineral locating monuments	3
Number of claims protracted on mineral monument maps	57
Number of tracings of plats	53
Number of sketches made	6
Number of transcripts made of location notices (covering 213 pages)	191
Number of transcripts made of field notes of mining claims (covering 604 pages)	17

NONMINERAL SURVEYS.

Returns received from deputies during the year	59
Forwarded to the Commissioner	31
Held for disapproval	6
Suspended awaiting correction by deputies	3
Awaiting action of the office	19
Awaiting action at date of last year's report	62
Approved by Commissioner during the year	34
Suspended by Commissioner during the year	17
Disapproved by Commissioner during the year	1
Awaiting action of Commissioner	41

In addition to the foregoing there were assorted, jacketed, and labeled 640 pieces of miscellaneous matter—mostly old records; also 12 contracts with special instructions therefor, prepared in quadruplicate, and special instructions, in quadruplicate, for 1 survey which was issued in lieu of a contract.

A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of public lands awarded by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Name.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
2	Mar. 16, 1904	Elias Ruud	Boundary of Skagway town site and the boundary of the reservation therein for a United States court-house.	\$250.00
3	Mar. 22, 1904	A. B. Lewis	Principal base line beginning at or near Stuck Mountain, about 12½ miles southerly from Copper Center, approximate latitude 61° 57' N., longitude 146° 30' W., at initial point and corner to be established for Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W., Copper River base and meridian; thence east, between Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., through Rs. 1 and 2 E.; thence west from said initial point between Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., through R. 1 W. Principal meridian: From initial point north, between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W., through Tps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; third standard parallel north, from corner to Tps. 12 and 13 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W., east through Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 E. Third guide meridian east from corner to Tps. 12 and 13 N., Rs. 12 and 13 E., north between Rs. 12 and 13 E., through Tps. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 E.	11,100.00
4	Apr. 15, 1904	F. H. Lascy	Swedish Evangelical mission at Yakutat; Greek Church mission at Nutchek; Greek Church mission at Odiak; Greek Church mission at Tatlitak; Greek Church mission at Kanikluk; Greek Church mission at Chaniga.	1,350.00
5	.....do .....	.....do	Greek Church mission at St. Paul Harbor, 9 tracts; Greek Church mission at Wood Island, 2 tracts; Baptist mission at Wood Island, 1 tract; Greek Church mission at Spruce Island, 3 tracts; Greek Church mission at Eagle Harbor, Kodiak Island, 1 tract; Greek Church mission at Three Saints, Kodiak Island, 1 tract; Greek Church mission at Aetalik, Kodiak Island, 1 tract; Greek Church mission, Pokrofsky, Kodiak Island, 1 tract; Greek Church mission at Akeok, Kodiak Island, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission at Karluk, Kodiak Island, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission at Ongashak, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission on the island in the village of Afognak, 5 tracts; Greek Church mission on the island and in the village of Douglas, Shelikof Strait, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission in the village of Katmai, Shelikof Strait, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission in the village of Wide Bay, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission in the village of Wrangell (west of Kodiak), 2 tracts.	3,600.00

A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of public lands awarded by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
6	Apr. 16, 1904	H. Heinze	Greek Church mission in the village of Belkolski, 3 tracts; Greek Church mission in the village of Sannak, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission in the village of Protassof, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission in the village of Metrofan, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission on island of Peregrebny, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission on the island of Unga, 2 tracts; Methodist Episcopal mission on Unga Island, 1 tract.	\$2,765.00
7	.....do .....	.....do	Roman Catholic mission at St. Michael, 1 tract; Roman Catholic mission at Nome, 2 tracts; Greek Church mission on the island of St. Michael, 2 tracts; Protestant Episcopal mission at Nome, 1 tract; reindeer station at Nome, 1 tract; Swedish Evangelical mission in Unalaklik, 1 tract; reindeer station at Eaton, 1 tract; Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales, 1 tract; reindeer station at Teller, 1 tract; reindeer station at Rodney, 1 tract; Swedish Evangelical mission at Golofnin Bay, 1 tract.	3,870.00
8	Apr. 18, 1904	C. S. Hubbell	Roman Catholic mission at Wrangell, Presbyterian mission at Wrangell, Presbyterian mission at Saxman, Presbyterian mission at Howkan (Jackson), Quaker mission at Kake, Protestant Episcopal mission at Ketchikan.	1,120.00
9	.....do	Elias Ruud	Russian Greek Church, lots 2 and 3, block 24, Juneau; Russian Greek Church cemetery at Juneau, 1 tract; Roman Catholic Church, 2 small tracts at Juneau; Roman Catholic Church, 3 tracts on Douglas Island; Protestant Episcopal Church, 2 tracts at Juneau; Roman Catholic Church at Skagway, 1 tract; Presbyterian mission at Haines, 1 tract; Russian Greek Church mission at Douglas City, 1 tract; Presbyterian mission at Hooniah, 1 tract; Russian Greek Church mission at Hooniah, 1 tract; Russian Greek Church, school, and cemetery at Killisnoo, 2 tracts.	1,275.00
10	Apr. 19, 1904	C. E. Davidson	Roman Catholic Church at Eagle, 2 tracts; Presbyterian mission at Eagle, 1 tract; Protestant Episcopal mission at Anvik, 1 tract; Protestant Episcopal Church at mouth of Tanana River, 1 tract; Protestant Episcopal mission at Rampart, 1 tract; Protestant Episcopal mission at Minook, 1 tract; Protestant Episcopal mission at Fort Yukon, 1 tract; Protestant mission at Circle City, 1 tract; Roman Catholic mission at Nulato, 1 tract; Roman Catholic mission at Koserefski (Holy Cross), 1 tract; Russian Greek Church mission at Ikogmut, 1 tract; Roman Catholic mission at Shageluk, 1 tract; Roman Catholic mission at St. Joseph (Akularak), 1 tract.	4,150.00
11	.....do .....	.....do	Catholic mission at Sitka, 1 tract; Presbyterian mission at Sitka, 2 tracts; Russian Greek mission at Sitka, 20 tracts.	1,375.00
12	Apr. 22, 1904	A. Lasey	Russian Greek Church mission in the village of Kenai, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Ninilchik, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Seldovia, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Alexandrovsk, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Tyonok, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Shushitna, 3 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Knik, 3 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Kustatan, 3 tracts.	2,870.00
13	May 7, 1904	W. Brown	Russian Greek Church mission in the village of Nushagak, 6 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission on bank of Nushagak, 1 tract; Russian Greek Church mission in the village of Ekuk, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Poguyvik, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Ugashak, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Koggiung, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church	6,090.00

A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of public lands awarded by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
13	May 7, 1904	W. Brown—Continued.	mission at Iliamna, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Kashanak, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Severskoi, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Kvichak, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at Kuskokwim, 2 tracts; Roman Catholic mission at Oknagamut, 1 tract; Moravian mission at Carmel, 1 tract; Moravian mission at Bethel, 1 tract; Moravian mission at Ogavik, 1 tract; Moravian mission at Togiak, 1 tract; Moravian mission at Quinchaha, 1 tract; Roman Catholic mission at Cape Vancouver, Nelson Island, 1 tract.	
14	May 7, 1904	C. Gurnee	Russian Greek Church mission at Attu Island, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission at village and island of Atka, 2 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission, St. Paul Island, 4 tracts; Russian Greek Church mission, St. George Island, 2 tracts; Presbyterian mission, St. Lawrence Island, 1 tract; Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow, 1 tract; Protestant Episcopal mission at Point Hope, 1 tract; Friends mission at Kotzebue Sound, 1 tract.	\$ 700.00
(a)	Apr. 22, 1904	E. F. Lewis	Boundary lines of the town site of Nome.....	800.00

a Special instructions in lieu of contract.

B.—Statement showing orders for mineral surveys issued by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Name of claim.	Mining district.	Deputy.	Date of approval, etc.
591	Lovely placer	Sitka	G. W. Garside	Mar. 8, 1904.
592	Victoria, Seattle, et al., 25 locations.	Valdes	A. J. Adams	Superseded by orders 628 and 629.
593A	Ivanhoe, Ellen, et al., 5 locations ..	Berner Bay	L. G. Hill	Nov. 12, 1903.
593B	Ellen mill site	do	do	Do.
594	North Valparaíso quartz	Point Johnson	N. B. Whitfield	Returns not received.
595	Charlotte, Bess, et al., 4 locations ..	Harris	G. W. Garside	Feb. 3, 1904.
596	Snow Flake fraction	Nome	A. G. Blake	Jan. 8, 1904.
597	Abe Lincoln and General Grant	Harris	C. E. Davidson	Nov. 25, 1903.
598	Ready Bullion, Nos. 1 and 2	do	do	Suspended.
599	Blue Jay, et al., 9 oil locations	Kayak	J. L. McPherson	June 15, 1904.
600	Redwood oil claims, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.	do	do	June 24, 1904.
601	Ruby oil claims, Nos. 4, 5, 6, et al., 10 locations.	do	do	Returns not received.
602	Burls and Chilcat oil claims, 9 locations.	do	do	Do.
603	Mamie 1 and 2, Doolittle Nos. 1 and 2, et al., 8 lode locations.	Ketchikan	L. G. Hill	May 14, 1904.
604	Lyman Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lode locations.	do	do	May 26, 1904.
605	Perseverance et al., 6 locations	Harris	G. W. Garside	Feb. 12, 1904.
606	Flad Strand, Bench, et al., 4 placer locations.	Cape Nome	E. F. Lewis	Returns not received.
607	Gaffney fraction and Lucky fraction.	do	do	Do.
608	McKay Bench placer	do	do	Do.
609	Alpha placer	Harris	L. G. Hill	June 25, 1904.
610	Taku lode	do	do	Returned for correction.
611A	Ida, Teekalet and Gold Bluff lode claims.	Ketchikan	N. B. Whitfield	Do.
611B	Washington mill site	do	do	Do.
612	Maryland et al., lode claims, 6 locations.	Harris	A. Williams	May 17, 1904.
613	Terall and Etna lodes	Valdes	A. J. Adams	Returns not received.
614	Harvey and Helen S. lodes	Wrangell	L. G. Hill	Returns on file.
615	Combination placer No. 1	Valdes	G. E. Baldwin	Returns not received.
616	Hurricane group, 1 placer and 3 lodes.	do	do	Returns not made
617	Unidetta group, 5 lode locations	do	do	Do.
618	Rouge group, 2 lode locations	do	do	Do.

B.—Statement showing orders for mineral surveys issued by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Name of claim.	Mining district.	Deputy.	Date of approval, etc.
619	Jumbogroup.....	Valdes	G. E. Baldwin	Returns not made.
620A	Snowdrift, Diorite, et al., 7 lode locations.	Harris	C. E. Davidson	Returns on file.
620B	London mill site.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
621	No. 3, below Good Luck, Anvil Creek.	Cape Nome.....	E. F. Lewis	Returns not made.
622	Combination placer, claim No. 2	Valdes	G. E. Baldwin	Do.
623	Combination placer, claim No. 3 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
624	Combination placer, claim No. 4 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
625	Combination placer, claim No. 5 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
626	Combination placer, claim No. 6 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
627	Chief placer claim	Porcupine	C. E. Davidson	Do.
628	Oil Bay group of placer claims, 16 locations.	Cook Inlet.....	A. J. Adams.....	Do.
629	Innerskin group of placer claims, 9 locations.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
630	Guthrie, Albert Johnson, et al., 6 lode locations.	Valdes	J. L. McPherson ..	Do.
631	Elizabeth, Marie, et al., 8 lode locations.	.....do.....	G. E. Baldwin	Do.
632	Copper Queen, Fortuna, and Regina lodes.	.....do.....	J. L. McPherson ..	Do.
633	Samolcon, Marmot, and Flander lodes.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
634	Castle, Retriever, et al., 5 lode locations.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
635	Cliff, Cave and Lime Gulch lodes.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
636	Jenks fraction, Mix, et al., 5 lode locations.	Porcupine	C. E. Davidson	Do.
637	Erica lode	Valdes	C. E. Baldwin	Do.
638	Lookout group, consisting of 7 lode locations.	Ketchikan	N. B. Whitfield	Do.
639	Last Chance placer	Porcupine	C. E. Davidson	Do.
	<i>Amended survey.</i>			
307	Initial placer	Harris	G. W. Garside	Returns not made

C.—Statement of mineral surveys approved which were made under orders issued the previous year.

No.	Name of claim.	Mining district.	Deputy.	Date of approval, etc.
578	Rose, Last Chance, et al., 10 lode locations.	Berner Bay.....	L. G. Hill	Nov. 5, 1903.
579A	Mildred, Vera, et al., 6 lode locations.	Windham Bay .....	.....do.....	Dec. 9, 1903.
579B	Mill site.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
582	Glacier placer claim	Harris .....	.....do.....	Aug. 27, 1903.
589	Blackbird group, 4 lode locations ..	Valdes	G. E. Baldwin	Mar. 15, 1904.

The following is a complete list of United States deputy mineral surveyors who have furnished bonds:

Name.	Home address.	Alaska address.
Adams, A. Judson.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Valdes, Alaska.
Ashford, Geo. M.....	Nevada, Iowa.....	Nome, Alaska.
Baldwin, Geo. E.....	Washington, D. C.....	Valdes, Alaska.
Blake, Arthur G.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Nome, Alaska.
Blakely, J. F.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Seward, Alaska.
Brown, Webster.....	.....do.....	Unknown.
Buck, Rufus.....	.....do.....	Dawson, Northwest Territory.
Carter, A. B.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Teller, Alaska.
Chapman, W. S.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Kayak, Alaska.
Davidson, C. E.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Juneau, Alaska.
Davidson, J. M.....	Fort Jones, Cal.....	Nome, Alaska.
Edgerton, H. H., jr.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Unknown.
Flood, Francis B.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Do.
Fox, David.....	Suffern, N. Y.....	Do.
Garside, Geo. W.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Juneau, Alaska.

Name.	Home address.	Alaska address.
George, Martin.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Sitka, Alaska.
George, Thomas H.....	.....do.....	Juneau, Alaska.
Gurnee, Clinton.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Unknown.
Heinze, Hermann.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Solomon, Alaska.
Hill, Lloyd G.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Juneau, Alaska.
Hesse, W. A.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Nome, Alaska.
Hoag, Wm. B.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Kayak, Alaska.
Hubbell, Charles S.....	Wrangell, Alaska.....	Wrangell, Alaska.
Johnson, Victor A.....	Spokane, Wash.....	Nome, Alaska.
Lasey, Albert.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Unknown.
Lasey, Frank H.....	.....do.....	Do.
Lewis, E. F.....	Piperville, Wis.....	Nome, Alaska.
Lewis, A. B.....	Valdes, Alaska.....	Valdes, Alaska.
Lovell, Samuel L.....	Skagway, Alaska.....	Kayak, Alaska.
McPherson, J. L.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Unknown.
McQuinn, J. A.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Do.
Morris, W. E.....	.....do.....	Do.
Meals, A. J.....	Chesna, Alaska.....	Chesna, Alaska.
Phillpotts, Wm. M.....	Rodman Bay, Alaska.....	Rodman Bay, Alaska.
Ruud, Elias.....	Skagway, Alaska.....	Skagway, Alaska.
Smith, Norman R.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Unknown.
Smith, Warriner E.....	.....do.....	Do.
Stanley, F. D.....	Spokane, Wash.....	Do.
Tappan, Charles.....	Douglas, Alaska.....	Fairbanks, Alaska.
Thorne, J. F.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Unknown.
Whitfield, N. B.....	Ketchikan, Alaska.....	Ketchikan, Alaska.
Whitfield, D. S.....	.....do.....	Do.
Whitworth, F. H.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Unknown.
Weck, C. A.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Do.
Whittren, J. Potter.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Sullivan City, Alaska.
Wilson, C. P.....	.....do.....	Kayak, Alaska.
Williams, Alfred.....	Treadwell, Alaska.....	Treadwell, Alaska.
Warren, W. A.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Nome, Alaska.

The following is a complete list of United States deputy surveyors who have furnished bonds:

Name.	Home address.	Alaska address.
Anderson, Charles M.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Resurrection Bay.
Ashford, Geo. U.....	Nevada, Iowa.....	Nome.
Adams, A. Judson.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Valdes.
Baldwin, Geo. E.....	Valdes, Alaska.....	Do.
Blake, Arthur G.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Nome.
Barstow, David G.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Herenden Bay.
Brown, Webster.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Valdes.
Buck, Rufus.....	.....do.....	Dawson, Northwest Terri- tory.
Davick, Lauritz E.....	.....do.....	Valdes.
Davidson, Charles E.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Juneau.
Edgerton, H. H., jr.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Unknown.
George, Thomas H.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Juneau.
George, Martin.....	.....do.....	Sitka.
Gurnee, Clinton.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Unknown.
Garside, Geo. W.....	Juneau, Alaska.....	Juneau.
Hill, Lloyd G.....	.....do.....	Do.
Heinze, Hermann.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Solomon.
Hubbell, Charles S.....	Wrangell, Alaska.....	Wrangell.
Hesse, Wm. A.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Nome.
Lasey, Albert.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Unknown.
Lasey, Frank H.....	.....do.....	Do.
Lewis, E. F.....	Piperville, Wis.....	Nome.
Lewis, Alfred B.....	Valdes, Alaska.....	Valdes.
McPherson, J. L.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Unknown.
Meals, A. J.....	Chesna, Alaska.....	Chesna.
Phillpotts, Wm. M.....	Rodman Bay, Alaska.....	Rodman Bay.
Ruud, Elias.....	Skagway, Alaska.....	Skagway.
Smith, J. Henry.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Unknown.
Smith, Warriner E.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Do.
Tagliabue, Francis.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Do.
Thorne, J. F.....	Portland, Oreg.....	Do.
Whitfield, N. B.....	Ketchikan, Alaska.....	Ketchikan.
Whitfield, D. S.....	.....do.....	Do.
Wilson, Clarence P.....	Seattle, Wash.....	Kayak.

It will be noticed by tabular statement A, accompanying this report, that thirteen contracts and one special instructions, in lieu of a contract, for the survey of public lands and mission claims were awarded during the fiscal year just ended, the aggregate liability of which exceeds \$46,000. It is probable that returns under some of these will be made during the calendar year, and it is therefore desirable that immediate steps be taken toward arranging for a field inspection of them, as it is a matter not only of concern but of simple justice to the contracting deputies that the required examination of their surveys be made with the least possible delay after their completion.

In view of the remoteness of this district from other surveying districts, the length of time it takes to reach it, and the heavy traveling expenses incident upon making the voyage to this country, I would recommend that an examiner of surveys be appointed specially for Alaska, with headquarters at some convenient point in the district; and also further to facilitate the examination and approval of the surveys, that he be placed under the direction of this office. This arrangement would expedite the approval of surveys and the adjustment of the deputies' accounts. It would also very materially curtail the expense of making the examination, shorten the time within which claimants might procure title to their land, and consequently be advantageous to all concerned.

On the 14th ultimo this office submitted estimate of funds necessary to be appropriated for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

The amount estimated for extending the lines of public surveys aggregates \$120,000. That the estimate was made along conservative lines the following explanatory note, which accompanied it, will show:

"There are about 370,000,000 acres of unsurveyed public land in Alaska. That a liberal per cent of this vast area is adapted to agriculture of one sort or other is no longer a matter of conjecture, and since the act of March 3, 1903, permitting homesteads to be taken in advance of the extension of the public surveys, home seekers and stock raisers have been making inquiries concerning the most desirable localities for farming and pasturing stock.

"The act above mentioned contains generous provisions for settlers in this district, but if it is not supplemented with liberal appropriations for the survey of the public lands within its limits its purposes will be largely negated.

"Under the provisions of that act any one who is qualified to make entry of public land is entitled to a homestead of 320 acres. Permission is given to initiate such claims prior to the extension of the lines of public survey by filing a description of them with the recorder of the recording district in which they are situated; but if at the expiration of the required time in which to 'prove up' the lines of public surveys have not been extended so as to include it, the claimant in order to procure a patent for the land must have an official survey made of the claim at his own expense. As the cost of such survey is no small item, and such settlers generally can not well afford such an outlay, the burden that an expense of this kind would involve should be averted if possible.

"That there will be many homesteads taken under said provisions of law there can be but little doubt. Although as hereinbefore stated, the law does not require that a settler shall have his claim surveyed until five years after its initiation in order to procure patent, nevertheless several surveys of this class of claims have been submitted to this office already. These, however, are probably only a small fraction of the number which have been filed for record with the recorders of the various recording districts; but as it is not required that the record of such claims be furnished this office, it has no means of knowing how many have been located and recorded.

"A contract has been made for surveying 198 miles of base, meridian, and standard lines in the Copper River Valley. These are primary lines with which to connect township and subdivisional surveys in that region of country. They will be useful only for that purpose, and therefore should be supplemented by the extension of township boundary lines so soon as they are completed. Department regulations provide that the subdivisional survey of a township will be authorized only in response to the application of at least three bona fide settlers therein. In making such application the settlers are required to designate the township in which their claims are situated and also as nearly as practicable the sections within the township. If only the primary lines to govern such surveys have been established over a region of country, it is impracticable for a settler to determine or even intelligently conjecture the number of the township and range in which his claim will be, and consequently provision should be made for surveying township boundaries over areas in which settlers are located or are likely to be in the near future.

"There are other sections that contain arable lands, for the survey of which it will be necessary to establish independent bases and meridians with which to connect township and subdivisional surveys, the configuration and topographic features of this district rendering it impracticable to connect the surveys in all parts of it with one principal base and meridian. The more prominent of these localities are in Kenai Peninsula and on Kodiak Island. There is said to be a large area of good agricultural land in the above-mentioned peninsula upon which settlements are being made, and Kodiak Island contains fine pasture lands which are beginning to be used by stockholders for grazing purposes. Provision should be made for establishing meridians and bases and for extending township lines in those localities. There are also still other localities where it will be necessary to establish short independent base and meridian lines in order to accommodate settlers, especially on the islands of Alexander Archipelago and the Aleutian Islands.

"As stated last year, there are many tracts of land in Alaska which are reserved by Executive orders or otherwise for the use of the various departments of the Government. As many of these tracts are set aside merely by description of metes and bounds, the deflection of the theoretical lines made from uncertain meridians without corner monuments to mark the angles, it is impracticable to determine just what land is reserved. As these reserves are generally at or adjoining centers of population, it is especially desirable that they be more definitely delimited as uncertainties of boundaries, inexactly described, without corner monuments or line marks to identify them, lead to confusion and in some cases retard improvements. Provision ought to be made and authority given for surveying all of these reserves, so that their exact locus and extent may be apparent on the ground and of record in this office.

"Proposals for executing surveys in this district show that the cost of surveying will be much greater in it than in other districts. The reason for this is because of the higher wages it is necessary to pay assistants, the greater cost of transporting supplies, the shortness of the surveying season, and the unfavorable climatic conditions for using the surveying instrument, which prevail in many localities during the summer months, especially in regions bordering the coast, the sun being obscured much of the time by fog or clouds."

The area of this surveying district is many fold larger than any other in the United States, and it may be safely said that its natural resources, in most lines, are also greater in the same proportion. Notwithstanding the developments of these resources are mostly in their incipency, the outlook is promising. As development work progresses and explorations are carried into new fields its latent possibilities become more apparent. The period of uncertainty is past and advancement promises to be more rapid henceforth. Provision has been made and preparations consummated for beginning the system of public land surveys in this district. As tabular statement A of this report shows, contracts, the aggregate liability of which exceeds \$46,000, were awarded during the fiscal year for surveying public lands and mission claims, and others will probably be awarded in the near future. This is only the beginning of what promises to be an active era of surveying operations in Alaska. In view of this it goes without saying that it is necessary that provision be made for sufficient clerical assistance to perform the greatly increased amount of work which will come to the office with proper dispatch and efficiency. This matter was fully set forth in my annual estimates, and I most earnestly hope it may receive favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. DISTIN,

U. S. Surveyor-General of Alaska.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Phoenix, Ariz., July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with Department letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith (in duplicate) my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The apportionment to Arizona from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year, as per annual surveying instructions, was \$14,000. By letter E, dated June 24, 1904, notice was given that an additional credit of \$14,000 had been made. The total apportionment to this district was therefore \$28,000.

The following tabular statement shows the contracts entered into which are payable therefrom:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
110	Feb. 10	Philip Contzen	The survey of the west boundary of T. 10 S., R. 26 E., and the survey of the west and south boundaries and the subdivisional lines in T. 9 S., R. 26 E.	\$600.00
111	Feb. 18	John F. Hesse	The completion of the survey of the north boundary west from the corner of secs. 4, 5, 32, and 33, and the survey of the west boundary and subdivisional lines of T. 10 N., R. 6 W.	500.00
112	Feb. 24	Jno. A. Rockfellow...	The survey of the north and east boundaries and the subdivisional lines of T. 23 S., R. 28 E.	500.00
113	Mar. 11	Fisher & Hesse	The completion of the survey of the east boundary and the survey of the remaining subdivisional lines, south of secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of T. 15 N., R. 6 E.	700.00
115	Mar. 16	Philip Contzen	The survey of the north, west, and south boundaries of T. 22 S., R. 17 E., and the west and fractional south boundaries of T. 23 S., R. 17 E., the fractional west boundary of T. 24 S., R. 17 E., the fractional east and north boundaries of T. 24 S., R. 18 E., and the subdivisional lines in Tps. 22, 23, and 24 S., R. 17 E., and T. 24 S., R. 18 E., not within the boundaries of the San Rafael de la Zanza private land grant and the survey of the north and west boundaries and subdivisional lines of T. 18 S., R. 16 E.	2,400.00
116	Apr. 18	Chas. L. Campbell and Ivan Oakes.	The survey of 1 mile of the east boundary of T. 7 N., R. 10 E., the survey of the east boundary of Tps. 8, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 10 E., the east boundary of T. 10 N., R. 11 E., the completion of the survey of the east boundary of T. 11 N., R. 11 E., the west boundary of T. 10 N., R. 10 E., the north and south boundaries of T. 10 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E., the east boundary of T. 12 N., R. 10 E., and the subdivisional lines of Tps. 10 and 11 N., R. 11 E., Tps. 10 and 12 N., R. 10 E.	4,300.00
(a)	May 28	.....do	Supplemental instructions provide for survey of the north boundary of T. 11 N., R. 11 E.; west boundary of T. 11½ N., R. 11 E., and the subdivisional lines of T. 11½ N., R. 11 E.	550.00
117	June 13	Wm. B. Alexander....	The survey of the north and east boundaries of T. 10 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., the south 3 miles of the west boundary of T. 9 S., R. 15 E., the west boundary of T. 9 S., R. 16 E., and the subdivisional lines of the south halves of T. 9 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., and the north halves of T. 10 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., or so much thereof as may be necessary to include any settler residing thereon.	2,000.00

^aSpecial instructions.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
118	June 11	John A. Rockfellow..	The south boundary and not to exceed the survey of 18 sections of T. 18 S., R. 19 E., that may be necessary to properly include the agricultural claims of Mrs. L. S. Trask, F. L. Trask, and H. K. Street, situate therein.	\$650. 00
(a)	June 14	John F. Hesse	The east boundary and the subdivisinal lines necessary to properly embrace the south 24 sections of T. 30 N., R. 4 E., or so much of this portion of the township south of the Grand Canyon as will be necessary to include the claims of P. D. Berry and John Hance, situate therein, but not to exceed the survey of 24 sections of this township.	800. 00
119	June 17	John M. Ingalls.....	The third guide meridian east through Tps. 5, 6, 7, and 8 N., the second standard parallel north through Rs. 12, 13, 14, and 15 E., the north boundaries of T. 6 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 E., and the west and east boundaries of Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 14 E., and the north boundaries of T. 7 N., Rs. 14 and 15 E., together with all subdivisinal lines of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 14 and 15 E.	5, 000. 00
120	....do....	J. J. Fisher.....	The second standard parallel north through Rs. 10 and 11 E., the west boundaries of Tps. 8 and 9 N., R. 10 E., the south boundaries of T. 8 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E., the east boundaries of Tps. 8 and 9 N., R. 11 E., and the subdivisinal lines of Tps. 8 and 9 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E.	5, 000. 00
121	....do....	John F. Hesse	The east 3 miles of the north boundary of T. 1 N., R. 30 E., the east boundaries of Tps. 1, 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 31 E., the east 4 miles of the north boundary of T. 3 N., R. 31 E., the north and west boundaries of Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 31 E., the fractional north boundary of T. 3 N., R. 32 E., or so much thereof, together with the subdivisinal lines of Tps. 1, 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 31 E., T. 1 N., R. 30 E., and Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 32 E., that may be absolutely necessary to include the agricultural and grazing lands lying along or within the canyon of the Blue River, running through said townships.	4, 800. 00

^a Special instructions.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS BY RAILROAD COMPANIES, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED
FEBRUARY 27, 1899.

During the fiscal year deposits have been made by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, as follows:

For field work.....	\$692. 00
For examination in the field, and advertising.....	110. 00
For office work and stationery	40. 00

Total deposit..... 842. 00

The following contract was entered into, payable from the above fund, as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
109	1903 Dec. 11..	John F. Hesse	The survey of all lines necessary for the completion of the survey of the east boundary of T. 31 N., R. 2 E., and the survey of the remaining subdivisinal line north of secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, so far as the rim of the Grand Canyon.	\$692. 00

SPECIAL DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS.

Under sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, as amended by the act of August 20, 1894, the following deposits were made:

For field work.....	\$1, 852. 00
For examination in the field	175. 00
For office work and stationery	145. 00

Total deposit..... 2, 172. 00

Contracts have been entered into, payable from the above fund, as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
(a)	1903 Dec. 26	John F. Hesse	The survey of the remaining unsurveyed lines of sec. 23, T. 13 N., R. 3 W., or so much of the lines as may be absolutely necessary to properly locate Government Springs, purported to be located in said sec. 23 of the above township and range.	\$100.00
114	1904 Mar. 15	Philip Contzen	The survey of the east, north, south, and west boundaries, and subdivisional lines of T. 4 S., R. 17 E., Gila and Salt River meridian, lands presumably containing coal.	1,350.00

a Special instructions.

On January 18, 1904, an additional deposit of \$1,500 was made by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company for office work and stationery in connection with surveys in the San Francisco Forest Reserve, Arizona. This additional deposit was required on account of the inadequacy of the original amount deposited by the said company for the same purpose.

The following tabular statement shows the surveys approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
83	1901. May 23	John Nash	East and north boundaries of T. 5 S., R. 30 E., and subdivisions.	Survey accepted.
84	July 13	J. A. Barry	Exteriors and subdivisions of T. 1 N., Rs. 23 and 24 W., Tps. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 23 and 24 W.	Surveys accepted except Tps. 1 S. and 1 N., R. 24 W., which surveys deputy has been ordered to correct.
(a)	1902. Feb. 20	.....do	North and west boundaries of T. 3 S., R. 23 W., and a portion of the Gila and Salt River base line, through Rs. 23 and 24 W.	
90	1901. Dec. 16	Philip Contzen	Sixth standard parallel north through R. 8 E.; eighth standard parallel north through Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 E.; second guide meridian east through townships from 25 to 32 N., inclusive; third guide meridian E. through T. 32 N., all exteriors and subdivisions of Tps. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E. and Tps. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.	Surveys suspended by Department letter E, dated Dec. 28, 1903. The survey of sixth standard parallel north through Rs. 8 and 9 E., and second guide meridian east through T. 25 N. accepted by Department letter E, dated Jan. 21, 1904.
(b)	1902. July 26	.....do	The survey of the sixth standard parallel north through R. 9 E.	
96	June 30	F. B. Jacobs	North and east boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 22, 23, 24, and 25 N., R. 9 E., except sixth standard parallel north through R. 9 E.	Surveys accepted.
97	June 30	Caudle & Caudle	Exteriors and subdivisions of T. 25 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; T. 24 N., R. 4 E.; T. 21 N., R. 9 E.; and all lines necessary to complete survey of fractional T. 21 N., R. 8 E.; west boundary and south half of east boundary of sec. 33, T. 21 N., R. 5 E., and east and west boundaries of sec. 4 of T. 20 N., R. 5 E.	Surveys under contract No. 97, approved by your office, except as to Tps. 20 and 21 N., R. 5 E., which returns are transmitted to the General Land Office for approval.
(b)	Aug. 1	.....do	All resurveys and retracements necessary to execute above.	
(b)	Aug. 19	.....do	Resurvey of sixth standard parallel north through R. 4 E. and retracement through R. 3 E.	

a Supplemental special instructions.

b Special instructions.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
98	1902. June 30	J. A. Lamport	East boundary of Tps. 23 and 24 N., R. 8 E., north and west boundaries of sec. 6 of T. 21 N., R. 8 E., east half of north boundary of sec. 1 of T. 21 N., R. 7 E., south boundary of T. 24 N., R. 8 E., and subdivisions of Tps. 23, 24, and 25 N., R. 8 E., and completion of subdivisions of T. 23 N., R. 7 E., line between secs. 1 and 3, T. 21 N., R. 7 E., line between secs. 2 and 3 of T. 21 N., R. 6 E., line between secs. 25 and 36 of T. 22 N., R. 7 E.	Surveys accepted.
(a)	Aug. 2	.....do	Fractional south boundary of T. 23 N., R. 7 E., and all resurveys and retracements necessary to complete all above surveys.	
99	June 30	Andrew Barry, F. B. Jacobs, compassman.	The south and west boundaries, T. 19 N., R. 5 E., the east half of the north boundary, the south half of west boundary, and south boundary of T. 19 N., R. 4 E., and subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.	Do.
(a)	Aug. 4	.....do	All resurveys and retracements necessary to execute the above.	
101	June 30	J. B. Girand and P. W. Natimer.	That portion of the resurvey of the fourth standard parallel north from the one-quarter section corner along the south boundary sec. 32, T. 17 N., R. 6 E., to the corner T. 17 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., and closing lines thereon.	These surveys, which were suspended by Department letter E, dated May 26, 1903, have been accepted.
102	.....do	W. O. Secor	The south boundary of T. 19 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E., 1 mile of the north boundary of T. 19 N., R. 6 E., $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the west boundary and 1 mile of the south boundary T. 18 N., R. 6 E., 2 miles of north boundary T. 17 N., R. 5 E., $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the east boundary of T. 17 N., R. 6 E., the completion of the subdivisions of T. 20 N., R. 4 E., the line between secs. 24 and 25, T. 20 N., R. 6 E., the completion of the subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 6 E., T. 18 N., R. 6 E., T. 17 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.	All surveys under contract, except T. 20 N., R. 6 E., which has been transmitted to Washington, have been approved by your office.
(b)	Aug. 5	.....do	The completion of range line between Rs. 2 and 3 E., T. 19 N.	
(a)	Aug. 6	.....do	All resurveys and retracements necessary to execute the above.	
103	Sept. 27	J. F. Hesse	The survey of the south and a portion of the north boundary of T. 18 N., R. 1 E., retracement of the Gila and Salt River meridian, through T. 18 N., subdivisions of T. 18 N., R. 1 E., and all necessary retracements and resurveys in connection therewith.	Contract approved by Department letter E dated June 30, 1904.
104	Nov. 15	Philip Contzen	The north and east boundaries, Tps. 13 and 14 S., R. 11 E., north and west boundaries Tps. 13 and 14 S., R. 10 E., subdivisions Tps. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 10 and 11 E., and resurveys in connection therewith.	Survey accepted, but plats not ordered filed.
109	1903. Dec. 11	J. F. Hesse	The completion of the east boundary of T. 31 N., R. 2 E., and the remaining subdivisional lines, north of secs. 25 to 30, inclusive, so far as the rim of the Grand Canyon.	Survey approved.

^aSpecial instructions.

^bSupplemental special instructions.

The following tabular statement shows surveys not closed June 30, 1904, for contracts awarded prior to June 30, 1903:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
40	1896. Apr. 15	C. E. Perkins.....	Subdivisions of that portion of T. 10 N., R. 20 E., lying north of north boundary of White Mountain Indian Reservation and lines for closing public surveys in T. 9 N., Rs. 20, 21, 22, and 25 E., and T. 10 N., Rs. 18, 19, and 21 E., Arizona.	Office work awaiting action of Commissioner on returns of White Mountain Indian Reservation by Deputy Colton, under contract No. 56. Colton's corrective notes not yet filed.
56	1899. June 24	A. T. Colton.....	North, east, and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 10 E.; resurvey of the north boundary White Mountain Indian Reservation within T. 9 N., Rs. 21, 22, 24, and 25 E., T. 10 N., Rs. 18, 19, 20, and 21, and T. 11 N., R. 18 E., Arizona.	Survey T. 7 N., R. 10 E., accepted; balance of contract canceled and authority for issuance of new contract given this office.
(a)	Nov. 1	.....do.....	Resurvey that portion of White Mountain Indian Reservation through T. 8 N., Rs. 22, 23, and 24 E., and T. 9 N., R. 20 E., also westward through Rs. 17, 16, and 15 E. to northwest corner of reservation.	
80	1901. May 17	John Nash	Fractional west, east, and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 24 E.	Notes filed. Survey suspended by examiner. Deputy ordered to field to correct.
81	May 23	F. B. Jacobs.....	East, south, and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 13 E.; resurvey of the Gila and Salt River base line through R. 13 E.	All surveys under contract accepted, except T. 1 S., R. 13 E. Bondsmen called upon to designate a compassman for execution of survey of T. 1 S., R. 13 E.
84	July 13	J. A. Barry	Exterior and subdivisions of T. 1 N., Rs. 23 and 24 W.; Tps. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 23 and 24 W.	Surveys accepted, excepting Tps. 1 S. and 1 N., R. 24 W., which surveys deputy has been ordered to correct.
(b)	1902. Feb. 20	.....do.....	West and north boundaries of T. 3 S., R. 23 W.; a portion of the Gila and Salt River base line through Rs. 23 and 24 W.	
88	1901. Oct. 19	John Nash	South boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 9 S., R. 32 E.	Awaiting instruction from your office pursuant to advice from field examiner as to unacceptable condition of said surveys.
89	Dec. 9	A. B. Mader.....	South boundaries and subdivisions T. 16 N., R. 5 W., the fourth standard parallel north through R. 5 W.	Office work in progress.
(a)	1902. Feb. 20	.....do.....	Resurvey of the west boundaries of T. 16 N., R. 4 W.	Do.
90	1901. Dec. 16	Philip Contzen	The sixth standard parallel north through R. 8 E.; the eighth standard parallel north through Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 E.; the second guide meridian east through Tps. 25 to 32 N., inclusive; the third guide meridian east through T. 32 N.; all exterior and subdivisional lines of Tps. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.; Tps. 32 and 33 N., R. 10 E.	The sixth standard parallel north through Rs. 8 and 9 E., and second guide meridian east through T. 25 N. are accepted. Corrected notes for remaining surveyson file in this office.
(a)	1902. July 26	.....do.....	The sixth standard parallel north through R. 9 E.	
(a)	1903 Feb. 26	A. T. Colton.....	Connection of United States location monuments and surveyed mining claims in T. 1 N., R. 15 E., with lines of the public survey.	Notes returned to the deputy for corrections.

^a Special instructions.

^b Supplemental special instructions.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
94	1902 June 2	H. F. Robinson.....	Exterior and subdivisions to complete survey of T. 2 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.	Office work in progress awaiting corrections by deputy.
97	June 30	Candle & Candle.....	Exterior and subdivisions of T. 25 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E., T. 24 N., R. 4 E., T. 21 N., R. 9 E., and all lines necessary to complete survey of fractional T. 21 N., R. 8 E.; west boundary and south half of east boundary of sec. 33, T. 21 N., R. 5 E., and east and west boundaries of sec. 4 of T. 20 N., R. 5 E.	Surveys approved by your office, except as to Tps. 20 and 21 N., R. 5 E., which returns have been transmitted for your approval.
(a)	Aug. 1	.....do.....	All resurveys and retracements necessary to execute above.	
(a)	Aug. 19	.....do.....	Resurvey of sixth standard parallel north through R. 4 E. and retracement through R. 3 E.	
100	June 30	H. B. Maxson.....	West boundary T. 18 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; north and east boundaries T. 18 N., R. 11 E.; north and west boundaries T. 17 N., R. 4 E., and subdivisions of T. 18 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 11 E. and T. 17 N., R. 4 E.	Bondsmen called upon to designate a compassman to execute surveys.
(a)	July 29	.....do.....	All resurveys and retracements necessary to execute the above.	
102	June 30	W. O. Secor.....	The south boundary of T. 19 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; 1 mile of the north boundary of T. 19 N., R. 6 E.; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the west boundary, and 1 mile of the south boundary, T. 18 N., R. 6 E.; 2 miles of north boundary, T. 17 N., R. 5 E.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the east boundary of T. 17 N., R. 6 E.; the completion of the subdivisions, T. 20 N., R. 4 E.; the line between secs. 24 and 25, T. 20 N., R. 6 E.; the completion of the subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 6 E., T. 18 N., R. 6 E.; T. 17 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.	Surveys accepted excepting as to T. 20 N., R. 6 E., which has been transmitted for your approval.
(b)	Aug. 5	.....do.....	The completion of range line between Rs. 2 and 3 E., T. 19 N.	
(a)	Aug. 6	.....do.....	All resurveys and retracements necessary to execute the above.	
105	Nov. 29	Philip Contzen.....	Survey of connecting lines and so much of the boundary lines of the San Rafael de la Zanja and the San Jose de Sonoita private land claims as is in Santa Cruz County, Ariz., and confirmed by United States Court of Private Land Claims.	San Rafael de la Zanja grant approved. Remaining portion of contract transmitted to your office and awaiting your approval.
(a)	1903 Feb. 24	.....do.....	Resurvey of sec. lines closing on San Jose de Sonoita private land grant.	
106	Apr. 16	S. E. Day.....	The south boundary of T. 27 N., R. 27 E.; south, east, and west boundaries, and subdivisions of T. 27 N., R. 26 E.	Deputy ordered to re-execute the contract.

aSpecial instructions.

bSupplemental special instructions.

GENERAL FIELD WORK.

Mileage and acreage embraced in surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

	M.	C.	L.
Base, standard or guide meridians.....	83	44	56
Township lines.....	295	77	14
Meander lines.....	13	7	98
Subdivisional and connecting lines.....	1,270	76	51
Total.....	1,663	46	19

Total acreage of lands, 461,934.33.

Returns of surveys under 22 contracts or special instructions were filed during the fiscal year.

Returns of surveys under 11 contracts or special instructions have been worked up during the fiscal year.

Returns of surveys under 9 contracts or special instructions have been partially worked up during the fiscal year.

The following plats and tracings have been prepared during the fiscal year just ended: 50 township plats in triplicate, 25 township exterior diagrams in duplicate, 8 plats of private-land grants, 3 tracings for the department, 35 tracings for deputies, etc., 10 tracings or plats for special agents, and 32 plats for the field examiner, aggregating 288 plats or tracings.

Transcript of field notes prepared, pages 1,476.

Descriptive sheets of 43 townships have been prepared.

Three reports of surveys of private-land grants have been prepared.

MINERAL DIVISION.

Number of deputy mineral surveyors commissioned during the year.....	11
Mineral surveys ordered during the fiscal year just ended.....	134

The locations embraced in above orders were as follows: 451 lode claims, 5 placer claims, 4 mill-site claims, making a total of 460 claims.

Survey orders that were amended during the year, 42, embracing 154 loads, 1 placer, and 5 mill sites.

Mineral surveys approved during the year just ending, 151.

The locations embraced in the approved surveys were as follows: 557 lodes, 18 placers, 35 mill sites, making a total of 610 claims.

In connection with the surveys that have been approved during the year there were prepared 622 plats showing 2,228 locations. It was also necessary to transcribe approximately 3,000 pages of field notes, affidavits, location notices, certificates of approval, etc.

When I assumed the duties of this office I found that the mineral department was about six months in arrears in its work, a condition which had obtained for some years past, and which caused a great amount of dissatisfaction among the applicants for mineral surveys. I have therefore made a special effort to bring this work as near up to date as practicable, so that now I can report that such surveys are approved within thirty to forty days after the returns are filed in this office.

In addition to the above there have never been any district mining sheets prepared for this office, and this work, as well as the segregation sheets showing the lot areas in township surveys resulting from mineral surveys, is being brought up to date as fast as possible.

There have been prepared so far 83 district mining sheets, embracing 2,054 surveyed claims. This work is of a difficult and uncertain nature, owing to the fact that most of the mining districts are situate in the mountainous districts on unsurveyed land, and I have not been able to secure authority to have the various mineral monuments connected with each other. I respectfully recommend that a special appropriation be asked for for this purpose.

Statement of accounts with the appropriations for the service of the office of United States surveyor-general for Arizona.

A.—SALARIES SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND CLERKS.

Appropriations.....		\$7, 800. 00
Paid salary surveyor-general.....	\$2, 000. 00	
Paid clerks.....	5, 536. 72	
Balance refunded to United States June 30, 1904.....	263. 28	
		7, 800. 00

B.—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....		\$1, 000. 00
Paid rent.....	\$381. 67	
Paid incidentals.....	585. 32	
Retained by General Land Office for freight.....	15. 52	
Balance refunded to United States June 30, 1904.....	17. 49	
		1, 000. 00

Statement of accounts of moneys deposited by individuals for the survey of public lands.

C.—OFFICE WORK AND STATIONERY—PUBLIC LANDS.

Amount deposited during the year.....		\$145. 00
Amount expended during the year.....	\$24. 00	
Balance to credit of office June 30, 1904.....	121. 00	
		145. 00

D.—OFFICE WORK AND STATIONERY—RAILROAD SURVEYS.

July 1, 1903, balance to credit of office	\$1, 196. 91
Amount deposited during the year	1, 540. 00
	<hr/> 2, 736. 91
Amount paid clerks and for stationery	\$1, 690. 25
Amount refunded to railroad companies	598. 70
Balance to credit of office June 30, 1904	447. 96
	<hr/> 2, 736. 91

E.—OFFICE WORK AND STATIONERY—MINING CLAIMS.

Balance to credit of office July 1, 1903	\$35, 573. 99
Deposits during the year:	
First quarter	\$3, 415. 00
Second quarter	5, 260. 00
Third quarter	2, 355. 00
Fourth quarter	3, 820. 00
	<hr/>
Total	14, 850. 00
	<hr/> 50, 423. 99

Disbursements during the year:	
First quarter	\$1, 673. 50
Second quarter	3, 973. 47
Third quarter	3, 094. 55
Fourth quarter	3, 239. 06
	<hr/>
Total	11, 980. 58
	<hr/>
Balance to credit of office June 30, 1904	38, 443. 41

Correspondence of office.

	Received.	Dispatched.
Department letters	470	649
Miscellaneous letters	2, 312	2, 898
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2, 782	3, 547

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. INGALLS,
*United States Surveyor-General of Arizona.*The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

During the year there have been received and properly recorded and indexed the following, viz:

Miscellaneous letters.....	2, 494
An increase over last year of 155.	
Department letters.....	352
Applications for—	
Survey of mining claims.....	158
Survey of agricultural lands.....	25
Number of settlers applying.....	41
Appointments as United States deputy mineral surveyors.....	28

There have been issued as follows:

Miscellaneous letters.....	2, 888
An increase over last year of 140.	
Department letters.....	499
An increase over last year of 111.	
Instructions for mining surveys.....	156
Amended orders for mining surveys.....	22
Orders for amended surveys.....	2
Orders for reports on mining claims.....	13
Contracts awarded.....	10
Aggregate liability of contracts and special instructions.....	\$9, 577. 30

Of this amount \$76.50 is payable from special deposits and \$9,500.80 from the appropriation for public lands.

Special deposits have been made as follows:

Mineral surveys.....	\$10, 260. 00
Township surveys (including O. W. and S. and field examination).....	681. 50

Total..... 10, 841. 50

Appended hereto is a list of United States deputy mineral surveyors who have qualified, showing dates of appointment and bond; also a list of all contracts and special instructions awarded.

List of appointments and reappointments, United States deputy mineral surveyors.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Bond.
Wirt R. Macmurdo.....	July 6, 1903	July 6, 1903
William S. Coulter.....	July 22, 1903	Aug. 3, 1903
John J. Goldsworthy.....	Aug. 13, 1903	Aug. 18, 1903
Arthur Hauman.....	Aug. 20, 1903	Aug. 20, 1903
Edward K. Dupont.....	Aug. 25, 1903	Aug. 25, 1903
John A. Brown.....	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 14, 1903
Warren V. Clark.....	Sept. 17, 1903	Sept. 17, 1903
Henry J. Jory.....	July 23, 1903	Sept. 28, 1903
Alfred B. Summers.....	Sept. 28, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903
Alfred Baltzell.....	Sept. 29, 1903	Oct. 3, 1903
Warren E. Murray.....	Sept. 28, 1903	Oct. 19, 1903

List of appointments and reappointments, United States deputy mineral surveyors—Cont'd.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Bond.
Henry Lahiff	Oct. 13, 1903	Oct. 17, 1903
Frank E. Herrick	Nov. 23, 1903	Nov. 23, 1903
Henry C. Schmidt	Dec. 9, 1903	Dec. 16, 1903
Charles W. Garside	Dec. 12, 1903	Dec. 18, 1903
Harvey J. Sarter	Jan. 23, 1904	Feb. 17, 1904
Joseph D. Cox	Feb. 18, 1904	Feb. 18, 1904
Thomas L. Darby	Feb. 12, 1904	Feb. 25, 1904
Harold C. Cloudman	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 7, 1904
Edward Dexter	Dec. 28, 1903	Mar. 1, 1904
Orville H. Packer	Mar. 21, 1904	Mar. 21, 1904
Frederick S. Schmidt	Oct. 10, 1903	Feb. 29, 1904
Will H. Earl	Feb. 8, 1904	Do.
Mason W. Buffington	Apr. 22, 1904	Apr. 22, 1904
Paul E. Lepoids	Mar. 21, 1904	Apr. 4, 1904
George J. C. Donaldson	Mar. 16, 1904	May 4, 1904
Porter P. Wheaton	Apr. 1, 1904	Apr. 13, 1904

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Contract No. 221, dated August 5, 1903: Completion of public surveys in T. 13 N., R. 8 W., Mount Diablo meridian, as well as necessary resurveys and retracements connected therewith. Liability, \$436.50, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. David F. McIntire, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 222, dated August 14, 1903: Section 35, T. 3 N., R. 12 W., San Bernardino meridian (necessary resurveys and retracements). Liability, \$387, payable from appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. W. A. Sickler, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 223, dated August 29, 1903: T. 5 S., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo meridian (completion of surveys in township). Liability, \$367.45, payable from appropriation year ending June 30, 1904. J. M. Doyle, deputy surveyor. This contract was not signed nor the bond executed; Mr. Doyle was released and survey readvertised.

Contract No. 224, dated October 26, 1903: T. 17 S., R. 2 E., T. 19 S., R. 1 E., Mount Diablo meridian (completion of public surveys in township). Liability, \$624.85, payable from appropriation year ending June 30, 1904. Lou G. Hare, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 225, dated November 7, 1903: T. 8 N., R. 30 W., San Bernardino meridian (completion of public surveys in township). Liability, \$1,629, payable from appropriation year ending June 30, 1904. Austin F. Parsons, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 226, dated November 21, 1903: Buena Vista rancho, resurveys and retracements of lines and corners necessary to locate the boundaries of the same as surveyed by J. C. Hays, deputy surveyor, and to give connections of those boundaries with public lands and lines of the rancho as patented. Liability, \$440, appropriation for year ending June 30, 1904. W. A. Sickler, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 227, dated March 22, 1904: T. 5 S., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo meridian (completion of public surveys in township). Liability, \$366, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys, etc. W. A. Sickler, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 228, dated April 22, 1904: T. 13 N., R. 9 E., Mount Diablo meridian, sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, resurveys and retracements necessary to complete new work (the new work being provided for under special instructions in lieu of a contract). Liability, \$367, payable from appropriation. William Burton, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 229, dated June 7, 1904: T. 2 N., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian, completion of public surveys in township and necessary resurveys and retracements in connection therewith. Liability, \$900, payable from appropriation. Clinton Gurnee, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 230, dated June 4, 1904: T. 4 N., R. 10 W., San Bernardino meridian, sections 11 and 12, completion of public surveys in sections and necessary resurveys and retracements connected therewith. Liability, \$200, payable from appropriation. William W. Allen, deputy surveyor.

The following contracts were awarded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, but owing to delay in filing the bonds the liabilities were made payable from the appropriation for surveys and resurveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Contract No. 218, dated May 23, 1903: T. 1 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 E.; T. 2 N., R. 3 E., San Bernardino meridian, necessary resurveys and retracements to complete sur-

veys in township. Liability, \$696, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys. Legrand Friel, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 219, dated May 26, 1903: T. 13 S., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 E.; T. 15 S., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 E.; T. 16 S., Rs. 13, 14, 15, 17 S., 15 and 16 E., San Bernardino meridian, resurvey of exterior lines of townships. Liability, \$1,709, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands. Amzi A. Henderson, deputy surveyor.

Contract No. 220, dated June 3, 1903: T. 5 S., R. 4 E., Humboldt meridian, completion of public surveys in township, as well as resurveys and retracements necessary to complete said surveys. Liability, \$780, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys. Frank A. McKee, deputy surveyor.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS IN LIEU OF CONTRACTS.

To David F. McIntire, deputy surveyor, dated October 23, 1903: Survey of claim of William C. Randolph in Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 10 W., Mount Diablo meridian, and necessary resurveys and retracements. Liability, \$132, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands, year ending June 30, 1904.

To Charles A. Robinson, deputy surveyor, dated August 19, 1903: Providing for survey of east boundary of Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 5 E., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$276, payable from special deposits by Southern Pacific Railroad Company (already included in original estimate for deposits of last fiscal year).

To George W. Pearson, deputy surveyor, dated August 19, 1903: Providing for delimitation of west boundary of Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 6 E., San Bernardino meridian, from contract No. 196, of October 2, 1902.

To Legrand Friel, deputy surveyor, dated March 16, 1904: Special supplemental instructions for subdivisions in T. 1 N., R. 4 E., additional to instructions under contract Nos. 217 and 218.

To W. A. Sickler, deputy surveyor, dated March 19, 1904: Providing for survey of claim of Alexis Lemouton in sections 24 and 25, T. 4 N., R. 8 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability, \$280, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands.

To Charles W. Garside, deputy surveyor, dated March 31, 1904: Appointing him compassman to complete surveys and resurveys provided for in J. F. Abbott's contract, Nos. 200 and 201, October 8, 1902.

To Ernest A. Zoellin, deputy surveyor, dated April 14, 1904: Providing for surveys of secs. 30 and 31, T. 44 N., R. 6 W., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability \$172, payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands year ending June 30, 1904.

To William Burton, deputy surveyor, dated April 22, 1904: Providing for new work necessary to complete public surveys in secs. 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 13 N., R. 9 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Liability \$60, payable from special deposits by Central Pacific Railroad Company, per certificate No. 32, dated March 8, 1904.

To Solomon H. Finley, deputy surveyor, dated June 7, 1904: Providing for survey of tract of land in secs. 1 and 2, T. 7 S., R. 10 W., San Bernardino meridian. Liability \$16.50, payable from special deposit by Joseph Ferguson, per certificate of deposit No. 4006, dated May 3, 1904.

To Solomon H. Finley, deputy surveyor, dated June 7, 1904: Providing for necessary resurveys and retracements in connection with new work in T. 7 S., R. 10 W., San Bernardino meridian, provided for in special instructions of even date. Liability \$18.50, payable from the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Number of contracts awarded during current fiscal year.....	10
Number of special instructions issued in lieu of contracts.....	10

The decrease in number of contracts is accounted for by the fact that eight of the applications for survey which were submitted to the Department during the present fiscal year have been suspended, waiting for an officer to be detailed by the Department to examine the bona fides of alleged settlers. These surveys, if embraced in awarded contracts, would amount, at special maximum rates, to \$6,087.50, in addition to the liabilities as stated.

Number of applications for survey.....	25
Number of applicants.....	41
Surveys approved by surveyor-general.....	21

The extent and character of surveys approved in the year ending June 30, 1904, are as follows:

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	By whom surveyed.	Contract.		Standard meridian and base lines.	Township lines.			Subdivision and connecting lines.			Grant and meander lines.			New areas surveyed.		
				No.	Date.		M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.			
24 N	12 W	M. D.	Geo. W. Pearson	161	July 2, 1900	M. C. L.	12	79	60	32	82	90	M. C. L.	8	77	29	4,098.	
24 N	13 W	M. D.	do	161	do	do	1	83	1	4	51	62	4	5	45	0	12,621.14	
23 N	16 W	M. D.	do	161	do	do	7	22	21	28	40	34	28	40	34	1,988.97		
24 N	16 W	M. D.	do	161	do	do	9	76	53	41	40	18	41	40	18	6,060.18		
9 N	19 W	S. B.	Austin F. Pearson	Inst.	July 11, 1901	do	2	41	47	15	31	24	3	9	75	1,073.78		
13 S	28 E.	M. D.	Geo. W. Pearson	159	Oct. 8, 1900	do	4	29	36	30	0	97	30	0	97	9,882.88		
26 S	18 E.	M. D.	John H. Garber	168	Jan. 29, 1901	do	17	40	61	30	63	17	30	63	17	9,437.78		
6 S	7 E.	S. B.	Wm. A. Sickett	193	Oct. 4, 1902	do	23	6	42	60	27	38	60	27	38	8,460.98		
48 N	9 E.	M. D.	Clifford H. Towle	Inst.	Aug. 21, 1902	do	3	0	0	26	78	12	2	50	40	10,934.13		
2 N	12 W.	S. B.	David J. McPherson	203	Dec. 17, 1902	do	1	0	24	1	20	0	1	20	0	160.00		
42 N	5 E.	M. D.	Clifford H. Towle	203	Dec. 18, 1902	do	8	68	66	33	9	25	8	68	66	11,225.43		
42 N	4 E.	M. D.	do	203	do	do	12	3	95	60	49	9	22	3	95	22,705.14		
13 S	34 E.	M. D.	Solon A. Hanson	144	May 28, 1897	do	3	0	0	34	23	39	9	059.12	9,059.12			
12 N	1 E.	H. M.	T. M. Hurlburt	Inst.	Mar. 9, 1903	do	37	15	9	32	46	8	17	4				
22 N	7 W.	M. D.	Thos. L. Knock	188	May 3, 1902	do	3	5	64	4	2	97				976.85		
22 N	8 W.	M. D.	do	188	do	do	7	47	87	25	22	1				6,447.15		
23 N	9 W.	M. D.	do	188	do	do	6	40	70	2	0	87				486.57		
23 N	9 W.	M. D.	do	188	do	do	3	0	8	1	38	43				318.17		
2 N	12 W.	S. B.	Wm. A. Sickett	222	Aug. 14, 1903	do	1	40	0	1	39	85				160.00		
3 N	12 W.	S. B.	do	222	do	do	3	40	0	5	0	20				1,440.00		
17 N	2 E.	H. M.	T. M. Hurlburt	Inst.	Mar. 9, 1903	do	7	27	59									
47 N	2 E.	M. D.	Geo. F. Wakefield	145	Oct. 19, 1897	do	7	75	49	24	78	98	10	6	35	6,950.22		
48 N	1 E.	M. D.	do	145	do	do	1	63	59	11	41	77	10	49	50	3,391.60		
48 N	2 E.	M. D.	do	145	do	do	5	40	78	5	40	78	5	5	3	1,988.83		
7 S	6 W.	S. B.	Wm. A. Sickett	215	Mar. 28, 1903	do	13	33	43	35	77	90	6	0	0	13,805.94		
8 S	6 W.	S. B.	do	215	do	do	2	50	40	2	50	40	3	44	50	777.81		
22 N	17 W.	M. D.	Henry J. Randall	180	Sept. 21, 1901	do	5	2	66	10	48	14	3	357.87	3,357.37			
24 N	17 W.	M. D.	do	180	do	do	14	3	88	53	2	83	13	813.22	13,813.22			
28 N	6 E.	M. D.	Victor S. Barber	191	Nov. 22, 1902	do	7	97	42	33	30	77	7	410.77	7,410.77			
Total.			Total.			3	0	0	179	49	79	633	43	58	61	15	46	176,889.90

Work of drafting office for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Month and year.	Township maps.					Mineral lands, quartz and placer claims.						Sundries.			Total for month and year.
	Exteriors.		Subdivisions.									General maps.				Tracings for departments.		Miscellaneous.
	Original.	Department.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Posters.	Sectional dia- grams.	Tracings.	General maps.	Tracings for departments.	Miscellaneous.	
1903.															
July				1	4	17	17	17	57	3	1		3	4	124
August	4	1	4	2	2	13	14	12	51	20			19	4	146
September	1		3	2	4	17	17	17	37	34			6	5	143
October				3	1	14	14	14	14	45			8	4	117
November	1	4	2	4		4	4	4	4	39			17	4	87
December		2		2	3	15	15	15	15	45			4	5	121
1904.															
January	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	48			2		77
February	4	1	13	3	4	6	7	7	6	13				4	68
March	3	3	9	13	1	10	10	9	9	57			5	7	136
April	1	2	4	5	4	11	11	11	11	4			25	10	99
May	1		2	3	6	10	10	9	8	14			3	10	76
June	1	2	1	2	8	8	9	8	8	2	1	1	11		62
Total	17	16	41	43	40	129	132	127	224	324	2	1	103	57	1,256

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

The year just completed has been a very busy one, and much valuable work has been accomplished.

Notwithstanding the time taken up by visitors and others consulting these archives, the task of indexing the bound volumes of manuscripts has gone on steadily.

From volume 117 to 138, inclusive, 22 volumes, an average of 2 volumes a month, containing a total of 18,041 pages, have been condensed into 622 closely-written pages of English index; and this laborious task is fully appreciated by those consulting these records whose knowledge of Spanish is not sufficient to enable them to understand the original manuscripts with their quaint and obsolete spelling, and, often, almost obliterated writing.

The most notable among the contents of these volumes are: The visits of Russian, French, and English scientific expeditions; of George Vancouver, Puget, and other navigators; the Russian and English Commercial Company; Lord Cochrane and the insurgents of North and South America; the cultivation of hemp; forest fires; the census; meteorological observations; the war of independence; trouble caused by English and American whalers and smugglers; laws against foreign shipping; withdrawal of the artillery corps and its replacement by militia; treatment of the Indians, mission escort; military reports, etc.

The number of visitors reached 158, and may be divided into three classes, as follows:

First. Lawyers, to examine original land grants, the principal of which were land claims No. 193, E. Molino; No. 541, Baulinas; No. 404, Alamito; No. 156, Jacinto; No. 609, Canada de los Pinos; No. 4, San Antonio Rancho; No. 405, La Balsa Chica; No. 609, E. Carmelo; No. 104, Saucelito; No. 528, Jesus Maria Rancho, etc.

Second. Authors in search of material for historical compilations, notably the Franciscan clergy, who are compiling a history of their order in upper California.

Third. Magazine and newspaper writers in search of themes for articles, of which the following have appeared in print:

The Vigilance Committee at Los Angeles in 1838; Frauds on the Old Spanish and Mexican Land Grants; The First Divorce Case, Casilda Sepulveda *v.* Antonia Teodoro Trujillo; An International Romance, Rezanoff and Concepcion Arguello; The First Elopement, Josefa Carrillo with Capt. Henry D. Fitch; An Adept Smuggler; Abel Stearns, etc.

The above show not only the utility of the archives to the public, but also the tax on the time of their keeper.

Very respectfully,

W. S. GRAHAM,
United States Surveyor-General of California.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Denver, Colo., July 1, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with instructions in your circular letter "E" dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

LAND DIVISION.

Acres of agricultural land surveyed and accepted by General Land Office.	111, 915
Miles of lines surveyed and accepted by General Land Office	459
Plats made of exterior and subdivisional surveys.....	61
Irregular supplemental diagrams made at request of General Land Office.....	20
Irregular supplemental diagrams made at request of local land offices.....	20
Tracings of official plats furnished special agents General Land Office ...	15
Diagrams made to accompany special instructions to deputies.....	42
Diagrams made for use of examiners of surveys.....	20
Original segregation diagrams of surveyed sections, showing mineral surveys and fractional lottings made during the year in conformity with paragraph 37 on page 30, General Land Office Mining Laws Circular, approved July 26, 1901.....	78
Amended	86
Segregation diagrams of such sections made on small scale and transmitted to General Land Office	164
Segregation diagram tracings of such sections made and transmitted to local land offices	164
Total number of sections of surveyed lands affected by mineral surveys in this district.....	1, 652
Original segregation diagrams of such sections made to date	1, 134
Contracts entered into for survey of public lands, payable from annual appropriation	14
Special instructions prepared in quadruplicate and issued to contracting deputies	14
Special deposits by Union Pacific Land Company during current fiscal year for survey of public lands, heretofore executed, as follows: For field work, \$29,983.60; for office work, \$4,995.72.....	\$34, 979. 32

A new general index of all surveys in the land division, containing 456 pages, has been made during the year.

STATEMENT OF SURVEYS UNDER CONTRACTS NOT CLOSED AT DATE OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Benj. F. Clark, deputy surveyor, contract No. 814, dated February 14, 1901, for balance of survey of 1 township.

E. R. Warren, deputy surveyor, contract No. 815, dated March 19, 1901, for survey of part of 2 townships.

Benj. F. Clark, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated September 25, 1900, for extension survey in 1 township.

Leonard Cutshaw, deputy surveyor, contract No. 818, dated January 8, 1902, for survey of 12 townships.

B. F. Bailey, deputy surveyor, contract No. 821, dated June 11, 1902, for survey of 1 township.

W. H. Wigglesworth, deputy surveyor, contract No. 822, dated August 1, 1902, for resurvey of part of one township and metes and bounds survey of agricultural claims.

B. F. Clark, deputy surveyor, contract No. 823, dated December 8, 1902, for survey of 1 township.

Wm. H. Lea, deputy surveyor, contract No. 825, dated May 28, 1903, for survey of 1 township.

A. E. Sprague, deputy surveyor, special instructions dated August 2, 1902, for extension survey in 1 township.

Frank V. Alkire, deputy surveyor, contract No. 824, dated February 28, 1903, for survey of portions of 2 townships, under special deposit system.

Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands in Colorado, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, payable from the annual appropriation for that year.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character of work.	Estimated liability.
(a)	Sept. 28, 1903	E. L. Faison, jr.	Fractional T. 2 N., R. 79½ W	(b)
826	Oct. 28, 1903	John W. Irion	T. 7 S., R. 83 W.	\$220.00
827	May 18, 1904	Arthur Bradt	T. 32 N., R. 2 W	434.00
(a)	May 19, 1904	F. I. Huntington	Sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 79 W.	36.00
828	June 22, 1904	Wm. H. Clark	Standard and meridians	5,600.00
829	June 23, 1904	Benj. F. Clark	Exteriors and subdivisions	5,000.00
830	.....do	James M. Clark	.....do	5,000.00
831	June 27, 1904	Wm. S. Taylor	.....do	5,000.00
832	June 23, 1904	C. C. Schrontz	.....do	5,000.00
833	.....do	Alonzo H. Adams	.....do	5,000.00
834	June 25, 1904	Albion K. Vickery	.....do	5,000.00
835	.....do	Wm. C. O'Brien	.....do	5,000.00
836	.....do	Chas. S. Booth	.....do	5,000.00
837	.....do	Le Roy E. Young	.....do	4,400.00

^a Special instructions.

^b Examiner of surveys.

Surveys accepted by General Land Office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Distance.	Area.	Account allowed.
814	Feb. 14, 1901	B. F. Clark	47N., 13 W.	New Mexico	M. 60 C. 62 L. 38	Acres. 23,277.38	\$424.54
818	Jan. 8, 1902	L. Cutshaw	49to51N., 17to20W.	.....do	361 36 62	82,112.48	2,762.08
(a)	Sept. 25, 1900	B. F. Clark	1 N., 104 W.	Sixth	11 93 45	2,408.96	70.00
(a)	Aug. 2, 1902	A. E. Sprague	1 N., 73 W.	.....do	11 00 10	3,199.84	75.00
(a)	Sept. 28, 1903	E. L. Faison, jr.	2 N., 79½ W.	.....do	13 63 68	916.19	.....

^a Special instructions.

Statement of contracts under which deputy surveyors have been granted an extension of time in which to complete surveys and make returns.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character of survey.	Estimated liability.
822	Aug. 1, 1902	W. H. Wigglesworth	Exteriors and subdivisions and metes and bounds of agricultural claims.	\$425.00
824	Feb. 28, 1903	F. V. Alkire	Exteriors and subdivisions under "Special deposit."	340.00

Surveys completed and approved by the surveyor-general, not yet accepted by the General Land Office.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character of survey.	Accounts submitted.
815	Mar. 18, 1901	E. R. Warren	Exteriors and subdivisions	\$600.00
821	June 11, 1902	B. F. Bailey	.....do	420.05
823	Dec. 8, 1902	B. F. Clark	.....do	531.13
825	May 28, 1903	Wm. H. Lea	.....do	249.34

Contract No. 822, dated August 1, 1902, Wm. H. Wigglesworth, deputy surveyor, resurvey of portion of T. 35 N., R. 11 W., and metes and bounds survey of agricultural claims, has been completed in the field, and the plats and transcripts are now being prepared in this office.

MINERAL DIVISION.

Statement of official orders issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Nature of work.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
Orders from original surveys, 1903:				
July.....	62	137	8	3
August.....	80	161	2	7
September.....	65	153	7	4
October.....	65	129	9	1
November.....	62	152	4	3
December.....	47	113	1	7
Orders for original surveys, 1904:				
January.....	46	135	4	3
February.....	34	57	3	.....
March.....	41	71	6	3
April.....	24	56	2	.....
May.....	29	64	4	.....
June.....	38	83	5	.....
Total.....	593	1,311	55	31
Amended orders for original surveys.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	628	1,311	55	31
RECAPITULATION.				
Total original survey orders issued.....	628	.....	.....	.....
Total orders for amended surveys issued.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Orders for joint survey issued.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Total official orders issued.....	636	.....	.....	.....
Original surveys approved, 1903:				
July.....	24	36	1	.....
August.....	39	123	3	2
September.....	47	102	10	7
October.....	102	263	5	7
November.....	67	157	9	8
December.....	70	145	4	2
Original surveys approved, 1904:				
January.....	52	112	5	5
February.....	59	155	7	9
March.....	55	149	2	1
April.....	48	99	6	4
May.....	20	124	3	1
June.....	27	98	2	.....
Total.....	610	1,563	57	41
Amended surveys and plats approved.....	83	175	3	.....
Total.....	693	1,738	60	41
Reports on placers and certificates of expenditure approved...	60	.....	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.				
Original surveys approved.....	610	.....	.....	.....
Amendments to surveys approved.....	83	.....	.....	.....
Reports and certificates approved.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	753	.....	.....	.....

Original surveys before the Office June 30, 1904.

	Number.	Locations.
Under examination or returned for correction.....	44	121
Being made up.....	18	38
Total.....	62	159
Orders issued and surveys not filed.....	75	146

Amended surveys before the Office June 30, 1904.

Awaiting action of claimants	31
Cases in Office under examination	6

Connected sheets and mineral plats.

Old connected sheets	1,691
New connected sheets constructed	19
Old connected sheets reproduced	17
Mineral plats made	2,968
Field notes, reports, and affidavits prepared	825

Letters.

General Land Office letters received	520
Miscellaneous letters received	4,200
General Land Office letters written	730
Miscellaneous letters written	2,500

Deputy mineral surveyors.

Number in good standing	137
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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Salaries surveyor-general and clerks.

Received from appropriation	\$13,500.00
Paid surveyor-general	2,000.00
Paid clerks	11,499.76
Balance refunded, as per certificate of deposit dated June 30, 1904, issued by the First National Bank of Denver, Colo. ....	.24
	13,500.00

Contingent expenses.

Received from appropriation	\$3,550.00
Received from Leadville land office for 100 sheets drawing paper	13.00
Paid for office rent	1,200.00
Paid to messenger	720.00
Paid for incidentals	1,595.14
Balance refunded, as per certificate of deposit, No. 5173, dated June 30, 1904, issued by the First National Bank of Denver, Colo.	47.86
	3,563.00

Deposits by individuals for office work on survey of mineral claims.

Balance in United States Treasury July 1, 1903	\$19,569.67
Deposits during fiscal year:	
July, 1903	\$4,250.00
August, 1903	5,975.00
September, 1903	3,710.00
October, 1903	3,620.00
November, 1903	4,740.00
December, 1903	2,860.00
January, 1904	3,995.00
February, 1904	1,950.00
March, 1904	2,135.00
April, 1904	1,660.00
May, 1904	1,860.00
June, 1904	2,805.00
	39,560.00
Total	59,129.67

Drafts from United States Treasury.

July 20, 1903	\$15,000.00	
October 29, 1903	10,000.00	
February 2, 1904	12,000.00	
April 19, 1904	11,000.00	
		<hr/> \$48,000.00
July 1, 1904, balance in United States Treasury	11,129.67	

Special deposits office account.

July 1, 1903:		
Balance in First National Bank, Denver, Colo	\$1,958.92	
Drafts from United States Treasurer, as above	48,000.00	
		<hr/> \$49,958.92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid clerks and incidentals quarter ending—		
September 30, 1903	12,195.50	
December 31, 1903	12,874.24	
March 31, 1904	11,826.58	
June 30, 1904	10,309.64	
		<hr/> 47,205.96
July 1, 1904:		
Balance in First National Bank, Denver, Colo	2,752.96	
		<hr/>
Balance in United States Treasury	11,129.67	
Balance in First National Bank, Denver, Colo	2,752.96	
		<hr/>
Total balance to credit of Office	13,882.63	

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. VIVIAN, *United States Surveyor-General of Colorado.*The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E of April 21, 1904, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, my report of surveying operations in the district of Florida for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

APPLICATIONS FOR SURVEYS.

Applications for surveys have been made as follows:

February 8, 1904, application by Mr. Nicholas Armada, for survey of an island in Estero Bay, in sec. 11, T. 47 S., R. 24 E.; approved by the Department May 28, 1904; special instructions submitted for examination June 3, 1904; approved June 9, 1904; sent to Deputy Joseph F. Shands June 14, 1904.

February 8, 1904, application by Mr. Jerome Walker, for survey of an island in the Caloosahatchie River, in sec. 33, T. 43 S., R. 25 E. Owing to lack of care on the part of the applicant in responding to call for necessary information, the papers in this case are not yet complete.

February 16, 1904, application of Mr. William W. Kitchell for the survey of an island in the Caloosahatchie River, in sec. 33, T. 45 S., R. 23 E., was renewed (original application filed October 11, 1899). Approved by the Department May 28, 1904; special instructions submitted for examination June 3, 1904; approved June 9, 1904; sent to Deputy Robert B. Leak June 14, 1904.

March 5, 1904, application by Messrs. Bushnell & Nelson for the survey of four islands in Lake Tsala Apopka, in secs. 14 and 15, T. 20 S., R. 20 E. Instructions as to procedure sent them March 7, 1904. Nothing further has been heard.

March 5, 1904, application by Mr. W. N. Brown for the survey of an island in Charlotte Harbor, in sec. 34, T. 42 S., R. 21 E. Instructions as to procedure sent March 7, 1904. Nothing further has been heard.

March 24, 1904, application by Mr. G. R. Jones for the survey of "Garden Key" in Pine Island Sound, in secs. 24 and 25, T. 44 S., R. 22 E. Instructions as to procedure sent March 25, 1904. Nothing further has been heard.

The application of J. C. Pettersen for the survey of an island in Pensacola Bay, filed June 19, 1903, was opposed by the Brent Lumber Company, occupying the island, and testimony filed by both parties at interest. The evidence submitted was so conflicting that the Department was unable to reach a decision, and applicant was informed that he must apply for a hearing if he desired to push the application further. This action was taken by him on June 14, 1904, and hearing ordered for 10 o'clock a. m. June 30, 1904, before F. W. Marsh, clerk United States circuit court, Pensacola, Fla. Final hearing (examination of papers by the United States surveyor-general) at 10 o'clock a. m. July 5, 1904.

PLATS PREPARED.

Plats prepared for Capt. Francis R. Shunk, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army.—T. 18 S., R. 28, E.; T. 19 S., R. 28 E.; T. 18 S., R. 30 E.; T. 26 S., R. 31 E.; T. 25 S., R. 32 E.; T. 26 S., R. 32 E.; T. 20 S., R. 33 E.; T. 18 S., R. 34 E.; T. 20 S., R. 34 E.; T. 21 S., R. 34 E.; T. 23 S., R. 34 E.; T. 19 S., R. 35 E.; T. 29 S., R. 35 E.; T. 27 S., R. 36 E.; T. 31 S., R. 38 E.; T. 33 S., R. 39 E.

Plat prepared for Special Agent Fred. Hoisington.—T. 17 S., R. 16 E.

Plat prepared for register United States land office at Gainesville, Fla.—Sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 7 W.

Fifteen plats prepared in connection with returns of surveys by Deputy J. T. Hancock, jr., under his contract No. 11, about the northern end of Lake Okeechobee.

Plats prepared in connection with special instructions.—T. 47 S., R. 24 E., in triplicate; part of T. 45 S., R. 23 E., in triplicate; diagram illustrating proposed subdivision of T. 40 S., R. 26 E., in triplicate.

FIELD NOTES SUPPLIED GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

July 9, 1903, transcript of field notes of survey of sections 3 and 4, T. 8 S., R. 30 E., sent Special Agent Antoine Paul.

December 5, 1903, transcript of field notes of survey of south boundary of T. 14 S., R. 13 E., sent Special Agent Antoine Paul.

February 24, 1904, transcript of field notes of survey of 120 miles of Government lines sent to Special Agent E. D. Stanford.

CONTRACTS.

Under date of August 1, 1903, Contract No. 12 was entered into with Joel A. Barber for the subdivision of T. 40 S., R. 26 E. Estimated liability, \$500.

No other contract has been entered into during the year, but special instructions have issued as follows, the formality of a contract being deemed unnecessary:

June 3, 1904, instructions to Joseph F. Shands for survey of island in Estero Bay, in sec. 11, T. 47 S., R. 24 E. Estimated liability, \$25.

June 3, 1904, instructions to Robert B. Leak for survey of island in mouth of Caloosahatchie River, in sec. 33, T. 45 S., R. 23 E. Estimated liability, \$35.

RETURNS OF SURVEYS.

Under date of September 29, 1903, the returns of survey about the northern end of Lake Okeechobee, executed by Deputy J. T. Hancock, jr., under his contract No. 11, were transmitted to Washington for approval.

SWAMP-LAND SELECTIONS.

Lists of swamp-land selections by the State of Florida have been sent up recommended for approval as follows:

	List No.	Acres.
July 6, 1903.....	106	39.44
July 29, 1903.....	107	1,300.05
July 30, 1903.....	108	117.00
January 21, 1904.....	109	39.89
March 19, 1904.....	110	767.92
May 2, 1904.....	111	1,606.43

RECOMMENDED FOR REJECTION.

Under date of August 24, 1903, the State of Florida filed a swamp-land list aggregating 9,584.76 acres, which was recommended for rejection; an appeal was taken and the tracts examined by a special agent of the Department, in whose report it was shown that 1,606.43 acres of the 9,584.76 acres claimed could be classed as swamp. Approved list No. 111 embraces these tracts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Departmental letters received.....	82	
Miscellaneous letters received.....	370	
		452
Departmental letters written.....	144	
Miscellaneous letters written.....	497	
		641

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations for salaries.....	\$3,000	
Expenditures on account of salaries.....	3,000	
Contingent appropriation.....		500
Expenditures on contingent account.....	\$480.02	
Balance covered into Treasury.....	19.98	
		500

Respectfully submitted.

EDMUND C. WEEKS,

United States Surveyor-General of Florida.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Boise City, June 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of surveying operations in the district of Idaho for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, with tabular statements as follows:

Exhibit A 1.—Statement of contracts and special instructions (in lieu of contract) awarded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Exhibit A 2.—Statement of special instructions (in lieu of contract) awarded, payable from special deposits by individuals, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Exhibit A 3.—Statement of contracts awarded, payable from continuing appropriation account Northern Pacific Railway, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Exhibit B.—Statement showing status of public land surveys under contracts and special instructions (in lieu of contract) for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Exhibit C.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field and mileage of approved surveys executed.

Exhibit D.—Statement of accounts.

Idaho is settling up more rapidly than any other State. Especially is this true of the six large interior counties. Large areas of the State are in no way connected with the public survey, and even though sustaining substantial settlements, applications for survey can not receive consideration when not in the progress of the work. Parallels and auxiliary meridians should be properly extended over all these areas in order that subdivisional surveys could be made to better meet the needs of settlement. It would also be of great benefit to the miner as well. Mineral monuments could be connected with these surveys, thereby giving a definite location to each mining district and claim, and the necessity for many voluminous segregation plats would thus be obviated.

In view of the lack of bids offered for fractional townships included in late lists calling for proposals to execute public surveys, it would seem that it is neither good practice from a professional point of view nor economical in the long run to the Government to ask for the survey of a part of a township, except to complete the survey of same. Whenever the completion of the survey of any township has been ordered the cost of retracement, resurveys, and reestablishment of defective corners has always exceeded the cost of completely sectionizing the township in the first instance. Moreover, such small tracts can only be contracted for at the highest rates allowable. There are many fractional townships in the State at the present time for which no responsible deputy will accept even the maximum rates for the work that is to be done, and it then devolves upon those desiring the survey to make up the difference, which is contrary to law, and is accepted with risk by the deputy executing the work.

Very respectfully,

ERNEST G. EAGLESON,
United States Surveyor-General of Idaho.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A 1.—Statement showing contracts awarded and special instructions (in lieu of contract) issued, payable from the apportionment of \$32,000 from appropriation by act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Description of surveys.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
No.	Date.				
246	1903. Nov. 10	George W. Fenley	All of the meander, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such parts of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 1 N., R. 5 W.; T. 1 S., R. 5 W.; T. 10 N., R. 3 W.; T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; T. 11 S., R. 1 E., and T. 2 N., R. 4 E.	\$3,200	Dec. 2, 1903
251	1904. June 9	Ernest P. Rands and Harold A. Rands.	All of the meander, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such parts of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 48 N., R. 2 W.; T. 49 N., R. 3 W.; T. 42 N., R. 4 W.; T. 52 N., R. 5 W.; T. 56 N., R. 1 W.; T. 65 N., R. 2 W.	3,260	June 29, 1904
252	June 11	Wm. J. Rafferty	All of the standard, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such parts of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: Group 1—T. 50 N., R. 3 W.; T. 51 N., R. 3 W.; Group 2—T. 11 S., R. 4 E.; T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 12 S., R. 4 E.; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., R. 20 E., and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 4 S., R. 20 E.	3,415	June 28, 1904
253	....do....	Oscar Sonnenkalb and Walter G. Turley.	All of the meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such parts of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 30 N., R. 4 E.; T. 32 N., R. 4 E.; T. 33 N., R. 4 E.; T. 34 E., R. 4 E.; T. 34 N., R. 3 E.	2,760	June 24, 1904
254	....do....	William Alley and David B. Wickersham.	All of the standard, meander, township exterior, section and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such parts of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture. Group 1—T. 2 N., R. 6 E.; T. 2 N., R. 10 E.; T. 3 N., R. 10 E. Group 2—T. 14 N., R. 4 E.; T. 20 N., R. 4 W.; T. 21 N., R. 3 W.	7,520	June 25, 1904
255	June 15	George W. Fenley	All of the section and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; T. 4 S., R. 6 W.; part of T. 9 N., R. 3 E., west of North Fork of Payette River; T. 49 N., R. 2 E.; T. 50 N., R. 2 E.	4,870	June 29, 1904
256	June 24	Alfred L. Geddes	All of the meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: T. 24 N., R. 1 E.; T. 25 N., R. 1 E.; T. 24 N., R. 1 W.; T. 25 N., R. 1 W.; T. 26 N., R. 1 W.; T. 27 N., R. 1 W.; T. 28 N., R. 1 W.	3,650	Do.
257	June 27	Albert Oliver	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: T. 22 N., R. 1 W.; T. 23 N., R. 1 W.; T. 29 N., R. 4 E.	3,500	Do.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1903. July 8	Oscar Sonnenkalb....	T. 53 N., R. 6 W.	\$100	July 28, 1903
Aug. 4	Harold A. Rands.....	Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, T. 44 N., R. 1 E....	105	Aug. 22, 1903
Apr. 16	George W. Fenley.....	T. 1 S., R. 6 W.	126	Apr. 30, 1903

A 2.—Statement showing special instructions (in lieu of contract) issued for survey of public lands, payable from special deposits by individuals under the provisions of section 2401, United States Revised Statutes, and acts amendatory thereof.

Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys.	Liability.	Approved by General Land Office.
1903. July 20	George C. Campbell..	Completion of survey of fractional T. 48 N., R. 5 W.	\$92	Aug. 8, 1903
Sept. 21	John M. Woodburn....	Survey of secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 5 N., R. 38 E.	120	{Oct. 14, 1903 Dec. 11, 1903
Nov. 20	Jos. A. Clark			
	Total		212	

A 3.—Statement showing contracts awarded, payable from continuing appropriation account Northern Pacific Railway, by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, for surveys and resurveys of public lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Description of surveys.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
No.	Date.				
247	1904. Apr. 16	Homer D. Angell and Clyde W. Riddell.	All of the section and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 44 N., R. 2 E.	\$1,050	May 14, 1904
248	May 26	Geo. Ray Campbell and W. A. Burt Campbell.	The east boundary line and all the sections and meander lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 43 N., R. 3 E.	876	June 24, 1904
		Total		1,926	

B.—Statement showing status of public land surveys under contracts and special instructions in lieu of contracts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Status of work in office.	Transmitted to General Land Office.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				
227	1901. Dec. 26	Edson D. Briggs	Office work in progress.		Notes filed May 13, 190
228	...do...	Albert Oliver	Approved Sept. 2, 1903..	1903. Sept. 2	
235	1903. Jan. 28	Herman D. Gradon & James H. Robb.	Office work in progress.		
236	...do...	Harold A. Rands .....	...do		Notes filed June 30, 1904.
237	...do...	Geo. C. Campbell .....	...do		
238	Mar. 28	Oscar Sonnenkalb	Approved Feb. 20, 1904..	1904. Feb. 20	
239	...do...	Edson D. Briggs			Extension of time.
240	...do...	A. L. Rinearson	Office work in progress.		Partial notes filed, extension of time to Aug. 30, 1904.
241	...do...	A. N. Kimmel and F. D. Maxwell.	...do		Partial notes filed, extension of time to Dec. 1, 1904.
242	...do...	R. C. Canfield .....	...do		
243	...do...	Emery Oliver and Henry V. Klippel.	...do		
244	June 18	Geo. R. Campbell	Approved Mar. 15, 1904..	Mar. 15	
245	...do...	Jos. W. Waldron	Office work in progress.		Partial notes filed. Extension of time to Nov. 1, 1904.
246	Nov. 10	Geo. W. Fenley .....	...do		Notes filed June 13, 1904.

B.—Statement showing status of public land surveys under contracts and special instructions in lieu of contracts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Date.	Name of deputy.	Status of work in office.	Trans- mitted to General Land Office.	Remarks.
1903. July 8 Mar. 7	Oscar Sonnenkalb Peter F. Byrne.....	Approved Feb 20, 1904.. Approved Mar. 4, 1904...	1904. Feb. 20 Mar. 4	
1904. Apr. 16	Geo. W. Fenley.....	Office work in progress..		Notes filed June 17, 1904.
1903. July 20	Geo. C. Campbell			Declines work by letter, June 11, 1904. Notes not filed.
June 22	A. N. Kimmel and F. D. Maxwell.			
Aug. 4	Harold A. Rands.....	Office work in progress..		Notes filed June 13, 1904.
Sept. 21	John M. Woodburn.....			Additional resurveys neces- sary.
Nov. 20	Jos. A. Clark.....			

C.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field—Mileage of approved surveys executed.

No.	Name of deputy.	Meridian lines.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Meander lines.	Conne- ctions.
		<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
227	Edson D. Briggs.....			35 4 69	155 6 21	21 77 40	31 88
228	Albert Oliver.....	23 67 28		37 77 65	213 55 4	7 23 67	72 11
235	Herman D. Graddon and James H. Robb.....		16 2 38	30 8 73	252 6 4		1 4 80
238	Oscar Sonnenkalb.....	2 2 99	3 0 0	17 71 9	179 73 11	10 72 83	1 77 20
243	Emery Oliver and Henry V. Klippel.....	6 0 0		65 66 67	263 8 44		1 0 0
244	George R. Campbell....	48 0 44	31 3 31	43 73 68	15 66 28		37 42
	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.						
	Peter F. Byrne.....					18 14	28 1
	Oscar Sonnenkalb.....			74 42	4 48 9		16 19
	Total	79 70 71	50 5 69	231 56 93	1,084 23 21	40 32 4	6 27 61

ACCOUNTS.

D.—Salaries of surveyor-general and clerks payable from appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Appropriation.....	\$11,000.00	
Paid surveyor-general		\$2,000.00
Paid clerks.....		8,928.72
Balance refunded into Treasury		71.28
	11,000.00	11,000.00

Account of contingent expenses.

Appropriation.....	\$1,500.00	
Paid rent, light, and fuel		\$518.00
Paid messenger		400.00
Paid account of incidentals.....		544.41
Paid freight charges retained in Treasury		37.04
Balance refunded into Treasury .....		.55
	1,500.00	1,500.00

Special deposits for office work—Mineral surveys.

Balance available July 1, 1903.....	\$9, 271. 11	
Deposits.....	9, 070. 00	
Paid clerks.....		\$6, 420. 50
Paid incidentals.....		564. 33
Balance available July 1, 1904.....		11, 356. 28
	<hr/>	
	18, 341. 11	18, 341. 11

E.—Summary of letters, documents, plats, field notes, and other papers.

Letters to Commissioner of General Land Office.....	525
Letters to local land offices.....	130
Letters to deputy surveyors.....	874
Letters to individuals.....	1, 675
Official telegrams.....	6
Transcripts, field notes, mineral surveys (2,452 pages).....	69
Transcripts, field notes, agricultural surveys (3,482 pages).....	54
Transcripts for deputies in field (392 pages).....	27
Transcripts, United States mineral monuments (12 pages).....	3
Mineral plats.....	279
Agricultural plats.....	238
Location monument plats.....	6
Segregation plats.....	89
Plats for deputies.....	38
Contract diagrams for General Land Office.....	16
Diagrams for examiners.....	37
Miscellaneous tracings.....	23
Number mineral connection sheets made.....	29
Number of descriptive lists made.....	84
Accounts of deputies, in triplicate.....	9
Orders issued mineral surveys (314 locations).....	90
Amended orders issued (6 locations).....	3
Mineral surveys, approved (204 locations).....	73
Location notices copied.....	628
Contracts awarded (in quadruplicate).....	10
Special instructions in lieu of contract.....	3
Special instructions in quadruplicate (228 pages).....	23
Pages property list.....	36
Deputy mineral surveyors, July 1, 1903.....	83
New deputy mineral surveyors commissioned during fiscal year 1904.....	7
Commissions renewed.....	5
Commissions expired during fiscal year.....	19
Deputy mineral surveyors in good standing June 30, 1904.....	76
Vouchers in duplicate.....	331
Abstracts in triplicate.....	48
Accounts current.....	46

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, prepared in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated April 21, 1904, Division E, the same being accompanied with the following statements, viz:

A.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

B.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

C.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

D.—Statement of office work which will be in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

E.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

F.—Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

SURVEYS.

On November 27, 1901, a contract was awarded to George O. Elms, United States deputy surveyor, for the survey of the back preemption to the claim of Miller and Fulton, No. 125, in T. 1 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W., in the southwestern district, Louisiana. On June 7, 1902, the deputy made the returns of his surveys in T. 1 N., R. 1 W., and they were approved by this office on November 14, 1902, and on the same date the diagram representing the said surveys and the transcript of the field notes was transmitted to your office. This survey embraced 2 miles 46.73 chains of township lines, 18 miles 61.07 chains of claim lines, 6 miles 11.36 chains of section legal subdivisional lines, and 7 miles 59.88 chains of connecting lines.

On December 8, 1902, the said deputy made the returns of his surveys in T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and they were approved by this office on February 11, 1903, and on the same date the diagram representing the said surveys, and the transcript of the field notes was transmitted to your office. This survey embraced 1 mile 52.92 chains of township line, 13 miles 27.99 chains of claim lines, and 1 mile 70.42 chains of connecting lines.

The surveys under the above contract were accepted by your letter E, dated May 17, 1904, with the understanding that I should not file the field notes or the original plats among the records of this office nor file the triplicate plats of same in the local land office until so authorized by your office.

The surveying account for the work in T. 1 N., R. 1 W. for \$376.36 was sent to your office with my letter dated November 14, 1902, and the same was approved in the sum of \$267.47 by your letter M of June 3, 1904.

The surveying account for the work in T. 1 N., R. 1 E. for \$128.22 was sent to your office with my letter dated February 11, 1903, and the same was approved in the sum of \$121.14 by your said letter M of June 3, 1904.

On August 12, 1902, a contract was awarded to James P. Kemper, United States deputy surveyor, for the survey and location of private land claims on Cote Blanche Island in T. 15 S., R. 7 E., southwestern district, Louisiana, and on September 2, 1902, special instructions were issued to the deputy for the execution of the surveys under the said contract.

On June 29, 1903, Deputy Kemper made the returns of his surveys to this office, and after examination by this office the same were found to be incomplete, and therefore on September 2, 1903, supplemental instructions were issued directing Deputy Kemper to return to the field and complete his surveys, as specified in his aforementioned contract of August 12, 1902, and special instructions of September 2, 1902; and by letter dated October 22, 1903, I furnished Deputy Kemper with a copy of your letter dated October 17, 1903, Division E, relative to the aforesaid supplemental instructions of September 2, 1903.

Deputy Kemper has not yet made his returns of surveys to this office, but I expect that he will do so in a short time.

OFFICE WORK.

Certificates of location.—Under the third section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294), there were issued certificates of location in whole or in part satisfaction of 10 confirmed private land claims, aggregating 3,995.23 acres of land, necessitating the filling up of 85 certificates on the engraved form, and the recording of each case in a book kept for that purpose. Of these 10 cases sent to your office 5 were returned to this office, duly authenticated, to be delivered to the parties entitled thereto, and 3 cases were held for cancellation, subject to appeal, and your office has not yet acted on the 2 remaining cases.

In addition to the above, certificates of location were denied for 2 claims, 1 of which the attorney for the applicant waived his right of appeal, and you affirmed my decision as regards the other claim.

PATENT PLATS.

By the act of Congress approved December 22, 1854 (U. S. Stat., 599) it is provided as follows: "That in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall and may be lawful, where surveys for the land have been made or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the said Commissioner."

Under this act and the several acts confirming private land claims where provision is made for the issue of patent plats as basis of patent there were made during the past fiscal year 65 of such plats in duplicate, making a total of 130 plats, with descriptive notes, made.

The said plats are made in duplicate, the original being retained for the files of this office, and the duplicate is sent to your office, where a copy thereof is incorporated in the patent when issued. There remains yet to be prepared by this office 5,273 of such plats in duplicate, or 10,546 plats.

SWAMP LAND.

At the request of the register of the State land office, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 28, 1850 (U. S. Stat., 9, p. 519), the following selections of swamp lands were made during the past fiscal year, viz:

	Acres.
In the southwestern district.....	139. 46
In the northwestern district.....	39. 93
Total	179. 39

These selections were subsequently canceled by your letters, K, dated June 1 and 2, 1904.

During the past fiscal year I have rendered eighteen adverse decisions on applications made by the State for swamp selections under the swamp-land grants of 1849 and 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head the following work has been done during the past fiscal year, viz: Twenty-two old and partially defaced township plats have been reproduced for the files of this office, and the old plats put aside for preservation.

Eleven old and partly defaced diagrams have been reproduced for the files of this office, and the old ones put aside for preservation.

Forty-one plats and notes of the original surveys of private-land claims were copied and transmitted for the files of your office, the notes being typewritten.

There were sent for the files of your office typewritten copies of the field notes of 5 townships, part of 5 townships, and of 4 sections.

Tracings of 2 township plats were sent for the files of your office.

Three supplemental diagrams were made in triplicate, or 9 diagrams in all.

Copies of the field notes of 6 sections were furnished to special agents.

The field notes of 26 townships have been indexed.

The protraction of 36 sections was made.

The recomputation of areas was made for 94 sections, covered by private land claims

Typewritten copies of all the original documents accompanying the reports transmitting certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858, and also of the documents accompanying the reports on applications for swamp selections, have been made for the files of this office.

All the correspondence, with the exception of informal matters, has been transcribed from the press copy books into permanent letter record books, aggregating 513 letter record pages. To the above must be added the preparation, in duplicate of the quarterly accounts of all payments made under the appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses.

During the past fiscal year there has been received 210 letters and reports from the Department; 8 letters from the local land office, 14 letters from the register of the State land office, and 461 letters from United States deputy surveyors, special agents, local surveyors, and individuals, making a total of 693 letters and reports received, all of which have been properly indorsed, showing also date of receipt and reply.

During the same period there were written to the Department, local land offices, State land office, and to United States deputy surveyors 320 letters and reports, and 676 letters were written to local surveyors and individuals, making a total of 996 letters written from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. I might add that with many of these letters were transmitted copies of decisions and other documents, some of which were very voluminous. I will also state that much time is consumed in answering personal inquiries, in exhibiting and explaining the nature and status of township plats, field notes, and documents in the matter of private land claims, also in answering letters to the Department and individuals, requiring the examination of the various documents, laws, and decisions relating to private land claims reported by the officers appointed by the several acts of Congress for the adjustment of titles and claims to land in the State of Louisiana.

In closing this report I would most respectfully call your attention to statements B and C herein inclosed, being the estimate of funds which should be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and clerks and for contingent expenses of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and I would earnestly urge that in making your recommendations to Congress the amounts estimated as being necessary be favorably considered.

The annual salary of the surveyor-general of this district has been cut down to \$1,800 since the act of June 19, 1878 (U. S. Stats., 20, p. 201), but you will admit that this amount is not commensurate to the duties and responsibilities incumbent on him and his annual compensation should be at least \$2,000 as originally fixed by the act of March 3, 1831 (U. S. Stats., 4, p. 492).

The present appropriation for the compensation of clerks in this office is only \$7,000, which does not allow the employment of a sufficient number of clerks, and is entirely insufficient to pay those now employed the salaries which they should receive for the grade and quantity of work performed by them. I can but refer you to your letter A of March 23, 1904, informing me of the report made to your office by Inspector H. T. Bennett as regards the efficiency, competency, and faithfulness of the employees of this office, as well as myself, the good habits and the discipline of the office, and wherein he suggested an increase in their salaries.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES LEWIS,
United States Surveyor-General of Louisiana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.*

For surveys and resurveys in all the districts of the State (except Greensburg district), including original surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations..... \$10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The necessity for the surveys and resurveys in the above districts has long since been fully demonstrated to this office by settlers (verbally or by petitions), and in many instances also by deputy surveyors. These last, when making surveys in certain localities, experience much difficulty, not only on account of existing misclosures in the old surveys, but also on account of there being apparently no established Government lines, as in many instances the old lines can not be found. The hunting up of proper starting points in such cases cause much annoyance and loss of time.

B.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks, in the district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.*

Surveyor-general	\$2,000
Chief clerk	1,800
Chief draftsman and claim clerk	1,700
One draftsman and calculator	1,400
Two assistant draftsmen, at \$1,300 each	2,600
One clerk to continue the exhibit of private land claims	1,200
One clerk-typewriter	1,000
Two clerks for general help and to bring up arrear work, at \$900 each	1,800
Total	13,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS SUBMITTED IN ABOVE ESTIMATES.

[The amounts being, in my judgment, the lowest sums for which the service can be conducted.]

First. The estimate of \$2,000 for my salary as surveyor-general is in accordance with the original act of March 3, 1831, fixing said salary, and owing to the labor and great responsibilities incumbent on me, the compensation is certainly a reasonable one.

Second. The chief clerk's salary, at \$1,800, I believe just and very moderate, his duties being the general supervision over all that pertains to this office.

Third. The salary of the chief draftsman and claim clerk, which I estimate at \$1,700 is very moderate, his duties being the examination and passing upon all application for certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858, preparing special instructions to deputy surveyors, examining surveying returns, and supervising the drafting department.

Fourth. The estimate of \$1,400 for the draftsman and calculator is certainly moderate, his duties being protracting maps from the field notes, preparing original and duplicate patent plats for private land claims, computing areas of sections and subdividing the same, and restoring old and partly defaced maps.

Fifth. The duties of the two assistant draftsmen being to assist the draftsman and calculator in all his work, I believe the estimate of \$2,600 for the two is very moderate.

Sixth. The salary of one clerk to continue the exhibit of private land claims, estimated at \$1,200, is very moderate, as it will require an expert to do the work.

Seventh. I consider \$1,000 per year a very moderate salary for the grade and quantity of work done by the clerk-typewriter, his duties being to typewrite the large volume of official correspondence and all documents filed as evidence in special cases, making sketches, copying field notes, and making extracts therefrom for the Department. There has been a considerable increase of work at this desk during the past year.

Eighth. The estimate of \$1,800 for two clerks, at \$900 each, for general help and to bring up arrear work, is very moderate, considering the amount of work to be done; and in this connection I beg to refer to statement D, under the heading of arrear work.

C.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.*

Salary of messenger and porter	\$780
Stationery and other incidental expenses	300
Binding of records	200
Total	1,280

EXPLANATORY NOTES IN SUPPORT OF THE AMOUNT SUBMITTED IN THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

[The same being limited to the lowest sums for which the services can be conducted.]

The estimate of \$780 for salary of messenger and porter is very moderate, for, in addition to his regular work as such, he is expected to give general help in the office, which at times can be considered clerical work.

The estimate of \$200 for binding of records is, I believe, very moderate; so also is the estimate of \$300 for stationery and other incidental expenses.

D.—*Statement of office work which will be in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

First. Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State, except the southeastern district. (See Land Office Report for 1886, p. 507.)

Second. Preparation of patent plats, in duplicate, for the located confirmed private land claims for 5,208 claims.

Third. Two hundred and fifty township maps and diagrams to be reprotracted or reproduced.

Fourth. Examination and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location.

Fifth. Four hundred and seventy-six private land claims for which certificates of location are to be issued under act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294).

Sixth. Continuing the indexing of books of field notes in the different districts.

Seventh. Continuing the copying of field notes for preservation.

E.—*Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Description and locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.
1	1901. Nov. 27	George O. Elms...	Back preemption of the claim of Miller and Fulton, No. 125, being sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 2, T. 1 N., R. 1 W.	Southwestern	\$700	\$388.61

Surveys accepted; see Commissioner's letter dated May 17, 1904, Division E.

F.—*Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Description and locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Remarks.
1	1902. Aug. 12	James P. Kemper.	Private land claims on Cote Blanche Island, T. 15 S., R. 7 E.	Southwestern.	\$450	Supplemental instructions issued to the deputy on Sept. 2, 1903. Returns not made.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
St. Paul, Minn., July 7, 1904.

SIR: In conformity with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I transmit herewith in duplicate my annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with the following tabular statements, viz:

A. Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota, for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, (act approved March 3, 1903).

B. Statement of contract entered into and special instructions issued by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey and resurvey of Indian reservation lands, payable from the appropriation of \$50,000 for completing surveys in the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota (act approved July 1, 1898).

There have been surveyed 7 townships and 4 fractional townships of public lands, the field notes of which have been examined during the year and the plats and transcripts of the field notes made. One township and 2 fractional townships have been resurveyed, the field notes examined, and the plats and transcripts of field notes made.

Two townships and 2 fractional townships of public lands have been surveyed, the field notes returned to this office, the office work on which is not completed.

The resurvey of 7 townships of Indian reservation lands have been completed during the year, the field notes examined, and the plats and transcripts of field notes made.

The number of miles of township, section, and meander lines and connecting lines run and marked in the field, the field notes of which have been examined and approved, is as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Township lines.....	28	64	34
Township lines resurveyed.....	173	8	21
Section lines.....	467	28	4
Section lines resurveyed.....	521	45	86
Meander lines.....	44	63	41
Connecting lines.....	21	68	98
Total.....	1,257	38	84

The number of acres surveyed in townships, the field notes of which have been examined and approved and plats made, during the year, is 180,287.76, which, added to amount previously reported, viz, 49,847,217.22, gives the total number of acres surveyed in Minnesota to date, 50,027,504.98.

Township plats, original, duplicate, and triplicate made during the year.....	80
Diagrams of township lines made.....	15
Transcripts of field notes of townships surveyed.....	25
Transcripts of field notes of exterior lines of townships surveyed.....	5
Plats of islands surveyed.....	8
Transcripts of field notes of islands.....	3

There have been prepared during the year 4 contracts and bonds in quadruplicate with deputy surveyors for the survey of 9 townships and 3 fractional townships of public lands and 4 townships of Indian reservation lands, with full special instructions and diagrams and field notes of exterior lines for the use of the deputy surveyors.

There have been prepared special instructions in quadruplicate for the survey of an island; also 3 special instructions in quadruplicate to compassman and for the correction and completion of surveys in 10 townships erroneously surveyed.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. WARNER,

United States Surveyor-General of Minnesota.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 (act approved March 3, 1903).*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Remarks.
114	Louis A. Ogaard.....	1903. Oct. 15	All of the subdivision and meander lines in Tps. 66 and 67 N., R. 25 W.; T. 68 N., R. 26 W., and fractional Tps. 67 and 68 N., R. 27 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota. Also retrace or resurvey all exterior boundaries of said townships found defective in alignment or measurement.	\$2,200	Partial returns.
116	Marcus D. Stoner and John E. Mulligan.	1904. May 31	All the subdivision and meander lines in T. 65 N., R. 27 W., fourth principal meridian, and Tps. 153 N., Rs. 25 and 26 W., and Tps. 154 and 155 N., R. 27 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota. Also retrace or resurvey all exterior boundaries of said townships found defective in alignment or measurement.	2,500	No returns.
117	Wm. M. Everts.....	June 18	Range line between Rs. 21 and 22 W., through T. 63 N., fourth principal meridian. Also all the subdivision and meander lines in Tps. 63 N., Rs. 21 and 22 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota. Also retrace all exterior boundaries in said townships found defective in alignment or measurement.	1,250	Do.
(a)	John E. Mulligan and Wm. M. Everts, compassmen.	1903. Nov. 24	Correct and complete surveys in Tps. 163 and 164 N., R. 40 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, executed by Bernard Keegan, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 89, dated Nov. 23, 1898.	.....

^aSpecial instructions, contract No. 89.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into and special instructions issued by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey and resurvey of Indian reservation lands, payable from the appropriation of \$50,000 for completing surveys in the Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota (act approved July 1, 1898).

No. of contract.	Name of deputy, or compassman.	Date of contract or special instructions.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Remarks.
115	Chas. H. Armstrong..	1904. May 27	All the subdivision and meander lines in Tps. 159 and 160 M., Rs. 37 and 38 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota. Also retrace or resurvey all exterior boundaries of said townships found defective in alignment or measurement or position. Also subdivide into 40-acre tracts all sections containing pine timber.	\$2,300	No returns.
(a)	John E. Mulligan and Wm. M. Everts, compassmen.	1903. Oct. 31	Correct and complete surveys in Tps. 159 and 160 N., Rs. 34, 35, and 36 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, executed by Bernard Keegan, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 87, dated Sept. 8, 1898.	.....	No returns; compassmen now in the field.
(a)	.....do	1904. Mar. 21	Correct and complete surveys in T. 157 N., R. 28 W., and T. 159 N., R. 29 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, executed by Bernard Keegan, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 70, dated Nov. 2, 1896.	.....	Do.

"Special instructions.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MONTANA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Helena, Mont., July 22, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith (in duplicate) my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The apportionment to Montana from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year, as per annual surveying instructions, was \$43,000. By letter E, dated June 21, 1904, notice was given of an additional apportionment of \$2,717. The total apportionment to this district was therefore \$45,717.

The following tabular statement shows the contracts entered into which are payable therefrom. The liabilities thereof equal the apportionment.

Contracts let which are payable from the regular appropriation.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
(a)	1903. June 24	Charles H. Albee.....	Secs. of T. 4 N., R. 15 W.; probably secs. 1 and 2, in which the claim of Win. M. Carey is found to lie.	\$100.00
(a)	Aug. 17	George A. Fessenden and Ranney Y. Lyman.	The completion of the survey of secs. 33 and 34, T. 25 N., R. 22 W.	150.00
(a)	Oct. 9	Allan B. Benedict	Survey of secs. 29 and 32, T. 34 N., R. 34 W.....	72.00
451 ^b	Dec. 7	William W. McElroy..	The fractional exterior boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 6 E., not surveyed under contract No. 436.	1,100.00
453	1904. Feb. 6	Robert F. Scott	Any necessary retracements, resurveys, or reestablishments of approved surveys in townships designated for survey under contract No. 452, or in townships adjacent thereto, which may be necessary to reestablish any lost or obliterated corners upon which surveys under contract No. 452 are to be initiated or closed.	1,000.00
455	Apr. 4	Henry B. Davis.....	The fractional north boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 29 N., R. 22 E.; north boundary and subdivisions of T. 30 N., R. 20 E.; east boundary and subdivisions of T. 31 N., R. 19 E.; subdivisions of T. 31 N., R. 20 E.; east boundary and subdivisions of T. 31 N., R. 21 E.; fractional south boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 31 N., R. 22 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 22 E.; east boundary and subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 23 E.; the sixth guide meridian east, through Tps. 36 and 37 N., between Rs. 24 and 25 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 25 E.; south boundary of T. 36 N., R. 26 E.; west, south, and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 36 N., R. 27 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 23 E.; east boundary and subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 25 E.; the reference line (tangents) run from the first boundary monument east of the northeast corner of to the first boundary monument west of the northwest corner of T. 37 N., R. 25 E., and T. 37 N., R. 23 E.	5,000.00

^aSpecial instructions.

^bN. P. T.

Contracts let which are payable from the regular appropriation—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
456	1904. Mar. 26	Loomis E. Minott and Carl W. Gleason.	The fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 27 N., R. 57 E.; seventh standard parallel north, through part of R. 57 E.; fractional east boundary and subdivisions of T. 28 N., R. 57 E.; fourteenth guide meridian east, through Tps. 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., between Rs. 56 and 57 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 29 N., R. 56 E.; east boundary, fractional north boundary, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 29 N., R. 54 E.; south, west, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 30 N., R. 55 E.; east boundary of T. 31 N., R. 55 E.; fractional south and east boundaries, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 32 N., R. 55 E.; eighth standard parallel north, through parts of Rs. 55 and 56 E.; east and north boundaries and fractional west boundary, fractional subdivisions, and meanders of T. 33 N., R. 55 E.; east and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 34 and 35 N., R. 55 E.; south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 34 N., R. 54 E.; south and north boundaries of T. 34 N., R. 53 E.; east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 35 N., Rs. 53 and 54 E.; thirteenth guide meridian east, through Tps. 34, 35, 36, and 37 N., between Rs. 52 and 53 E.; south and west boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 35 and 36 N., R. 52 E.; ninth standard parallel north, through R. 52 and part of R. 51 E.; west boundary and subdivisions of T. 37 N., R. 52 E. The reference line (tangents) run from the first boundary monument east of the northeast corner of, to the first boundary monument west of the northwest corner of T. 37 N., R. 52 E.; south boundaries of T. 34 N., Rs. 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52 E.; twelfth guide meridian east, through Tps. 34 and 35 N., between Rs. 48 and 49 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 34 and 35 N., R. 48 E.	\$7,500.00
457	Apr. 27	James M. Page	The east and west boundaries of T. 25 N., R. 44 E.; the south boundary, fractional east and west boundaries, fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 26 N., R. 44 E.; twelfth guide meridian east, through Ts. 25, 26, and part of T. 27 N., between Rs. 50 and 51 E.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 25 and 26 N., R. 50 E.; the south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 26 N., R. 49 E.; the fractional east and west boundaries, fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 27 N., R. 49 E.; the fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 27 N., R. 50 E.; the south boundaries, fractional east boundaries, fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 27 N., Rs. 51 and 52 E.	4,000.00
458	May 31	William W. McElroy and John P. Henselwood.	The south boundary of T. 19 N., R. 26 E.; seventh guide meridian east, through T. 19 N., between Rs. 27 and 28 E.; the south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 19 N., R. 27 E.; the sixth guide meridian east, through T. 21 N., between Rs. 24 and 25 E.; the fifth standard parallel north, through Rs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 E.; the east and north boundaries, subdivisions and meanders of Tps. 21 N., Rs. 25, 26, 27, and 29 E.; the seventh guide meridian east, through T. 21 N., between Rs. 28 and 29 E.; the north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 21 N., R. 28 E.; the east, south, and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 20 N., R. 30 E.; the east, west, and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 21 N., R. 31 E.; the south, west, and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 22 N., R. 32 E.; and the eighth guide meridian east, through T. 22 N., between Rs. 32 and 33 E., designated as group No. 78 of notice No. 27.	8,400.00

Contracts let which are payable from the regular appropriation—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
459	1904. May 23	Fred I. Hubbard	The subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 21 E.; fractional subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 19 E.; subdivisions of T. 14 N., R. 24 E.; fractional subdivisions of T. 19 N., R. 16 E.; west boundary and subdivisions of T. 20 N., R. 15 E.; fifth standard parallel north, through part of R. 15 E.; the north boundary and subdivision of T. 21 N., R. 15 E.; the fractional east boundary, the north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 22 N., R. 15 E., and the fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 25 N., R. 13 E., designated as group No. 79 of notice No. 27.	\$5,000.00
460	May 23	William B. Kimmel..	The second standard parallel north, through part of R. 10 E.; the west boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 10 E.; the east, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 10 E.; the south and west boundaries, fractional north boundary and subdivisions of T. 15 N., R. 10 E.; fractional subdivisions of T. 19 N., R. 8 E. and fractional subdivisions of T. 21 N., R. 9 E., designated as group No. 80 of notice No. 27.	4,550.00
461	June 7	Edwin R. McLain and Henry S. Reed, jr.	The west and north boundaries of sec. 34 of T. 2S., R. 6 W.; the fractional south boundary of T. 1 S., R. 9 W. (if necessary); east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 1 S., 8 R. W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 1 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.; the east and fractional north boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 7 W.; the fractional east boundary and fractional subdivisions T. 2 N., R. 8 W.; the fractional south boundary and subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 10 W.; the fractional south boundary, the west boundary and fractional subdivisions T. 4 N., R. 11 W.; the fractional north boundary and subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 7 W.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; the west and north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 13 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W., designated as group No. 82 of notice No. 29.	8,695.00
			Advertising.....	150.00
		Total .....	.....	45,717.00

SPECIAL DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS.

Seventy-five dollars has been deposited, of which \$50 is for field work, and \$25 is for office work. Special instructions have been issued as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
S.I.	1903. Sept. 19	Frank A. Elmer	The south half of the west boundary and the east and south boundaries of sec. 22, T. 17 N., R. 27 W.	\$50.00

SPECIAL DEPOSITS BY RAILROAD COMPANIES UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1899.

During the fiscal year deposits have been made by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, as follows:

For field work	\$11,229
For office work	1,940
For examination in the field	1,098
For advertising	40
Total deposit.....	14,307

Contracts have been entered into, payable from the above fund, as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
447	1903. Aug. 6	Robert F. Scott.....	The fractional west boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 56 E.	\$250.00
452	1904. Feb. 6	.....do	The east and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 49 E., fractional east boundary (3 northern miles) and fractional subdivisions (north half) T. 2 S., R. 50 E.; subdivision of T. 1 N., R. 50 E., north and fractional subdivision of T. 2 N., R. 50 E.; north boundary and subdivision of T. 3 N., R. 50 E.; east boundary and subdivision of T. 4 N., R. 50 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivision of T. 1 S., R. 51 E.; fractional subdivision (secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) of T. 1 S., R. 52 E.; subdivision of T. 1 N., R. 52 E.; north boundary and subdivision of T. 3 N., R. 52 E.; subdivision of T. 2 N., R. 53 E.; east boundary subdivision and meanders of T. 3 N., R. 53 E.; east and north boundaries, subdivision and meanders T. 3 N., R. 54 E.; east boundary and subdivision T. 4 N., R. 54 E.; west, east, and north boundaries, and subdivision of T. 5 N., R. 54 E.; designated as group No. 77 of notice No. 26.	4,900.00
Total .....			.....	5,150

SURVEYS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT, PAYABLE FROM THE CONTINUING APPROPRIATION, ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895 (28 STATS., 937), PROVIDING FOR THE SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LAND GRANTS MADE BY CONGRESS TO AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

Four contracts have been let, payable from this fund, as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
448	1903. Nov. 21	Adelbert E. and Frederick L. Cumming.	The subdivisions and meanders of T. 7 N., R. 21 E.; subdivision of Tps. 6 N., Rs. 25 and 26 E.; the south and east boundaries and subdivision of T. 7 N., R. 26 E.; subdivision of Tps. 1 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E., designated as group No. 74 of notice No. 24.	\$4,925.00
449	Aug. 24	Daniel P. Mumbrue..	The fractional subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 11 E.; the north boundary, fractional east boundary, and fractional subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 11 E.; and the fractional subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 10 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 14 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 16 E.; the east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 10 E.; the first standard parallel north, through part of R. 10 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 10 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 10 E.; the fractional south boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 10 E.; the fractional subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 9 E.; the east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 9 E.; the fractional south and east boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 9 E.; the fractional south boundary, the west boundary, and subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 12 E., designated as group No. 75 of notice No. 24.	6,700.00
450	Sept. 5	Robert F. Scott.....	The subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 53 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 54 E.; the subdivisions of Tps. 12 N., Rs. 55 and 57 E.; the north boundaries and subdivisions of Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 57 E.; the subdivisions of Tps. 9 and 10 N., R. 59 E.; the second standard parallel north, through part of Rs. 60 and 61 E.; the fractional west boundary and the subdivisions of fractional T. 9 N., R. 61 E.; the south boundary and subdivisions of fractional Tps. 10, 11, and 12 N., R. 61 E.; and the subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 58 E.	5,000.00

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
462	1904. June 22	Harry P. Walters.....	The south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 60 E.; fifteenth guide meridian E., through T. 8 N., between Rs. 60 and 61 E.; south boundary and subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 61 E.; subdivisions of Tps. 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 52 E.; subdivisions and meanders of T. 10 N., R. 61 E.; subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 60 E.; southwest and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 14 N., R. 47 E.; fractional subdivisions of T. 14 N., R. 48 E.; and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 57 E.	\$5,000.00
		Total		21,625.00

SURVEYS IN CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, PAYABLE FROM THE APPROPRIATION FOR ALLOTMENTS, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF 1887, REIMBURSABLE.

Special instructions have been issued, providing for surveys, payable from this fund, as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
S. I.	1903. Aug. 8	Loomis E. Minott and Eugene C. Sampson.	The fractional south boundary and fractional subdivisions of two eastern ranges of sections, and secs. 3, 10, and 15 of T. 6 S., R. 27 E., T. 7 S., R. 27 E.; fractional subdivisions of two eastern ranges of sections, the Pryor guide meridian through the northern 2 miles of T. 6 S., between Rs. 25 and 26 E.; fractional subdivisions of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 of T. 6 S., R. 26 E.; fractional subdivisions of secs. 31, 32, and 33 of T. 5 S., R. 26 E.	\$600.00
S. I.	Aug. 17	.....do	The Pryor guide meridian between secs. 13 and 18, T. 6 S., Rs. 25 and 26 E.; fractional subdivisions of secs. 4, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 6 S., R. 26 E.	125.00
		Total		725.00

SURVEYS IN FORT BUFORD (ABANDONED) MILITARY RESERVATION, PAYABLE FROM A DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, ACT OF JULY 1, 1902 (30 STATS., 574).

Special instructions have been issued as follows:

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
S. I.	1903. Aug. 31	Burton S. Adams.....	The completion of surveys under contract No. 390, dated Mar. 30, 1901, in accordance with the special instructions accompanying said contract.	\$291.74

The total of the liabilities of all contracts let or special instructions issued during the year is \$79,558.74.

GENERAL FIELD WORK.

The returns of deputies show public surveys made during the past year as follows:

	Miles.
Standard parallels	55
Resurveys	2
Retracements	14
Reestablishments	8
Reservation boundary:	
Resurveys	3
Retracements	19
Base line, retracements	2
State boundary, retracements	68
Guide meridians	71
Resurveys	7
Retracements	18
Reestablishments	18

	Miles.
Township lines	509
Resurveys	64
Retracements	75
Reestablishments	68
Subdivision lines	4, 830
Resurveys	60
Retracements	55
Meander lines	70
Total	6, 006

The returns of deputies filed after June 30, 1903, and therefore not included in last report, show surveys to have been made prior to that date as follows:

	Miles.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:	
Standard parallels	17
Reestablishments	2
State boundary, retracements	22
Guide meridian	24
Retracements	2
Reestablishments	13
Base line:	
Resurveys	5
Reestablishments	25
Township lines	262
Resurveys	44
Retracements	37
Reestablishments	25
Subdivision lines	1, 014
Resurveys	37
Retracements	31
Meander lines	8
Total	1, 568

OFFICE WORK ON RETURNS OF DEPUTIES.

Returns of survey under 25 contracts or special instructions were filed during the fiscal year.

Returns of survey under 20 contracts or special instructions have been worked up during the year.

Returns of survey under nine contracts or special instructions have been partially worked up during the year.

The following table shows the work of the fiscal year in detail:

No.	Deputy.	Miles.
416	Robert F. Scott	818
413	Jas. M. Page	716
411	Wm. W. McElroy	295
408	Lee Williams	223
396	John Gonin	57
407	Dwight Bushnell	168
410	} Alley and Kimmel	502
420		
418	H. B. Davis	823
414	do.	45
403	} Ralph H. Bushnell	213
404		
409	John P. Henselwood	258
419	Chas. E. Redfield	23
436	} Wm. W. McElroy	302
451		
421	John P. Henselwood	28
392	A. L. Jaqueth	602
426	F. I. Hubbard	100
425	John P. Henselwood	171
433	Carl W. Gleason	272
432	Geo. A. Schott	159
	Total	5, 875

Total miles of surveys worked up	5, 875
Exterior plats made	20
Township plats made	421
Books of field notes examined	194
Pages of transcripts written	5, 727

MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

Deposits for office work on mineral surveys, aggregate	\$10,995
Orders issued for surveys	357
Orders issued for amended surveys	7
Supplemental orders issued for surveys	33
Surveys examined and approved	391
Amended surveys examined and approved	6
Plats made	717
Transcripts of surveys made	186
Pages of transcripts of surveys	2,695
Surveys platted on connected sheets	683
Surveys replatted on connected sheets	274
New connected sheets made	38
Connected sheets replatted	27
United States deputy mineral surveyors commissioned during the year	20

Very respectfully,

E. W. BEATTIE,

United States Surveyor-General of Montana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Reno, Nev., July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, of April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report of surveying operations in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, with the usual statistical tables showing the volume and character of work performed during the fiscal year and the condition of all unfinished work at its close.

Seven contracts have been awarded and one set of special instructions issued to deputies, with aggregate estimated liability of \$26,353.24, of which number four contracts and the special instructions, aggregate liability \$13,253, are payable from the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands; two, aggregate liability \$7,424, are payable from repayments by the Central Pacific Railway Company, and one, liability \$5,676.24, being for the survey and subdivision of 6 townships within the Walker River Indian Reservation, is payable from the Indian appropriation for the present fiscal year. Contract No. 241, liability \$2,500, payable from the annual surveying appropriation, not having received your approval, the total amount contracted for was thereby reduced to \$23,853.24.

During the year the office work was completed upon five contracts and the plats and transcript of field notes filed in your office, the aggregate amount due to contracting deputies being \$18,646.38. None of these have been accepted. In four cases the deputies have been required to return to the field and amend the work which was not found by the examiners to be acceptable. One contract only, which was approved in the previous fiscal year, with returned amount of \$1,719.77, was accepted and the final account approved for \$1,700.35.

Authority has been granted for the award of two contracts within the limits of the Central Pacific Railway Company's land grant, the liabilities of which are estimated at \$4,500 and \$5,000, respectively, which could not be entered into until after the close of the fiscal year. I have also been directed to reinstate proposals for the work embraced in the contract previously referred to as not having received your approval, the liabilities of which will be not less than \$2,500. Authority will be asked to contract for the surveying of 18 townships, whole or partial, within the limits of lands withdrawn under the act of June 17, 1902, from entry other than under the homestead act, forming a portion of the area to be reclaimed by irrigation in the valleys of the Truckee and Carson rivers.

During the year 52 orders have been issued for mineral surveys, embracing 91 lodes, 9 placers, and 4 mill sites. One order for amended survey was also issued. Eighty mineral surveys were approved, comprising 198 lodes, 4 placers, and 7 mill sites; also 1 amended lode survey. The amount deposited to the credit of the office on account of office work and stationery upon mineral surveys was \$3,005; repayments by the Central Pacific Railway Company, \$197.19; aggregate, \$3,202.19, as against \$7,610 during the previous year. Ten orders for mineral surveys, comprising 26 lodes, 9 placers, and 3 mill sites are in the hands of deputies.

Respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW KYLE,
United States Surveyor-General of Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of contracts awarded during the fiscal year, liability payable from appropriation for the survey and resurvey of the public lands, fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
240	1904. Feb. 15	Lee G. B. McDowell..	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey and subdivision of Tps. 26 and 27 N., R. 56 E., and the west half of T. 29 N., R. 57 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	\$2,400.00
(a)	Apr. 21	.....do	All lines necessary to fully complete the subdivision of T. 29 N., R. 56 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	100.00
241	Apr. 2	Stewart T. Morse.....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey and subdivision of Tps. 19, 20, and 21 N., R. 54 E., Mount Diablo meridian. (Authority for award of contract revoked by letter E, General Land Office, May 12, 1904.)	2,500.00
242	June 9	Clinton Gurnee.....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey and subdivision of Tps. 12 and 20 N., R. 44 E., and the portion adapted to agriculture of T. 16 N., R. 43 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	3,753.00
243	June 20	George A. Bellinger..	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey and subdivision of Tps. 46 and 47 N., R. 55 E., and Tps. 45, 46, and 47 N., R. 56 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	4,500.00

a Special instructions.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement of contracts awarded during the fiscal year, liability payable from repayments by the Central Pacific Railway Company.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
238	1903. Nov. 29	Lee W. Davis and Emmet A. Byler.	All lines necessary to fully complete the subdivision of the portion within the limits of the Central Pacific Railway Company's land grant in Tps. 17 N., R. 19 E.; 16 N., R. 23 E.; 26, 27, 28, and 29 N., R. 28 E.; 29, 30, and 31 N., R. 29 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	\$5,607.00
239	Dec. 26	John W. Fitzpatrick..	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey and subdivision of T. 31 N., R. 51 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	1,817.00

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement of contract awarded during the fiscal year, liability payable from the Indian appropriation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
237	1903. Oct. 15	H. E. Franks and J. S. Mullen.	All lines necessary to reestablish the boundary lines of the Walker River Indian Reservation in Nevada and to fully subdivide the said reservation in accordance with the system of the United States public land surveys.	\$5,876.24

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement of contract completed and accepted by the Commissioner during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Description of work.
233	1902. June 17	Thomas K. Stewart	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 5 N., R. 67 E.; T. 4 N., R. 68 E.; T. 5 S., R. 68 E., and T. 3 S., R. 69 E., Mount Diablo meridian. Accepted October 7, 1903.

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement showing status of contracts not closed at end of fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
220	1900. May 29	Thomas K. Stewart ..	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 19 and 20 N., R. 21 E., Mount Diablo meridian, rejected by examiner.	Plats and transcript of field notes forwarded to General Land Office Feb. 5, 1904. Suspended May 19, 1904.
221	June 1	Richard H. Cook	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 33, 34, 35, and 37 N., R. 38 E., and Tps. 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 39 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Rejected by Commissioner Aug. 21, 1903. Deputy ordered to reexecute field work Sept. 3, 1903. In the field June 30, 1904.
223	June 4	Henry W. Newby (H. Thurtell, compassman).	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 32 and 33 N., R. 58 E.; Tps. 35, 36, and 37 N., R. 60 E.; T. 37 N., R. 61 E.; T. 41 N., R. 64 E., and Tps. 35, 36, 37, and 38 N., R. 70 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Field notes of five townships on file in office. Compassman in field June 30, 1904.
224	May 11	F. H. Criss, surviving partner of Chalmers & Criss.	Unexecuted portion of contract, viz, fractional T. 30 N., R. 33 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plat and transcript of field notes forwarded to General Land Office Aug. 11, 1903. Not accepted.
225	Sept. 26	Dennis Scully	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 14 N., R. 41 E.; Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 43 E.; Tps. 17, 18, and 19 N., R. 44 E., and T. 18 N., R. 45 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript of field notes forwarded to General Land Office Oct. 9, 1903.
229	1901. Nov. 29	Henry Thurtell	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 31, 35, and 36 N., R. 46 E.; Tps. 31, 32, and 35 N., R. 47 E.; Tps. 32 and 33 N., R. 51 E., and T. 32 N., R. 57 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript of field notes forwarded to General Land Office Oct. 21, 1903. Suspended Feb. 4, 1904.
230	1902. Jan. 29	Frank H. Criss	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 16 and 20 N., R. 22 E.; T. 28 N., R. 23 E.; Tps. 19 and 20 N., R. 24 E.; and Tps. 22 and 23 N., R. 25 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript of field notes forwarded to General Land Office Jan. 27, 1904; suspended May 13, 1904.
232	May 8	Leon H. Taylor and W. Arthur Keddle.	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Tps. 41 and 42 N., R. 53 E.; Tps. 43, 44, and 45 N., R. 55 E.; Tps. 41 and 43 N., R. 56 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Plats and transcript of field notes forwarded to General Land Office Dec. 28, 1903; suspended May 28, 1904.
234	June 5	Joseph H. Drips	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of T. 34 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; T. 37 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.; T. 38 N., R. 23 E.; Tps. 39, 40, 41, and 45 N., R. 26 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	Deputy in field June 30, 1904.
236	1903. June 12	Thomas K. Stewart...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of the sixth S. P. N. through Rs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and unsurveyed part of 32 E.; third S. P. N. through Rs. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 E.; second S. P. N. through R. 30 E.; first S. P. N. through Rs. 36 and 37 E.; the Mount Diablo base through R. 37 E.; the Reese River guide meridian through Tps. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and part of 10 S.; second S. P. S. from the Reese River guide meridian to the western boundary of the State of Nevada.	Do.
237	Oct. 15	Henry E. Franks and James S. Mullen.	See Exhibit C	Contract modified by Commissioner Feb. 12, 1904. Modification accepted by contracting deputies; contract and special instructions as modified; accepted by Commissioner May 4, 1904. Deputies in field June 30, 1904.

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement showing status of contracts not closed at end of fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
238	1903. Nov. 29	Davis and Byler.....	See Exhibit B.....	Deputies directed to take the field Mar. 30, 1904. Deputy in field June 30, 1904.
239	Dec. 26	J. W. Fitzpatrick.....	.....do.....	
240	1904. Feb. 15	L. G. B. McDowell	See Exhibit A.....	Do.
(a) 242	Apr. 21 June 9	.....do..... Clinton Gurnee.....	.....do..... .....do.....	Do. Awaiting acceptance at General Land Office.
243	June 20	George A. Bellinger.....	.....do.....	Do.

^a Special instructions.

EXHIBIT F.—*Detailed statement of field work returned during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Name of deputy.	Base, meridian, standard, and meander lines.	Township lines.	Section and connection lines.	Returned amounts.
		<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	
220	T. K. Stewart		18 48 30	104 23 9	\$1,364.46
225	Dennis Scully	10 9 96	114 56 56	333 76 34½	3,770.70
229	Henry Thurtell.....	5 75 91	68 50 72	336 50 28	4,825.47
230	F. H. Criss		88 66 40	314 45 42	5,461.83
232	Taylor & Keddie		68 65 68	358 48 59	3,223.92
	Total	16 5 87	459 53 66	1,648 3 92½	18,646.38

Aggregate, 2,123 miles, 63 chains, 45½ links.

EXHIBIT G.—*List of deputy United States mineral surveyors for the district of Nevada, June 30, 1904.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Commission expires—
1	John Pardy.....	Eureka, Nev.....	Mar. 2, 1905
2	Frank A. Keith.....	Delamar, Nev.....	Mar. 23, 1905
3	John T. McWilliams.....	Good Springs, Nev.....	Apr. 12, 1905
4	Frank P. Swindler.....	Delamar, Nev.....	May 20, 1905
5	William N. McGill.....	Ely, Nev.....	Aug. 24, 1905
6	John R. Cook.....	Pioche, Nev.....	Do.
7	William H. Linney.....	Delamar, Nev.....	Oct. 21, 1905
8	Frederick Davis.....	Elko, Nev.....	Nov. 5, 1905
9	Elmer A. Vail.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 7, 1905
10	Charles P. Brooks.....	.....do.....	Jan. 31, 1906
11	Vivian P. Strange.....	.....do.....	Feb. 10, 1906
12	William H. Blackburn.....	.....do.....	Mar. 30, 1906
13	Richard H. Browne.....	.....do.....	Apr. 1, 1906
14	Alfredo H. Talamantes.....	.....do.....	Do.
15	Isaac C. Macfarlane.....	St. George, Utah.....	Mar. 20, 1906
16	Thomas L. Henderson.....	Searchlight, Nev.....	Mar. 18, 1906
17	Thomas J. Jones.....	Berlin, Nev.....	Apr. 23, 1906
18	James B. Pope.....	San Bernardino, Cal.....	May 24, 1906
19	Harry K. Wheeler.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Apr. 3, 1906
20	Hermion W. Horne.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	June 21, 1906
21	Curtis L. Knight.....	.....do.....	June 30, 1906
22	Seymour K. Bradford.....	Butler, Nev.....	Aug. 16, 1906
23	James C. Dick.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Aug. 4, 1906
24	William T. Moran.....	Virginia City, Nev.....	July 16, 1906
25	Fred L. Gould.....	Reno, Nev.....	Aug. 8, 1906
26	Charles M. Haws.....	Elko, Nev.....	Oct. 11, 1906
27	Leon H. Taylor.....	Reno, Nev.....	Nov. 22, 1906
28	Lafayette G. Burton.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Dec. 18, 1906
29	Joseph H. Drips.....	Reno, Nev.....	Do.
30	Emmet A. Byler.....	Victor, Colo.....	Dec. 23, 1906
31	George M. Bacon.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Jan. 8, 1907
32	Roy R. Moore.....	Butler, Nev.....	Jan. 31, 1907
33	Carl Stoddard.....	.....do.....	Mar. 6, 1907
34	George W. Snow.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Mar. 25, 1907

EXHIBIT G.—*List of deputy United States mineral surveyors for the district of Nevada, June 30, 1904—Continued.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Commission expires—
35	George T. Saxton.....	Butler, Nev.....	Apr. 3, 1907
36	Henry Fitzhugh.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	June 10, 1907
37	Thomas K. Stewart.....	Reno, Nev.....	June 17, 1907
38	Charles W. Irish.....	Gold Creek, Nev.....	July 25, 1907
39	Jacob H. Trolson.....	Austin, Nev.....	Do.
40	Harry E. Stewart.....	Reno, Nev.....	July 6, 1907
41	William D. Arnett.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1907
42	Lester C. Bell.....	Berlin, Nev.....	Dec. 16, 1907
43	Warren V. Richardson.....	Butler, Nev.....	Dec. 8, 1907
44	Aaron D. Campton.....	Ely, Nev.....	Nov. 30, 1907
45	John B. Menardi.....	Goldfield, Nev.....	Apr. 6, 1908
46	John G. Booker.....	Butler, Nev.....	Apr. 29, 1908
47	George H. Spencer.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 2, 1908
48	Frank Anderson.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	
49	Walter D. O'Brien.....	Goldfield, Nev.....	June 1, 1908

CONTRACTING DEPUTIES NOT HOLDING APPOINTMENT AS MINERAL DEPUTIES.

1	Frank H. Criss.....	Caliente, Nev.....	
2	Dennis Scully.....	Austin, Nev.....	
3	Henry Thurtell.....	Reno, Nev.....	
4	W. A. Keddie.....	do.....	
5	H. E. Franks.....	Berkely, Cal.....	
6	James S. Mullen.....	do.....	
7	Lee W. Davis.....	Victor, Colo.....	
8	John W. Fitzpatrick.....	Redding, Cal.....	
9	Lee G. B. McDowell.....	Reno, Nev.....	

EXHIBIT H.—*Statement showing orders for mineral surveys issued by the Surveyor-General of Nevada, during fiscal year, ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Applicant.	Claim.	District.	Date of approval.
2133	Grand Deposit Copper Co.....	Petersburg.....	Silver Mountain	No returns.
2134	do.....	Grand Deposit.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Emma.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Clinton.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Broadside.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Protector.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Sunrise.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Grand Central.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Kansas.....	do.....	Do.
2134	do.....	Defiance No. 2.....	do.....	Do.
2135	Nevada Alpine Mining Co.....	Rattler No. 4 Fraction.....	Unorganized	Oct. 21, 1903
2136	W. C. Williams.....	Gold Ledge.....	Olinghouse.....	Mar. 25, 1904
2137	do.....	Cabin Mine.....	do.....	Do.
2138	Siegel Consolidated Mining Co..	St. Anthony No. 2.....	Silver Canyon..	Feb. 20, 1904
2139	do.....	Black Eagle.....	do.....	Do.
2140	do.....	Black Eagle No. 2.....	do.....	Do.
2141	do.....	Black Eagle No. 3.....	do.....	Do.
2142	do.....	Cumberland.....	do.....	Do.
2143	do.....	Dorothy.....	do.....	Do.
2144	do.....	General Spencer.....	do.....	Do.
2145	do.....	Umpire.....	do.....	Do.
2146	do.....	St. Anthony Mine No. 1.....	do.....	Do.
2147	Nelson Consolidated Mining Co..	Red, White and Blue.....	Cope.....	Returned for revision.
2147	do.....	Intermediate.....	do.....	Do.
2147	do.....	Isabella.....	do.....	Do.
2147	do.....	Last Chance.....	do.....	Do.
2147	do.....	Standard.....	Cope.....	Do.
2147	do.....	Rattlesnake.....	do.....	Do.
2147	do.....	Scorpion.....	do.....	Do.
2148	do.....	Philadelphia Placer.....	do.....	Do.
2149	The Hasbrouck Gold Mining Co.	Hasbrouck Group.....	Tonopah Gold Mountain.	Nov. 3, 1903
2149	do.....	San Jose.....	do.....	Do.
2149	do.....	Sacramento.....	do.....	Do.
2149	do.....	Golden Gate.....	do.....	Do.
2149	do.....	El Dorado.....	do.....	Do.
2149	do.....	Nettie W.....	do.....	Do.
2149	do.....	Sierra Nevada.....	do.....	Do.

EXHIBIT H.—Statement showing orders for mineral surveys issued by the Surveyor-General of Nevada, during fiscal year, ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Applicant.	Claim.	District.	Date of approval.
2150	Henry Siegel.....	Black Eagle No. 4.....	Silver Canyon..	Feb. 20, 1904
2151	.....do.....	Delta Lode.....	.....do.....	Do.
2152	Pennsylvania Hill Mining Co.....	Keystone.....	Centennial.....	Mar. 10, 1904
2152	.....do.....	Abe Lincoln.....	.....do.....	Do.
2152	.....do.....	Pittsburg.....	.....do.....	Do.
2153 A	Thomas J. Osborn.....	Navy Lode.....	.....do.....	May 14, 1904
2153 B	.....do.....	Navy Mill Site.....	.....do.....	Do.
2154	Tonopah Midway Mining Co.....	Midway Lode.....	Tonopah.....	Apr. 16, 1904
2155	.....do.....	Bullwhacker Lode.....	.....do.....	Do.
2156	The Nevada Co.....	Sullivan.....	Mammoth.....	June 4, 1904
2157 A	.....do.....	Town Lode.....	.....do.....	Do.
2157 A	.....do.....	Discovery.....	.....do.....	Do.
2157 A	.....do.....	Horn Silver.....	.....do.....	Do.
2157 A	.....do.....	Cave Lode.....	.....do.....	Do.
2157 B	.....do.....	Great Western Mill Site.....	.....do.....	June 16, 1904
2158	James Clark.....	Rainbow Placer.....	Centennial.....	Mar. 10, 1904
2159	.....do.....	Gold Bug Placer.....	.....do.....	Do.
2160	.....do.....	Ishtar Placer.....	.....do.....	Do.
2161	The Nevada Development Co.....	Snipe.....	Table Mountain.....	Mar. 11, 1904
2162	.....do.....	Lulla B.....	.....do.....	Do.
2163	The White Rock Gold Mining Co.....	Matchless Placer.....	Centennial.....	No returns.
2163	.....do.....	Surprise Placer.....	.....do.....	Do.
2163	.....do.....	Palo Alto Placer.....	.....do.....	Do.
2163	.....do.....	Climax Placer.....	.....do.....	Do.
2164	The Quartette Mining Co.....	Bishop Lode.....	Searchlight.....	Apr. 30, 1904
2165	Estate of H. W. Corbett.....	Gold Nugget.....	Gold Canyon.....	May 7, 1904
2165	.....do.....	Sunset.....	.....do.....	Do.
2165	.....do.....	Golden Rule.....	.....do.....	Do.
2165	.....do.....	Double Standard.....	.....do.....	Do.
2166	The Saturn Mining Co.....	Saturn.....	Searchlight.....	Apr. 30, 1904
2166	.....do.....	Jupiter.....	.....do.....	Do.
2166	.....do.....	Cassiopeia.....	.....do.....	Do.
2167	The Quartette Mining Co.....	St. Patrick.....	.....do.....	May 28, 1904
2168	.....do.....	Sphinx.....	.....do.....	Do.
2169	Tonopah Belmont Development Co.....	Silver State.....	Tonopah.....	June 18, 1904
2170	The Tonopah Cash Boy Mining Co.....	Cash Boy.....	.....do.....	Mar. 11, 1904
2171	The Tonopah Midway Mining Co.....	Silver Top.....	.....do.....	June 22, 1904
2172	.....do.....	Monte.....	.....do.....	Do.
2173	The Doctor White Wolf Mining Co.....	Vera Lode.....	Goldfield.....	Mar. 23, 1904
2174	The Nevada Co.....	Index Lode.....	Mammoth.....	Returned for revision.
2175	H. L. Norton et al.....	Buffalo Salt Placer.....	Not organized..	May 25, 1904
2176	Eugene Locke.....	Stewart.....	Troy.....	Returned for revision.
2176	.....do.....	1st SW. Extension Stewart.....	.....do.....	Do.
2177	The Golden Anchor Mining Co.....	Golden Anchor.....	Tonopah.....	June 22, 1904
2178	.....do.....	Black Mascot.....	.....do.....	Do.
2179	.....do.....	Triplet.....	.....do.....	Do.
2180	James Ivers et al.....	Ivers Lode.....	Unorganized.....	Returns on file.
2181 A	Johnnie Consolidated Mining Co.....	Johnnie.....	Montgomery.....	No returns.
2181 A	.....do.....	April Fool.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Minnie Mae.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Fraction.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Fraction Lode No. 2.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	First Chance.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Last Chance.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Teddy's.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Teddy's Terrors.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 A	.....do.....	Los Angeles.....	.....do.....	Do.
2181 B	.....do.....	Minnie Mae Mill Site.....	.....do.....	Do.
2182 A	.....do.....	Tiger.....	.....do.....	Do.
2182 A	.....do.....	Chas. Swab.....	.....do.....	Do.
2183 A	Fred Clark.....	Green Monster.....	Yellow Pine.....	Do.
2183 A	.....do.....	Ida.....	.....do.....	Do.
2183 A	.....do.....	Monarch.....	.....do.....	Do.
2183 A	.....do.....	Hillside No. 2.....	.....do.....	Do.
2183 B	.....do.....	Green Monster Mill Site.....	.....do.....	Do.
2184	R. M. Woodward and Wm. Butte.....	Gold Bug Placer.....	Centennial.....	Do.
<i>Amended survey.</i>				
1993	Jesse Knight.....	Copper King.....	Copper Valley..	Feb. 4, 1904

EXHIBIT I.—*Detailed statement of office work performed in the office of the United States surveyor-general of Nevada, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

Plats of mineral work:

Plats of mining claims	364
Amended mineral plats	13
Certified and extra copies	3
	<hr/>
	380

Township work, two plats each.

	Acres.	Maps.
Contract No. 225, 7 townships	87,272.1	14
Contract No. 229, 6 townships	87,463.35	12
Contract No. 232, 7 townships	139,328.15	14
Contract No. 230, 6 townships	115,186.50	12
Contract No. 220, 2 townships	35,645.64	4
Total (5 contracts, 28 townships)	464,895.81	56

2 exterior plats each of the above contracts (5)	10
2 plats of contract No. 224 amended (1)	2
1 copy of contract No. 233 (3)	3
	<hr/>
Total (including maps)	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tracings	71
Blueprints	38
Lottings and relottings	40
District maps	6
Amended plats	4
Certified copies	5
Supplemental plats	12
Copies of supplemental plats	10
Sketches of proposed surveys	7
Compiled maps	11
Sketches for examiners	9
	<hr/>
Total	213

AGGREGATE.

Township pieces	71
Mineral pieces	380
Miscellaneous pieces	213
	<hr/>
Total	664
Letters written:	
To Department at Washington	261
To deputy surveyors	935
Miscellaneous	497
	<hr/>
Total	1,693
Letters received:	
From General Land Office and Department	316
From deputy surveyors	406
Miscellaneous	451
	<hr/>
Total	1,173
Official telegrams:	
Received	31
Sent	27
	<hr/>
Total	58
	<hr/>
Grand total	2,924

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., June 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit in duplicate my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with tabular statements, as follows, viz:

A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of public lands awarded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

B.—Contracts awarded for the resurvey and allotment of Indian reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

C.—Surveys returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

During the said fiscal year the following letters, documents, plats, field notes, and other papers have been prepared, briefed, and recorded, viz:

Letters to the Commissioner, General Land Office	300
Miscellaneous letters sent	1, 215
Official letters received and recorded	258

Transcripts of field notes:

Grant	pages ..	464
Township	do	1, 112
Mineral	do	836
Mineral monuments	do	15
Reports on mining claims	do	82
Deputies in field	do	788
Small-holding claims	do	479
For examiner	do	36
Total		3, 812
Township plats		65
Amended township plats		24
Amended township plats showing segregated mineral claims		16
Exterior township plats		16
Enlarged small-holding plats		33
Mining-district plats		11
Mineral-monument plats		8
Grant plants		11
Mineral plats		134
Diagram plats for General Land Office		17
Outline plats, or tracings, for deputies		14
Diagrams to accompany contracts, special instructions, and examinations		30
Mining claims copied for use of deputies		3
Recitals and descriptive notes for grant patents	pages ..	250
Notices for publication, survey of private-land claims, in duplicate	do	6
Translations	do	221
Copies of certified copies of location notices for mineral surveys		504
Descriptive lists for land office	pages ..	84
Annual report, estimates, etc., in triplicate	do	48
Semiannual property return, in duplicate	do	27
Accounts current, in duplicate		32
Abstracts, in triplicate		48
Vouchers, in duplicate		84
Contracts and bonds		7
Special instructions, public lands, grants, and small-holding claims		9
Total number of typewritten pages contained in said special instructions		110
Official orders for mineral surveys (131 claims)		44
Tracings to accompany contracts		21
Tracings for examiners		19
Tracings, miscellaneous		10
Books of field notes examined and corrected		160

Books of field notes lettered.....	48
Placards and labels lettered.....	15
Letter books lettered.....	4
Deputy surveyor's commission lettered.....	1
Recording mining claims in mining docket.....	109
Protracting mining claims on mining-district plats.....	103
Docketing and filing papers in grant cases.....	37
Latitude and departure tables, made and checked.....	257
Clerk's certificates and orders of the Court of Private Land Claims lettered on grant plants.....	8
Miscellaneous blueprints made and mounted.....	64
Miscellaneous plats mounted.....	118
Large map of New Mexico (6 miles to the inch).....	1
Plats amended and corrected.....	30
Miscellaneous papers copied, compared, etc.....	601

During said fiscal year the mileage of surveys transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office was as follows:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Standard lines.....	41	24	12
Township and range lines.....	309	72	70
Subdivisional lines.....	914	22	27
Grant lines.....	199	21	27
Meander lines.....	35	51	30
Small-holding claim lines.....	194	52	88
Connecting lines.....	170	28	14
Total.....	1,865	32	68

During said fiscal year tracings and descriptive lists have been furnished to district land offices as follows:

	Land offices.				
	Santa Fe.	Las-Cruces.	Roswell.	Clayton.	Total.
Township plats.....	8	1	2	.....	11
Fractional township plats.....	7	5	1	.....	13
Mining plats.....	18	12	3	.....	33
Small-holding plats.....	10	12	.....	.....	22
Descriptive lists, sheets.....	35	12	6	.....	53
Plats showing lots made fractional by mining claims.....	2	12	1	.....	15
Total.....	80	54	13	.....	147

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Mineral claims surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	95
Surveys ordered, returns not filed.....	36
United States mineral monuments established.....	3
Total.....	134

During the said fiscal year there has been deposited on account of surveys of mining claims the sum of \$3,760, and applications were made for the survey of 131 mining claims.

SMALL-HOLDING CLAIMS.

There have been 4,489 small-holding claims filed in this office under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended, for tracts of land not exceeding 160 acres each.

Contracts have been awarded for the survey of some 1,600 small-holding claims; said filings cover, in a majority of instances, from 2 to 6 tracts, and a conservative estimate of the number of tracts embraced in these small-holding applications still to be surveyed is 8,900. Where such tracts are embraced in townships to be surveyed, the surveys of such small-holding claims situate therein are executed at the time of extending the lines of public survey over such townships, and where they are situate in townships heretofore surveyed, per diem contracts for such surveys are awarded.

The time limit within which such small-holding filings could be filed in this office expired with March 3, 1901.

The platting of these small-holding claims is very complicated, and aside from showing the same on the township plats, small-holding plats on an enlarged scale are made in triplicate, showing sometimes only one or two sections, which often necessitates the making of 27 to 30 small-holding plats for one township. When small-holding claims are situate in townships to be surveyed, the subdivisinal rate of mileage only is allowable to the deputies for establishing the boundaries of such claims and connecting the same to corners of public surveys. These small-holding tracts entail a vast amount of labor in the hauling of stone for monuments, setting and marking corners for all angles of such irregular tracts, and payment is allowed for one boundary only if the same is a common boundary with an adjoining small-holding claim surveyed by the same deputy; and by reason of having to write the field notes complete for each tract, setting and marking the corners for same, and connecting two corners thereof to a corner of the public survey, the deputies complain that they can not make living wages at the low rates of mileage now paid, and are loath to accept contracts for this class of work. The law in this case should be changed to allow the awarding of contracts for all small-holding surveys at per diem rates, whether the same be in townships heretofore surveyed or in townships to be surveyed, and this embarrassment removed. Payment for the execution of small-holding surveys is made from the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands, and for that reason the amount of the appropriation to be apportioned to the Territory of New Mexico should be increased.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

All private land claims confirmed by the United States Court of Private Land Claims have been surveyed and approved. Contracts for the survey of three private land claims confirmed by Congress are pending and will be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

CONCLUSION.

The sum of \$10,000 was apportioned to New Mexico for public surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and contracts for surveys to that amount were awarded.

The clerical work of this office is up to date, and field notes filed are taken up to be examined, platted, etc., immediately upon receipt.

Very respectfully,

M. O. LLEWELLYN,

United States Surveyor-General of New Mexico.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
	1903.			
367	Dec. 12	George Lynch	\$1,260.00	Survey of all valid small-holding claims located in T. 2 S., R. 1 W.
368	Dec. 15	H. S. DuVal	300.00	Subdivisinal lines of fractional T. 8 N., R. 2 E.
	1904.			
(a)	Jan. 14	.....do	20.00	Meanders of the Rio Grande through fractional T. 8 N., R. 2 E.
	1903.			
369	Dec. 24	Clarence Goddard....	4,080.00	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of Tps. 14 S., R. 16 W., and 22 and 23 S., R. 21 W.
	1904.			
370	Jan. 18	H. S. DuVal	1,650.00	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 28 E.; 1 S., R. 1 W., and 21 N., R. 22 E.
371	Jan. 22	B. A. Nymyer	600.00	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of T. 19 S., R. 37 E.
372	Apr. 15	Duane Wheeler	2,090.00	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of Tps. 5, 6, and 7 E., R. 8 E., and 4 N., R. 9 E.

aSpecial instructions.

EXHIBIT B.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under the appropriation for the survey and allotment of Indian reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
374	1904. June 9	W. W. Jones.....	\$500.00	Resurvey of the west boundary of the Zuñi Indian Reservation.

EXHIBIT C.—*Tabular statement showing surveys, returns for which have been filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
330	1902. Apr. 12	John H. Walker.....	\$3,000.00	A portion of the exterior and subdivisinal lines of fractional T. 12 N., R. 5 E., together with small-holding claims located therein. Part of returns under this contract reported in previous annual report.
358	Apr. 3	.....do	4,000.00	Exterior and subdivisinal lines of fractional T. 22 N., R. 14 E., and establishment of a part of the south and west boundaries of the Mora grant. Remainder of returns reported under last annual report.
359	Apr. 4	Jay Turley	3,900.00	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of Tps. 16 and 17 S., R. 11 E.; 3 N., R. 10 E., and 19 N., R. 10 E. Balance of returns reported under last annual report.
(a) 362	Oct. 9 Nov. 5	John H. Walker..... Wendell V. Hall.....	100.00 1,636.50	Fractional T. line between Tps. 11 and 12 N., R. 5 E. Exterior boundary and connecting lines of the Santa Teresa, San Miguel del Bado, and Refugio Colony grants.
363	Dec. 3	John H. Walker.....	2,610.32	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of Tps. 14 N., R. 1 W.; 15 N., R. 2 W.; 10 N., R. 21 E.; 14 N., R. 16 E., and 17 E. and 23 N., R. 17 E. Remainder of returns not yet filed.
364	...do	Wendell V. Hall. . .	1,701.43	Exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of T. 5 N., R. 7 E., T. 5 N., R. 9 E., and T. 6 N., R. 6 E.
368	1903 Dec. 15	H. S. DuVal	300.00	Subdivisinal lines of fractional T. 8 N., R. 2 E.
(a)	1904 Jan. 13	.....do	20.00	Meanders of the Rio Grande through T. 8 N., R. 2 E.
361	1902 Aug. 20	Jos. F. Thomas	3,163.25	Subdivisinal lines of T. 26 N., R. 8 E., exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of T. 28 N., R. 8 E., exterior and subdivisinal lines and small-holding claims of T. 28 N., R. 9 E. Remainder of returns not yet filed.

^aSpecial instructions.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., July 13, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in North Dakota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, with tabular statement, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into on account of the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands have been made, and no contracts have been made on that account.

The character and extent of surveys executed in the field and upon which the examination, platting, transcribing, and other necessary office work has been completed since the date of my last annual report is shown by the following table:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>I.</i>
Standard lines.....	17	56	20
Township lines.....	150	59	75
Section lines.....	2,206	28	55
Connecting lines.....	68	15	57
Meanders.....	12	59	62
Retracements.....	11	74	41
Total.....	2,467	54	10

During the fiscal year letters, plats, diagrams, transcripts of field notes, special instructions, contracts and bonds, and other miscellaneous papers, including plats and transcripts of the resurveys and surveys of the Fort Totten Military Reservation and Devils Lake Indian Reservation, have been prepared, as follows:

Letters to the General Land Office.....	99
Letters to deputy surveyors and individuals.....	158
Township plats of surveys.....	159
Diagrams of exterior lines.....	6
Transcripts of field notes.....	73
Outline plats for deputy surveyors.....	22
Contracts and bonds, in quadruplicate.....	2
Special instructions, in quadruplicate.....	2
Supplemental special instructions, in quadruplicate.....	8

The survey of the Fort Totten Military Reservation and the resurvey of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation have been completed and the plats and transcripts are very nearly finished, but the mileage is not included in this report.

Two townships surveyed by Charles H. Bates, under contract No. 79, and 17 townships surveyed by Dike and Veigel, under contract No. 78, are now being examined in the field by Examiner E. H. Van Antwerp.

With the exception of contracts now in force, and the deputies in the field, there remains but a very small part of the public lands in North Dakota to be surveyed, and it is my opinion that these lands should be surveyed, as well as the unsurveyed lands in the Standing Rock and Fort Berthold Indian reservations, which will complete all of the surveys in this State.

Very respectfully,

ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS,
United States Surveyor-General of North Dakota.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into on account of the appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
79 ^a	1903. Aug. 18	Charles H. Bates	The lines between Rs. 100 and 101, and 101 and 102 W., through Tps. 145, 146, 147, and 148 N.; the lines between Tps. 145 and 146, 146 and 147, and 147 and 148 N., through Rs. 100, 101, and 102 W., all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of Tps. 145, 146, 147, and 148 N., of Rs. 100, 101, and 102, all west of the fifth principal meridian in the State of North Dakota.	\$5,000.00
80 ^b	1904. May 16	Walter R. Veigel and George K. Dike.	The line between Rs. 100 and 101, through Tps. 147 and 148 N.; the line between Rs. 101 and 102, through Tps. 145, 146, 147, and 148 N.; the lines between Tps. 145 and 146, and 146 and 147 N., through Rs. 101 and 102; and the line between Tps. 147 and 148 N., through Rs. 100, 101, and 102. All of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of Tps. 147 and 148 N., of Rs. 100; and Tps. 145, 146, 147, and 148 N., Rs. 101 and 102, all west of the fifth principal meridian in North Dakota.	6,000.00

^a All of contract No. 79, except the north and west boundaries and the subdivision of townships 145 and 146 north, of range 100 west, was canceled February 27, 1904.

^b Contract No. 80 includes all of the canceled portion of contract No. 79.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Portland, Ore., July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report (in duplicate) of surveying operations in the district of Oregon for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, with nine tabular statements, viz:

A.—Showing outstanding contracts for public-land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

B.—Showing contracts and special instructions awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

C.—Showing contracts for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

D.—Showing contracts for public-land surveys accepted and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

E.—Showing contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

F.—Office work on mineral surveys during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

G.—Mineral surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

H.—Statement of mineral surveys before the office June 30, 1804.

I.—Showing funds at the disposal of the office and disbursements made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

During the said fiscal year the following letters, documents, field notes, diagrams, plats, and other papers, tracings, etc., have been prepared, or briefed and recorded, viz:

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received from Commissioner of the General Land Office.....	267
Letters received from miscellaneous individuals	1, 146
	1, 413
Letters written to Commissioner, of the General Land Office	305
Letters written to miscellaneous individuals.....	1, 412
	1, 717

Covering 1,918 pages.

TRANSCRIPTS OF FIELD NOTES.

Notes of public-land surveys transcribed	pages.. 2, 789
Notes of old surveys for deputies	do.... 28
Notes for examiners, special agents, etc.....	do.... 252
	3, 069

TOWNSHIP PLATS PREPARED.

Original township plats (whole townships)	32
Copies of same	64
Original plats of fractional townships	11
Copies of same	18
Exterior township plats	7
Copies of same	7

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE WORK.

Letters indexed	1, 413
Press copy letters indexed	1, 717
Old letters indexed	1, 319
Old press copy letters indexed	5, 386
Field notes of public surveys indexed (townships).....	378
Commissioner's letters indexed and docketed	289
Mineral surveys indexed and docketed	79
Orders for mineral surveys prepared	55
Amended orders for mineral surveys	13
Deputy mineral surveyors' commissions lettered	7
Deputy mineral surveyors' check sheets prepared	35
Whole number of pages included in same	175
Circular letters issued to deputy mineral surveyors	105
Whole number of pages in said letters	135
Invitations for proposals to bid issued	170
Contracts and bonds prepared (4 in quadruplicate)	16
Special instructions to deputy surveyors (6 in quadruplicate).....	24
Whole number of pages in said instructions	340
Diagrams to accompany special instructions	27
Accounts of deputy surveyors (7 in triplicate).....	21
Miscellaneous papers copied and compared (pages)	95
Miscellaneous diagrams and tracings prepared	42
Dilapidated plats restored for office files	10
Map for special inspector Department of the Interior (requiring nineteen days' work for one man)	1
Township plats muslin backed	996
Transcripts and original notes compared (books)	78
Township plats and transcripts compared	153
Plats and transcripts compared and transmitted	28
Descriptive lists made for local land offices	64
Books of field notes examined	141
Field notes of mineral surveys prepared for binding (volumes)	28
Field notes of public-land surveys prepared for binding (volumes).....	33
Vouchers for all accounts (whole number).....	226
Abstracts of payments (whole number).....	42
Accounts currents (whole number).....	28

JNO. D. DALY,

United States Surveyor-General of Oregon.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing outstanding contracts for public-land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Fund from which payable.	Liability.	Status of contracts July 1, 1903.
674	1897. May 13	Robert H. Waln (W. M. Bushey, compassman).	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys, fiscal year June 30, 1897.	\$1, 100	New survey in progress by compassman.
675	....do....	Wm. P. Smith.....	.....do.....	900	Returns of corrected surveys required by Commissioner's letter E, Feb. 20, 1903, not filed.
730	1901. Jan. 8	Stephen A. D. Hungate and Don Meldrum.	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys, fiscal year June 30, 1901.	4, 500	Returns filed and partly transcribed; plats not made.
736	May 25	Alonzo Gesner and F. X. Gesner.	.....do.....	1, 150	Field work not begun.
737	....do....	Wm. C. Elliott and Geo. Scoggin.	.....do.....	1, 000	Do.
739	Oct. 28	S. A. D. Hungate.....	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys, fiscal year June 30, 1902.	3, 400	Returns filed and examined in part.

A.—Statement showing outstanding contracts for public-land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Fund from which payable.	Liability.	Status of contracts July 1, 1903.
740	1902. Feb. 12	Alonzo Gesner and F. X. Gesner.	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys, fiscal year June 30, 1902.	\$1,475	T. 3 S., R. 6 E., completed and forwarded General Land Office; field work on T. 7 S., R. 8 W., not begun.
742	....do....	Z. M. Derrick and M. Wygant.	....do.....	200	Notes filed but returned to deputies for correction.
743	....do....	R. A. Emmitt .....	....do.....	1,600	Notes filed in part but returned to deputy for correction; time extended on 1 township.
744	Apr. 16	Rufus S. Moore .....	....do.....	3,500	Returns not filed.
745	May 1	Wm. H. Byars.....	....do.....	1,000	Returns filed in part; time extended on 1 township.
746	May 5	Homer D. Angell .....	....do.....	2,700	Returns filed in part; partly completed. Time extended on 1 township.
747	....do....	Chas. L. Campbell .....	....do.....	2,500	Returns filed and partly worked up.
748	May 23	G. Klaetsch and B. F. Minton.	....do.....	2,600	Returns not filed.
752	Sept. 8	Geo. S. Nickerson.....	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys, fiscal year June 30, 1903.	300	Do.
(a)	1903. June 9	Chas. E. Moore.....	....do.....	100	Deputy in the field.
(a)	June 11	Alonzo Gesner and F. X. Gesner.	....do.....	210	Do.

^a Special instructions.

B.—Statement showing contracts awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Liability.	Fund from which payable.
753	1904. Apr. 15	Ray L. Stout.....	\$250	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys fiscal year June 30, 1904.
754	....do....	R. A. Emmitt	400	Do.
(a)	June 8	Fred Mensch	100	Do.
755	June 11	A. A. Morrill.....	1,325	Do.
756	June 13	E. F. Sharp	850	Do.

^a Special instructions.

LOCATION OF TERRITORY EMBRACED WITHIN THE ABOVE CONTRACTS.

No.	Description of surveys.
753	All the section and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of fractional T. 38 S., R. 3 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.
754	All the meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of fractional T. 35 S., R. 7½ E., Willamette meridian, Oregon.
(a)	Lines necessary to complete the survey of secs. 24, 25, and 26, fractional T. 39 S., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon.
755	All the meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 4 N., R. 41 E., and fractional T. 6 N., R. 44 E., Willamette meridian, Oregon.
756	All the township, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of fractional Tps. 14 S., R. 11 E.; 9 S., R. 14 E., and 13 S., R. 12 E., Willamette meridian, Oregon.

^a Special instructions.

C.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Extent of survey.					Contract data.
	Location.		Mileage.		Acreage.	
	T.	R.				
			M.	C.	L.	
730	35 S.	42 E.	84	0	57	26,165.39
	35 S.	43 E.	77	77	23	23,038.35
	35 S.	44 E.	78	52	98	23,761.15
	34 S.	44 E.	72	70	46	23,014.69
	34 S.	45 E.	85	70	23	24,049.61
	33 S.	44 E.	70	67	60	21,677.55
	33 S.	45 E.	79	72	65	24,093.70
	32 S.	43 E.	83	5	94	26,193.72
	32 S.	44 E.	79	20	16	25,420.33
	32 S.	45 E.	84	29	8	26,762.44
739	36 S.	44 E.	53	14	5	15,434.04
	36 S.	45 E.	48	61	36	15,540.04
	36 S.	46 E.	44	58	83	14,610.16
	36 S.	47 E.	55	16	69	15,797.21
	36 S.	48 E.	55	3	63	15,794.12
	36 S.	49 E.	1	53	20	109.49
	37 S.	44 E.	78	42	1	22,928.68
	37 S.	45 E.	71	76	19	23,022.22
	37 S.	46 E.	72	4	78	23,081.87
	37 S.	47 E. ^a	17	78	14	-----
	37 S.	48 E.	77	79	89	23,037.79
	37 S.	49 E.	7	54	24	185.20
	38 S.	44 E. ^a	18	2	64	-----
	38 S.	45 E. ^a	12	0	27	-----
	38 S.	46 E. ^a	12	1	44	-----
	742	10 S.	9 W.	11	74	81	4,572.32
746	27 S.	1 W.	91	2	54	22,596.41
	28 S.	1 W.	89	36	91	20,475.50
	38 S.	21 E.	64	31	24	17,333.25
747	5 N.	45 E.	40	1	56	15,322.24
	32 S.	2 W.	73	35	68	23,919.97
	25 S.	9 W.	59	78	37	21,692.19
(b)	36 S.	24 E.	6	15	3	1,345.46
						Awarded Jan. 8, 1901, to Stephen A. D. Hungate and Don E. Meldrum; liability, \$4,500. Approved by surveyor-general Mar. 11, 1904. Account, \$4,415.18.
						Awarded Oct. 28, 1901, to Stephen A. D. Hungate; liability, \$3,400. Approved by surveyor-general Jan. 20, 1904. Account, \$3,400.
						Awarded Feb. 12, 1902, to Z. M. Derrick and M. Wygant; liability, \$200. Approved by surveyor-general Sept. 12, 1903. Account, \$200.
						Awarded May 5, 1902, to Homer D. Angell; liability, \$2,700. Approved by surveyor-general Feb. 17, 1904. Account, \$2,700.
						Awarded May 5, 1902, to Chas. L. Campbell; liability, \$2,500. Approved by surveyor-general Dec. 11, 1903. Account, \$2,500.
						Awarded June 9, 1903, to Chas. E. Moore, deputy surveyor; liability, \$100. Approved by surveyor-general June 22, 1904. Account, \$35.18.

^a Exteriors surveyed only.^b Special instructions.

Total liability.....	\$13,400.00
Total approved account.....	13,250.36
Total acres surveyed under above contracts.....	540,975.09
Total mileage.....	1,860 miles, 10 chains, and 40 links

FUNDS FROM WHICH THE ABOVE CONTRACTS ARE PAYABLE.

No.	Payable from—
730	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.
739	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.
742	Do.
746	Do.
747	Do.
(a)	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

^a Special instructions, dated June 9, 1903.

D.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys accepted and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Extent of survey.						Contract data.
	Location.		Mileage.			Acreage.	
	T.	R.					
729	33 S.	7 W.	M. 21	C. 49	L. 61	6,825.61	Awarded Dec. 24, 1900, to Oscar F. Thiel, deputy surveyor. Accepted by Commissioner Apr. 30, 1904. (T. 32 S., R. 5 W., included in this contract, suspended by Commissioner by letter of same date.)
732	37 S.	7 E.	11	13	65	3,242.97	Awarded Mar. 16, 1901, to Rufus S. Moore and Malcolm S. McCown, deputy surveyors. Accepted by Commissioner June 26, 1903. (Notice of acceptance of returns under this contract was not received in time to include same in last report.)
	35 S.	26 E.	29	15	1	11,612.21	
	35 S.	28 E.	72	78	47	23,038.44	
	35 S.	29 E.	65	70	98	22,968.08	
	35 S.	30 E.	60	3	60	23,067.40	
	34 S.	28 E.	65	73	10	22,979.52	
	34 S.	29 E.	59	70	69	22,953.83	
	37 S.	29 E.	70	35	80	23,225.00	
	37 S.	30 E.	67	48	70	23,310.00	
	37 S.	31 E.	71	78	10	23,022.09	
	38 S.	30 E.	72	18	58	23,177.73	
	38 S.	31 E.	71	64	46	22,919.62	
	31 S.	7½ E.	79	48	49	22,938.80	
738	7 S.	11 W.	13	10	68	2,978.95	Awarded May 25, 1901, to Z. M. Derrick, deputy surveyor. Accepted by Commissioner Jan. 27, 1904.
	10 S.	11 W.	20	7	19	6,423.91	
(a)	22 S.	4 W.	4	0	30	1,580.57	Awarded Aug. 15, 1901, to Oscar F. Thiel, deputy surveyor. Accepted by Commissioner Apr. 21, 1904.
741	2 N.	50 E.	40	71	16	7,301.70	Awarded Feb. 12, 1902, to Alonzo and Le Roy Gesner, deputy surveyors. Accepted by Commissioner Apr. 14, 1904.
	3 N.	50 E.	60	71	16	17,527.55	
	3 N.	49 E.	84	30	77	22,561.56	
742	10 S.	9 W.	11	74	81	4,572.32	Awarded Feb. 12, 1902, to Z. M. Derrick and M. Wygant deputy surveyors. Accepted by Commissioner Jan. 27, 1904.
747	5 N.	45 E.	40	1	56	15,322.24	Awarded May 5, 1902, to Chas. L. Campbell, deputy surveyor. Accepted by Commissioner Apr. 21, 1904.
	32 S.	2 W.	73	35	68	23,919.97	
	25 S.	9 W.	59	78	37	21,692.19	Awarded July 22, 1902, to Andrew L. Porter, deputy surveyor. Accepted by Commissioner Oct. 26, 1903.
749	19 S.	2 E.	7	40	66	2,800.00	
	20 S.	1 E.	13	72	45	7,114.44	
	20 S.	2 E.	51	14	17	14,701.97	
	20 S.	3 E.	17	27	86	5,050.80	
	21 S.	2 E.	14	25	37	5,187.74	
	21 S.	4 E.	11	20	30	4,000.00	
	22 S.	3 E.	46	29	74	12,472.48	
	22 S.	4 E.	15	20	72	4,960.00	
	23 S.	2 E.	2	20	0	1,121.08	
	28 S.	3 E.	50	59	63	15,103.98	
			1,459	21	82	471,674.75	

a Special instructions.

E.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Liability.	Fund from which payable.	Status of contracts.
674	1897. May 13	Robt. H. Waln. Wm. M. Bushey, compassman.	\$1,100	Appropriation for survey and resurvey of publiclands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.	Returns of compassman filed. Plats partly made. Two books of notes to be transcribed.
675	...do....	Wm. P. Smith.....	900	....do.....	No returns of corrected surveys have been received.
700	1899. Feb. 9	John W. Kimbrell.....	750	Appropriation for surveys and resurveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.	Returns of new survey filed, platted, and transcribed. Some minor errors to be corrected.
716	Dec. 26	Alonzo Gesner.....	400	Special deposits by the Oregon and California R. R. Co.	No returns of corrected surveys have been received.
728	1900. Dec. 20	George S. Pershin	2,050	....do.....	Special instructions issued to Wm. H. Bell, compassman, to make corrections in the field June 23, 1904.

E.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Liability.	Fund from which payable.	Status of contracts.
729	1900. Dec. 24	O. F. Thiel	\$600	Special deposits by the Oregon and California R. R. Co.	Returns of T. 33 S., R. 7 W., accepted by General Land Office. Corrections required for T. 32 S., R. 5 W.
736	1901. May 25	Alonzo and F. X. Gesner.	1, 150	Appropriation for survey and resurvey of public lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.	No returns of surveys have been received.
740	1902. Feb. 12	Alonzo and F. X. Gesner.	1, 475	Appropriation for survey and resurvey of public lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.	Returns of T. 3 S., 6 E. transmitted to General Land Office. No returns for T. 7 S., R. 8 W. have been received.
743	...do	R. A. Emmitt	1, 600	...do	Returns received; platted; 5 books of notes to be transcribed.
744	Apr. 16	R. S. Moore	3, 500	...do	Returns received, platted, and transcribed. Some data required from deputy.
745	May 1	W. H. Byars	1, 000	...do	Returns received; platted in part; 5 books of notes to be transcribed.
748	May 23	G. Klaetsch and B. F. Minton.	2, 600	...do	Returns received, platted, and transcribed. Some data required from deputies.
752	Sept. 16	George S. Nickerson....	300	Appropriation for survey and resurvey of public lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.	Returns received; partly platted; 2 books of notes to be transcribed.
(a)	1903. June 11	Alonzo and F. X. Gesner.	210	...do	No returns of surveys have been received.
753	1904. Apr. 15	Ray L. Stout	250	Appropriation for survey and resurvey of public lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.	Deputy in the field.
754	...do	R. A. Emmitt	400	...do	Do.
(a)	June 8	Fred Mensch	100	...do	Do.
755	June 11	A. A. Morrill	1, 325	...do	Approved by Commissioner June 25; notice received June 30, 1904.
756	June 13	E. F. Sharp	850	...do	Not yet approved by Commissioner.

^a Special instructions.

Total liability	\$20, 560
Total liability fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	2, 925

F.—Office work on mineral surveys during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Mineral surveys ordered, embracing 152 lodes, 1 placer, and 3 examinations and reports on placers	55
Amended surveys ordered	2
Total	57
Amended orders for surveys issued	13
Lode surveys approved, platted, and delivered	35
Placer surveys approved, platted, and delivered	1
Examinations and reports on placers	3
Amended surveys approved, platted, and delivered	2
Whole number of surveys approved, platted, and delivered (embracing 155 locations)	41

Number of district mining sheets made (Nos. 1-56, inclusive)	56
Number of plats made	151
Transcript of supplemental reports and lode lines	4
Number of pages of field notes copied	1,590
Plats compared with transcripts	38
Mineral plats compared and examined	151
Transcripts compared with returns	41
Diagram plats of fractional lots around mining claims (19 made in triplicate) ..	57
Number of pages copied of location notices for deputies	200
Number of surveys on hand returned for amendments	6

G.—Statement of mineral surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Approved—
419	Stockton consolidated quartz claim	Stockton Gold and Copper Mining Co.	July 24, 1903
527a	Old Tuck placer claim	German J. Tucker	Aug. 14, 1903
507	Fargo group of quartz claims No. 2	Fargo Gold and Copper Mining Co.	Aug. 24, 1903
532a	Excelsior placer mining claim	The Sanger Gold Mines Co	Aug. 26, 1903
533a	New York Bar placer mining claim	do	Do.
531	Consolidated lode mining claim	The Waldo Smelting and Mining Co.	Sept. 5, 1903
469	Fargo group of quartz claims	Fargo Gold and Copper Mining Co.	Oct. 24, 1903
494	Anniversary consolidated quartz mining claim	Eastern Oregon Mining Co.	Nov. 12, 1903
502	North Star No. 2 quartz claim	do	Do.
540	Daines group of quartz claims	Daines Mining and Milling Co	Nov. 17, 1903
543	Gray Eagle consolidated quartz claim ..	J. H. Pearson, J. A. & A. J. Vaughn and Robt. A. Wilkinson.	Dec. 3, 1903
551	Cordell consolidated quartz mine	M. A. Baisley	Dec. 11, 1903
510	Carbonate consolidated quartz claim ..	The Bright Carbonate Mining Co.	Jan. 5, 1904
561	Brooklyn quartz mining claim	Jas. Dunphy & H. C. Armstrong	Jan. 7, 1904
539	Fortune group of quartz claims	Fortune Mining and Smelting Co.	Jan. 14, 1904
519	Lakeview consolidated quartz claim ..	Mother Lode Gold Mines Co.	Jan. 15, 1904
542	Aurora quartz mining claim	Ira Lemon & J. M. Warren	Jan. 16, 1904
499	Antlers lode mining claim	Mrs. Kate L. Yantis	Jan. 25, 1904
535	Gold standard consolidated quartz claim ..	The Octo Gold Co.	Jan. 29, 1904
462b	Fractional chance lode	Red Jacket Mining Co.	Feb. 11, 1904
541	Snow creek mine	Fred D. Smith	Feb. 26, 1904
563	Eureka quartz mine	Charles M. Chapin	Mar. 8, 1904
560	Repete lode mining claim	The Greenhorn Townsite and Development Co.	Mar. 12, 1904
569	Shorty and Hope consolidated mining claim ..	The Shorty and Hope Mining and Milling Co.	Mar. 19, 1904
548	Colin Pierce quartz mining claim	Richard Baird	Mar. 25, 1904
547	Diadem mine	The Diadem Gold Mining Co.	Mar. 29, 1904
552	Ophir consolidated Quartz claim	W. M. Griffin	Apr. 9, 1904
536	Evening group	J. E. McCauley	Apr. 14, 1904
554	Hidden Treasure consolidated mine	Hidden Treasure Gold Mining Co.	May 7, 1904
564	Alpine consolidated gold mines	The Alpine Consolidated Gold Mines Co	May 26, 1904
506	La Bernaise placer mine	Alfred Casaubon	May 27, 1904
566	Moulten consolidated mining claim	Thos. S. Evans, Jno. Wilkinson and Jno. Slinger.	June 7, 1904
546	Phoenix consolidated quartz mine	Chas. M. Chapin	June 11, 1904
577	Granite Hill quartz mining claim	R. A. Booth	June 16, 1904
578	Red Jacket quartz mining claim	do	June 17, 1904
481b	Red Fox lode	Mammoth Gold Mining Co.	June 20, 1904
579	Jumbo quartz mining claim	R. A. Booth	June 24, 1904
580	High tariff quartz mining claim	do	June 25, 1904
550	Fraction quartz mineral claim	Chas. G. Laybourn	June 27, 1904
525	Morning Star quartz claim	C. F. Howe	June 28, 1904
528	Gold-Bug Grizzly consolidated quartz claim ..	Gold-Bug Grizzly Mining Co	June 29, 1904

a Examination and report.

b Amended survey.

H.—Statement of original mineral surveys before the Office June 30, 1904.

	Number.	Locations.
Under examination or returned for correction	8	31
Filed, but not yet taken up for examination	7	13
Orders issued but surveys not filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904	11	38
Outstanding orders issued prior to fiscal year ended June 30, 1903	4	13
Total	30	95

I.—Statement showing funds at the disposal of Office and disbursements made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

ACCOUNT SALARIES OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND HIS CLERKS.

Appropriation	\$9,250.00
Paid surveyor-general	\$2,000.00
Paid clerks	7,250.00
	<hr/> 9,250.00

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation	\$1,000.00
Paid Department of the Interior for printing, stationery, etc..	\$252.54
Paid incidentals	496.03
	<hr/> 748.57

Balance refunded United States Treasury June 30, 1904	251.43
Total	<hr/> 1,000.00

ACCOUNT DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS.

July 1, 1903, available balance (see note below)	\$4,832.24
Deposits for office work, mineral claims:	
July, 1903	\$410.00
August, 1903	1,030.00
September, 1903	1,110.00
October, 1903	825.00
November, 1903	285.00
December, 1903	195.00
January, 1904	150.00
March, 1904	10.00
April, 1904	355.00
June, 1904	220.00
	<hr/> 4,590.00
Total deposits for fiscal year	9,422.24
Paid clerks	3,518.75
Paid for printing, binding, and other incidentals	234.65
	<hr/> 3,753.40
	<hr/> 5,668.84

NOTE.—In my last report there was reported an available balance on July 1, 1902, of \$4,743.08. There was at that time in the United States depository, Portland, Oreg., \$327.30 which was not reported. This amount, with other amounts in said fund, was returned to the United States Treasurer with my predecessor's report of April 10, 1903. This is to explain the balance on hand July 1, 1903.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

Huron, S. Dak., July 5, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report (in duplicate) of surveying operations in the surveying district of South Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with three tabular statements, viz:

Exhibit A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys within the Pine Ridge and Standing Rock Indian reservations, S. Dak., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Exhibit B.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Exhibit C.—Showing office work and other information relative to mineral surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No contracts were entered into for survey of public lands under the provisions of Revised Statutes 2401, 2402, 2403, and acts amendatory, and no deposits were made for such surveys or by railroad companies for surveys.

Since my last annual report the applications of the following-named persons for "metes and bounds" surveys of homesteads within the Black Hills Forest Reserve, S. Dak., under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1095), have been approved by your Office, surveys authorized, and returns transmitted, namely:

Warren R. Bond, sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

Matthew S. Daly, sec. 23, T. 3 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

Morse Griffis, secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, T. 4 S., R. 3 E., Black Hills meridian.

Ole Green, secs. 7 and 18, T. 2 N., R. 3 E., Black Hills meridian.

James Henderson, secs. 1, 2, 12, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., Black Hills meridian.

Bruce O. Ilsley, secs. 12, 13, 14, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., Black Hills meridian.

Frank G. Nissen, sec. 20, T. 2 N., R. 5 E., Black Hills meridian.

Ferdinand Kleemann, secs. 7, 17, 18, T. 2 N., R. 3 E., Black Hills meridian.

Robert Oettershagen, sec. 23, T. 2 S., R. 6 E., Black Hills meridian.

Thure Swanson, secs. 35, 36, T. 1 S., R. 6 E., Black Hills meridian.

The following surveys have been authorized and are in course of execution by the deputies:

Thomas Bellemare, secs. 14, 23, 24, T. 4 S., R. 5 E., Black Hills meridian.

James S. Houseman, sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

James E. Hawks, sec. 27, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Black Hills meridian.

Arthur Harvey, secs. 2, 3, T. 1 N., R. 5 E., Black Hills meridian.

William Nevin, sec. 5, T. 4 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

Patrick Wright, guardian, secs. 8, 17, T. 3 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

The following applications are now being considered by this office:

William Vestal, sec. 31, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

William Vestal, secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, T. 3 S., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

R. E. Cable, secs. 2, 3, T. 1 N., R. 5 E., Black Hills meridian.

Harry Sanders, sec. 24, T. 2 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.

Several applications have been received and will be submitted as soon as the regular subdivisional surveys necessarily antecedent to such applications have been extended.

The deposits during the fiscal year for office work on mineral surveys aggregate \$8,030.

The aggregate number of miles of surveys upon which office work was completed, approved, and returns thereof transmitted to your Office during the fiscal year is 2,995 miles, 43 chains, and 48 links. In addition to this amount, and not included therein, office work has been done to an extent represented by 1,200 miles of surveys. No portion of this is quite ready, some transcribing, comparing, and formalities being still required.

During the year returns have been approved of 54 townships and 104 original and amended mineral surveys. These have required the preparation of 10 diagrams, 162 plats of subdivisions, 134 transcripts of field notes of surveys, and 407 plats of mineral surveys. To properly represent the work for the fiscal year there should be added

the office work practically completed on the 1,200 miles of surveys above mentioned. As stated in last year's report, considerable time has been spent in continuing the preparation of township diagrams on a large scale for the purpose of showing in a connected scheme all mining surveys as they are approved from time to time. These important diagrams have been rendered necessary by the extension of the mineral surveys and by a recent establishment of township exteriors and subdivisional surveys embracing the major portion of the mineral region of the Black Hills.

In addition to the usual work on surveys and general office work, much time is occupied in furnishing information to the public. This class of service increases from year to year, as survey evidences on the ground become obliterated and require to be restored. There has also been quite a considerable amount of correspondence relative to that portion of the Rosebud Indian Reservation in Gregory County, S. Dak., soon to be opened for settlement.

As in recent years so in the year now closed, a large amount of Indian reservation surveys in this State has been confided to this office. In connection with these, the preparation of contracts, special instructions, diagrams, and other information for deputies, also the critical examination of returns and a general superintendence of the work of clerks engaged on such surveys, have of necessity devolved upon the regular experienced office force and have occupied no inconsiderable portion of its time.

In the reports for several years attention has been directed to the desirability of examinations in the field of mineral surveys, and I would respectfully repeat the recommendations then made as in the best interests of the service.

Reference has also been made to the current practice of charging a portion of the expense incident to mineral surveys to the appropriation for "special deposits," while other such expenses are chargeable to the regular "contingent" appropriation, and it has been suggested that all such expenditures should be chargeable to the "deposits" appropriation, to which I again respectfully ask attention.

The prompt field inspection accorded by your Office to the regular surveys in this State has been fully appreciated by this office, and also by the deputies under its direction.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANK A. NORRIS,

United States Surveyor-General of South Dakota.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of \$22,000 for surveys within the Pine Ridge and Standing Rock Indian reservations, S. Dak., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Contract No. 157, dated April 18, 1904, Orville H. Southmayd, United States deputy surveyor.

Character and location of work: The south boundary of T. 43 N., Rs. 35, 36, 37, 38, and of T. 44 N., R. 36; the east and west boundaries of T. 43 N., R. 37; the subdivision and meander lines of T. 42 N., Rs. 35, 36, 37, 38, and of T. 43 N., Rs. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and of T. 44 N., R. 36, all west of the sixth principal meridian and within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; also such resurveys and retracements as may be found necessary subject to the circular of June 15, 1898, and the decision of said Commissioner; provided that surveys, resurveys, and retracements shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$4,500.

Estimated liability, \$4,500.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

Contract No. 158, dated April 30, 1904, George W. Bates, United States deputy surveyor.

Character and location of work: The completion of the survey of the unsurveyed portions of the north boundary of T. 34 N., through Rs. 44 and 45, and of the subdivision and meander lines of the unsurveyed portions of Tps. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 44 and 45, all west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska; also such resurveys and retracements as may be found necessary subject to the circular of June 15, 1898, and the decision of said Commissioner; provided that surveys, resurveys, and retracements shall not be made under this agreement in excess of \$1,000.

Estimated liability, \$1,000.

EXHIBIT C.—Office work on mineral surveys during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Mineral surveys ordered, embracing 368 lodes and 3 placers	83
Amended surveys ordered	2
Total	85
Amended orders for mineral surveys issued	16
Lode surveys approved, platted, and delivered	99
Placer surveys approved, platted, and delivered	2
Amended surveys approved, platted, and delivered	3
Whole number of surveys approved, platted, and delivered (embracing 457 locations)	104
Number of plats made	407
Transcripts of field notes (embracing 457 locations and amended surveys)	102
Transcript field notes of supplemental reports relative to expenditures, etc.	4
Number of surveys in office for examination, platting, and transcribing	5
Number of deputy mineral surveyors in commission	18
Aggregate amount deposited for office work	\$8,030

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Approved.
1647	Jackson-Top Sheaf lode	Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Co.	1903. July 17
1710	May Queen lode	Michael Kerwin	Do.
1714	Sarpy No. 2 lode	Columbus Mining Co.	Do.
1720	Eureka Fraction, Bonnie Fraction, Big Nellie, Little Nellie, Niagara No. 2, Niagara, and Summit lodes.	Mrs. J. H. C. Porth	Do.
1723	Iron Ridge, Red Gulch, and Lime Gulch lodes.	Matt Plunkett, Andy Thompson, and Robert N. Ogden.	Do.
1734	Moberg Nos. 3 and 2, Gold Chest No. 1, and Gold Chest lodes.	Fred Pennington	Do.
1748	St. John, St. John Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Fenina No. 1 lodes.	John Neamy	Do.
1752	Servia, Lincoln, and Belgrade lodes	Charles Sasilo and Peter Stankovitch.	Do.
1760	Dump lode	Peter N. Hanson	Do.
1716	Nebraska, Little Grace, Crow Chief, and Gardner Fraction lodes.	John Vieregg and William A. Hagge.	July 31
1745	Rockefeller and Rockefeller Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes.	John Little	Do.
1753	Snow Bird, Wild Goose, Hartford Fraction, Hartford Fraction No. 2, Divide No. 5A, and Dubble Triangle lodes.	Frank Miljan	Do.
1756	Alaska Fraction lode	Portland Mining Co.	Do.
1758	Red, Monday, Red Coat, Truro, and Lillah Fraction lodes.	Martin Sands	Do.
1762	Mickey Free lode	Robert F. Tackabury, Frank Bottorf, and the heirs of Edward Harvey.	Do.
1763	Koth Fraction and Bellville lodes	Jacob Koth	Do.
1724	Turtle and Turtle No. 1 lodes	J. F. Wright and P. F. McMahon, and James Bothwell.	Aug. 10
1730	Myrtle Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14 lodes ..	Myrtle Mining and Milling Co	Do.
1739	Ethel Nos. 2 and 3, Hidden Treasure Nos. 3, 2, 1, My Home, Hidden Treasure Nos. 5 and 6, Hidden Treasure, Iris Fraction, Iris No. 1, and Iris lodes.	Hidden Treasure Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Do.
1742	Puritan No. 3, Bluff Nos. 1, 2, 3, Puritan No. 13, Potsdam, Puritan No. 2, Puritan, Puritan Fraction, Blaine Fraction, Blaine, Puritan Nos. 10, 8, 11, Lee, Lee Nos. 3, 2, Puritan No. 6, Lee Nos. 9, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 7 lodes.	William L. McLaughlin	Do.
1761	Golden Gate Fraction lode	Homestake Mining Co	Do.
1767	California and St. John lodes	James W. Curran et al.	Do.
1755	Grand Eastern, Mary Hammer, Pewabic, Shannon, and Maple lodes.	Marten Johansen	Aug. 21
1759	Burghi and Burghi No. 1 lodes	James Julius and Reese R. Morgan ..	Do.
1709	Bombridge, Granite Mountain Fraction, and Dague Nos. 1 and 2 lodes.	A. B. Warriner	Aug. 27
1728	Magdalena Fraction, Ranger No. 2, Ranger, Apex, and Echo lodes.	Tykoon Mining Co. et al	Do.
1747	Maine, Maine Fraction, and Maine Fraction No. 2 lodes.	William W. Torrence and Joseph Schwartz.	Do.
1751	Lucky and Hibernia lodes	Jacob Komar and Peter Stankovitch.	Do.

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Ap- proved.
1764	Jay Bird No. 1, Retribution No. 1, Fraction, Retribution, M. E. R., and M. E. R. No. 1 Fraction lodes.	Samuel Tresona	1903, Aug. 27
1765	Sunshine lode	George G. Allison et al.	Do.
1766	Wasp and Kickapoo Fraction lodes	John R. Russell	Do.
1770	Rainy Day, Comet, Houston, Houston Nos. 1, 3, and 5, and Cyril lodes.	Magnus L. Magnusson	Do.
1698	Central City, and Central City Nos. 1 and 2 lodes.	G. J. Barss and John Little	Sept. 16
1771	Curran Nos. 5, 6, Curran, Curran Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Dewey Nos. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Dewey, Dewey Nos. 12, 11, 9, 10, 7, 8, General Miles, General Custer, General Custer Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8 lodes.	James W. Curran	Do.
1779	Jack Pot Fraction lode	E. M. Thompson	Do.
1783	Fortuna lode	James Halloran	Do.
1740	Deadwood and General Terry lodes	Frank Lewis	Oct. 16
1744	Augusta No. 1, Golden Bluff No. 2, Rochester Nos. 2, 3, 4, and Queen lodes.	William W. Torrence and Joseph Schwartz	Do.
1746	Garrison and Garrison No. 2 lodes	John Little	Do.
1754	Maitland Fraction, Eagle Nos. 6, 5, White Horse, Eagle Fraction, Eagle No. 7, Burns, Eagle No. 4, Eagle, Eagle Nos. 1, 2, 3, Eagle Extension, Ranter, Ranter Nos. 1, 3, 2, and George Fraction lodes.	Jeremiah T. Harrington	Do.
1757	Llewellyn, Richland, Shelby, Crestline, Connecting Link, Blue Hill, Trinity, and Pine Tree lodes.	Trinity Gold Mining Co.	Do.
1769	Edmonia lode	Henry Frawley	Do.
1782	Marco Polo, Bald Hill, Saturday, and April lodes.	M. E. Bullock	Do.
1786	Acme lode	Louis Meisel	Do.
1787	Commercial No. 3, New York, Boston No. 8, Union No. 1, Boston Nos. 3, 2, Union No. 2, Union, Union Nos. 3, 5, Washington No. 3, Union No. 7, Washington Nos. 2, 4, Commercial No. 2, Commercial, Boston, Boston Nos. 6, 5, Baltic, Atlantic, Atlantic No. 2, Pine Nos. 9, 10, 8, 1, Niagara No. 1, Hercules, Pine Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 7 lodes.	Milton C. Conners and George G. Conners	Oct. 21
1768	Foran lode	Henry Frawley, Peter A. Gushurst, William P. Powers.	Oct. 24
1776	Grand View Fraction, Grand View, Grand View Nos. 1, 2, Dandy No. 1, Union Fraction, Dandy Fraction, Union, Dandy, Yeddo, Yeddo No. 1, Bath, and Bath No. 1 Fraction lodes.	John Treber, Edmund Grosfield, and Golden Empire Mining Co.	Do.
1788	Small lode	Louis Meisel	Do.
1796	Surething, and Boston Nos. 1 and 2 lodes	James Cusick	Do.
1773	Golden Sunset, Bonanza, and Deadbeat Fraction lodes.	Samuel Tresona	Oct. 27
1789	Meteor Extension, Meteor, and Annie Tobin Fraction lodes.	William Northey	Do.
1791	Cameo Nos. 8, 6, 4, 2, Po, River, York, and San Antonio Fraction lodes.	John R. Russell	Do.
1790	Calumet, Laborn No. 1, Russell, Remo, and Hocter lodes.	Dennis Quinn	Nov. 17
1792	Marconi No. 2 lode	Jacob J. Baber et al.	Do.
1794	Clondyke Nos. 1 and 3 lodes	John E. Moberg	Do.
1795	Vickter and Point lodes	Henry Rosenkranz	Do.
1798	Imperial Nos. 3, 2, Richard Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes.	P. J. Neiswanger	Do.
1799	Lead City Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8 lodes	Queen of the Hills Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Do.
1778	Crest lode	John Treber, Edmund Grosfield, and Golden Empire Mining Co.	Nov. 28
1731	Shamrock, Shamrock Fraction, Shamrock Nos. 1, 2, 7, 6, 5, 3, Berlin No. 3, Tom Boy Nos. 2, 1, Tom Boy, Berlin No. 1, Shamrock No. 4, Dora Nos. 4, 3, 1, Dora, Dora No. 2, Berlin No. 4, Flying V, Liberty, Stemwinder, and Elk Creek Fraction lodes.	John Little	Dec. 18
1777	Hamburg lode	John Treber, Edmund Grosfield, and Golden Empire Mining Co.	Do.
1780	Gold Eagle Nos. 5, 3, 2, 1, Gold Eagle, Gold Eagle Nos. 4, 6, Gold Eagle Fraction, Record, Herald, and Baltimore lodes.	Gold Eagle Mining Co.	Do.
1781	Fortune Fraction lode	Magnus L. Magnussen	Do.
1793	Little Blue Fraction lode	Alder Creek Gold Mining Co. (Limited).	Do.
1797	Minneapolis, Bangor, and Bangor Fraction lodes.	Walter R. Morison	Do.

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Ap- proved.
1805	Berta and Quirt lodes	Columbus Consolidated Gold Min- ing Co.	1903. Dec. 18
1808	Atlantic Nos. 1 and 3 lodes	Charles Leissering	Do.
1712	Grand Island lode	John Vieregg	Dec. 31
1772	Dump and Pansy lodes	Alder Creek Gold Mining Co. (Limited)	Do.
1785	Henry Tin lode	John Barth	Do.
1775	Connecting; Morning; Last Chance; Last Chance Nos. 1, 2; Bce; Dewey; Last Chance Nos. 3, 4, 5; Sport; Dan Pache; Robert Emmet; Sigsbee; Sigsbee Fraction; Jolly; Jolly No. 1; Anne Redshirt; Blue Wings; Smuggler Fraction; Nigger; Little Sioux, and Big Sioux lodes.	James W. Curran and Ole Danielson.	1904. Jan. 13
1801	Mitchel, Mitchell Nos. 2 and 3, and Chicago lodes.	John E. Moberg	Jan. 30
1802	Revenue lode	Revenue Mining Co.	Do.
1803	Texana, Eagle, Eagle Fraction, Bayou, Georgia Fraction, Meteor, and Rocket lodes.	John Harrop	Do.
1806	Boggi lode	Columbus Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	Do.
1813	Dunaskin Nos. 1 and 2 lodes	J. G. Larmer	Do.
1816	Isis No. 1, Plug Cut, Hillside, Sampson, and C. Benedict Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lodes.	Golden West Mining Co.	Do.
1822	Hattie, Bessie, Tan, Geneva, Cross No. 1, and Dixie lodes.	Tenderfoot Hill Consolidated Mining Co.	Do.
1562	Gotland Fraction, Gottland, August, Equator, and Waller lodes.	J. P. Nelson	Feb. 23
1774	Denver placer	Elmer Verly et al	Do.
1818	Canton No. 1, Canton, Canton Nos. 2, 3, and 4 lodes.	Canton Mining Co.	Do.
1823	Rubber No. 13 lode	Sunbeam Mining, Milling, and Man- ufacturing Co.	Do.
1827	Francis A. lode	Frank Murphy	Do.
1830	Ohio Fraction lode	Alexander Maitland	Do.
1814	Twin Mine and Blue Bird lodes	James O'Connell	Feb. 25
1825	Mary, Big Falls Fraction, and Two Johns lodes.	Paul Demartini	Do.
1784	Spodumene lode	W. Edward Christiernsson	Mar. 7
1607	Sheldon placer	Frank Himebaugh and Lou Hime- baugh.	Mar. 16
1804	Alderton No. 1 lode	Mary Lawrenson	Do.
1800	Eagle lode	Columbus Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	Apr. 4
1811	Mitchell lode	John Walsh, jr	Do.
1828	Ethel W. No. 1, Ethel W. Fraction No. 3, Lillie No. 1, and Lillie M. lodes.	Frank Murphy and John J. Murphy.	Do.
1831	Areadia lode	Edwin Henderson and Robert L. Baillie.	Do.
1835	White Fawn, Buller, Three V., and Henninger No. 1 lodes.	William Northey	Do.
1824	Stemwinder lode	Edward Manion and James McLeod.	May 2
1829	Edmond Nos. 1, 3, Clara Nos. 4, 3, 1, Eagle Bird Fraction, and Eagle Bird Nos. 3 and 1 lodes.	Fred Pennington	Do.
1833	Monitor and Monitor No. 1 lodes	George W. Clark	Do.
1840	Saratoga, Vanderbilt, Telephone, and Gray Eagle lodes.	Clara D. Coe and Sarah D. Coe	Do.
1844	Rochester lode	Michael R. Russell	June 22
1845	Whangdoodle Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes	George Godfrey	Do.
1847	Neskoletah and Box Elder Fraction lodes	Harry E. Billings	Do.

AMENDED SURVEYS EXECUTED.

1547	Buckingham lode	Edward Williams and Annie Williams.	1904. Feb. 23
1555	Gumpy Fraction et al. lodes, amended con- necting lines.	Oscar Silver and the heirs of P. L. Gibbs.	Mar. 7
1563	Wrangle No. 4 lode	Charles J. Swanstrom	Mar. 16

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement showing status of outstanding contracts for public land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

B.—Statement showing contracts awarded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904; not including those in the Uinta Indian Reservation.

C.—Statement showing contracts awarded for survey of the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

D.—Statement showing contracts for public land surveys, examined and approved by the surveyor-general, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904; not including those in the Uinta Indian Reservation.

E.—Statement showing contracts for public land surveys within the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, examined and approved by the surveyor-general, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

F.—Statement showing contracts for public land surveys accepted and approved by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

G.—Statement showing the status of public land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904; not including contracts within the Uinta Indian Reservation.

H.—Statement showing status of contracts for public land surveys situated within the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

I.—Statement of official orders issued for mineral surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and mineral surveys approved during said fiscal year.

J.—Statement of various accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

During said fiscal year the survey of 59 townships, aggregating 37,467 miles 74 chains 58 links, embracing 1,082,221.33 acres, under regular appropriation and deposits by individuals; and 22 townships aggregating 1,126 miles 6 chains 48 links, embracing 326,544.70 acres, out of Indian appropriation, making grand total of 81 townships aggregating 4,873 miles 1 chain 6 links and embracing 1,408,766.01 acres, has been approved and forwarded to Commissioner of the General Land Office for his action, and the following letters, documents, plats, field notes, and other papers have been prepared, briefed, and recorded, viz:

Letters to Commissioner General Land Office.....	367
Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.....	1
Letters to the Secretary of the Interior.....	7
Letters to the Secretary of Indian Affairs.....	3
Letters to Director Geological Survey.....	4
Miscellaneous letters written.....	1,466
Letters received.....	1,841
Letters indexed.....	3,685
Transcripts of field notes:	
Mineral (4,150 pages).....	193
Township (4,873 pages).....	207
For deputies and examiners in the field (750 pages).....	16
Accounts of deputies (14), made in triplicate.....	42
Diagram plats, with contracts, for General Land Office.....	23
Number of mineral plats.....	772
Number of township plats.....	219

Transcripts of field notes—Continued.

Number of exterior plats.....	20
Number of supplemental plats.....	36
Number of tracings for examiner.....	37
Number of tracings and diagrams for deputies in connection with contracts.....	69
Number of miscellaneous tracings.....	50
Number of diagrams with contracts, for office.....	23
District sheets:	
Number of mining districts at end of fiscal year.....	92
District sheets on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	218
Old sheets corrected during fiscal year.....	9
New sheets constructed during fiscal year.....	13
Number of district sheets at end of fiscal year.....	231
Tracings district plats at end of fiscal year.....	225
Orders issued for mineral surveys (632 locations).....	232
Number of location notices copied.....	611
Number of applications for extension of time (in triplicate).....	1
Number of plats altered and corrected.....	2
Number of contracts awarded (written in quadruplicate).....	23
Number of special instructions in quintuple (containing 1,505 pages).....	23
Number of vouchers in duplicate.....	205
Number of abstracts in triplicate.....	30
Number of accounts current, in duplicate.....	30
Number of pages property list, in duplicate.....	16
Number of pages miscellaneous typewriting.....	340
Number of sheets of instructions to deputy mineral surveyors.....	510
Number of deputy mineral surveyors July 1, 1903.....	60
Number of deputy mineral surveyors commissioned during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	9
Number of commissions renewed during fiscal year.....	11
Number of commissions expired during fiscal year.....	13
Number in good standing June 30, 1904.....	56

In addition to the foregoing there are 860 typewritten pages of transcripts of field notes, written under contracts, that are now being examined and worked up in this office, and 67 township plats, made and partly made, as follows:

Contract No. 239, P. D. Schoeber, deputy surveyor; notes examined and transcribed; 6 plats made. The deputy having died before the notes were sworn to, the returns can not be transmitted to Washington until the field examiner's report is received.

Contract No. 254, Hubert D. Page and James M. Lentz, deputy surveyors; notes examined and partly transcribed; 48 township plats and 1 plat of exteriors made.

Contract No. 270, A. J. Stewart, jr., and Alfred L. Booth, deputy surveyors; notes partly examined; 11 township plats made and 2 partly made.

UINTA INDIAN RESERVATION.

The act of Congress making appropriation for the survey of the reservation was passed on March 3, 1903.

On April 2, 1903, this office received instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare and submit forms of advertisement inviting proposals for the execution of the proposed surveys; also to submit notices to be issued, posted, and mailed inviting proposals. These were transmitted to the Commissioner on April 3.

On April 21 authority for advertising (in accordance with the notices sent to the Department on April 3, as amended by it) for the survey of the reservation was received; and on June 1 (the required thirty days of posting having elapsed) the bids were opened.

The work of segregating and tabulating the bids and calculating the cost of the survey of each individual township (about 124 townships) from the prices named in the respective bids was immediately commenced.

On June 25 the bids, together with tabulated sheets showing the segregation of the bids, and a diagram showing the proposed grouping and location of the various contracts, were forwarded to the Commissioner for approval, and on July 20 authority to award the contracts, as recommended, was received.

The contracts and special instructions were written up as speedily as possible and

transmitted to the Commissioner for approval, as soon as the deputies had executed the required bonds. The first contract was dated July 20 and the last August 10, with the exception of No. 275, Washington Jenkins, deputy surveyor, which was dated September 23, owing to a change in deputy.

Upon receipt of the approval of the contracts, the first of which reached this office August 19, the deputies, as soon as they could organize their parties, proceeded to the field and worked with the greatest expedition commensurate with good work until driven in by the heavy snows, which fall quite early in the mountainous portions and remain until June. The last party left the field about the middle of November.

Out of the eighteen contracts awarded three have been completed, namely: Harvey D. Heist, No. 266, liability \$3,912; Collier & Rager, No. 269, liability \$4,668, and Stewart & Booth, No. 270, liability \$7,325; making a liability of \$15,905 out of a total liability of \$94,256.

The deputies having the remaining fifteen contracts are, with the exception of two, now in the field, and all will complete their work this year.

The returns of surveys will be filed this fall and coming winter. Some of them will probably not be in until December or January.

This office has done and is doing everything in its power to further the work, both in this office and in the field, and has written to the deputies on several occasions in regard to the necessity for getting in their returns without delay.

MINING SURVEYS.

During said fiscal year there has been deposited for the survey of mining claims the sum of \$15,795, and official orders were issued for the survey of 632 mining claims.

I desire to renew my recommendation made in previous reports with relation to the necessity for the examination of mineral surveys.

The Department of the Interior holds that courses and distances once incorporated into a patent must be recognized in all subsequent conflicting and adjacent surveys, notwithstanding actual conditions on the ground to the contrary. This means a perpetuation of the error, if any exist, in the former patented survey; and the deputy who makes the later survey is compelled to falsify his returns to conform to such error. The courts hold that the monuments and markings on the ground govern. In view of same, it is needless to state how important it is that patents recite properly the lands they intend to cover, and hence the necessity for a field examination to insure the correctness of the survey.

Mining claims should be connected with mineral monuments, as well as with the corners of public surveys, as additional check to insure the correctness of their location.

The looseness with which contract surveys were frequently executed has already given rise to vexatious and expensive litigation as to the precise locus of mining locations in respect to the public surveys, and surveys of valuable mineral ground, executed in strict conformity with the original location notices, vary in an irreconcilable manner, according to what corner of the public surveys the different mineral surveys, covering identical ground, were tied to, or, to repeat the language of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, "The public surveys are frequently so inaccurate that mineral surveys tied to different corners of the same section show conflict when platted where none in fact exist."

I would urge the importance of an appropriation for the restoration of mineral monuments in this district and their proper connections with the public surveys and with each other. A majority of the mineral monuments are on unsurveyed ground, and many official mineral surveys are connected with such monuments. Most of these mineral monuments were established many years ago, without regard to their permanency in construction, and were insufficiently witnessed. Many of them have now become obliterated or destroyed, and as the same are the official points of reference by which to fix the locus of many of the official mineral surveys, it is of great importance that they should be properly perpetuated, and they should be reestablished permanently and witnessed by connecting them with public surveys, with each other, and with natural objects.

In numerous instances where the lines of public surveys were subsequently extended over townships in which mineral monuments previously established were situated, the deputy surveyor failed to make proper connections with such monuments or with the mineral surveys, and therefore it is impossible to show lottings and areas of public land made fractional in such townships by the segregation of such mineral surveys or to fix the locus of the mineral monuments of the mineral surveys. This should

be remedied by the letting of contracts to competent deputies to make such connections as will enable this office to locate the monuments and old mineral surveys, making it feasible to approve new mineral surveys in those localities as well as to show proper lottings and areas.

The services of two competent draftsmen are constantly required in making district mining plats and supplemental township plats made fractional by mineral surveys.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

By office letter of June 4, 1904, I transmitted to you (in duplicate) the annual estimates for public surveys in this district, as also for the expenditures of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as follows:

For the survey of public lands.....	\$15,000
For salary of surveyor-general.....	3,000
For salaries, clerical force.....	11,400
For contingent expenses.....	2,090
Total.....	31,490

As stated in said estimates settlers are rapidly locating on the unsurveyed lands in this district and, by reason of new lines of railroads, reservoirs, and other projects, there will be a greater demand for public-land surveys in the near future than there has been in the past. I therefore estimate that fully the amount of \$15,000 will be required for public surveys.

The estimate submitted for salaries is conservative, and will be fully required to meet the demands of good service.

The appropriation of \$1,200 annually made for contingent expenses is insufficient. More than half this amount is paid out for rent and the services of a messenger and the balance is barely sufficient to purchase necessary stationery and plats. Field-note cases and other necessary items needed had to be omitted for lack of sufficient funds.

There is a lack of furniture for the preservation and systematic filing of plats and field notes of surveys. Two additional cabinets for the filing of field notes are now greatly needed.

There is no vault or safe in which to keep secure the books and valuable records, and in case of fire it would take years to replace the same.

The volume of work of this office is steadily increasing, and the appropriations should be correspondingly increased.

Examinations of numerous public surveys made during said fiscal year in this district show the same to have been well and properly executed in most cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This office is in a very satisfactory condition.

There is a steady and healthy growth in the State, which was never more prosperous. The opening up of Indian reservations to settlement, new lines of railroads, mining industries, reservoirs, and new enterprises of every kind will increase the population, reclaim the arid lands, bring in and make homes for a large number of settlers who are assured of a good, mild climate and a splendid market for all their products of farm, orchard, and pasture.

There still remains a large area of unsurveyed public domain in this State, approximately one-third, which is being rapidly settled upon and should be surveyed at the earliest practicable date.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. ANDERSON,
United States Surveyor-General of Utah.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing status of contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
216	1897. Oct. 29	Alonzo J. Stookey	\$2,792.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.	Field work completed; returns all filed; office examination completed.
225	1899. Jan. 23	William Lewman	1,890.00	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
229	Apr. 20	Caleb Tanner	2,200.00	.....do	Returns all filed; office examination completed; plats being made.
231	Apr. 26	Edward Hanson	1,900.00	.....do	Deputy ordered to return to field and make necessary corrections; the Commissioner's letter E, dated Jan. 19, 1903.
239	1900. May 11	P. D. Schoeber	800.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.	Field work completed; no returns filed.
241	1901. Apr. 11	Mayhew H. Dalley	5,000.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
245	Apr. 12	Nephi P. Anderson	1,621.00	.....do	Field work completed; no returns filed; field examination made.
249	Nov. 13	.....do	811.00	Repayments made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co.	Do.
250	1902. Jan. 2	John R. Stewart	3,480.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.	Field work completed; returns filed; office examination made; field examination made.
251	Feb. 12	Harvey D. Heist	4,320.00	.....do	Field work completed; returns filed; field examination made; office examination commenced.
252	May 6	Alonzo J. Stookey	1,035.00	.....do	Field work commenced.
254	Aug. 9	Hubert D. Page and James M. Lentz.	7,300.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 28, 1902.	Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
255	.....do	Edgar F. Harmston	1,000.00	.....do	Field work not begun.
257	Sept. 20	Nephi P. Anderson	500.00	.....do	Do.
259	1903. Feb. 12	Harvey D. Heist	3,020.00	.....do	Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
260	.....do	Nephi P. Anderson	2,000.00	.....do	Field work not begun.
261	Mar. 18	Andrew P. Hanson	5,000.00	Repayments made by Central Pacific R. R. Co.	Field work in progress.
262	Mar. 23	A. R. Talamantes and John W. Dougall.	4,800.00	.....do	Do.
Total			49,489.00		

There are 112 full and fractional townships embraced in the above-mentioned contracts.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing contracts awarded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, not including those in the Uinta Indian Reservation.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Fund payable from—
263	1903. July 1	Howard J. Benson.....	\$1,044.00	Deposits by individuals.
282a	Oct. 1	William H. and Benjamin F. Clark..	8,000.00	Regular appropriation approved
283	1904. Mar. 15	Augustus D. Ferron.....	4,500.00	May 3, 1903. Do.
284	Mar. 24	Alonzo J. Stookey	1,100.00	Do.
285	Apr. 12	Alfredo R. Talamantes and Harvey D. Heist.	8,000.00	Do.
		α Deputies released from this contract by Commissioner.	22,644.00	
			8,000.00	
		Total.....	14,644.00	

LOCATION OF TERRITORY EMBRACED WITHIN THE ABOVE CONTRACTS.

No.	Locality.
263	The subdivisional lines of T. 13 S., R. 13 E., of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
283	The township line between Tps. 33 and 34 S., R. 19 W.; the township line between Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 2 E., the fractional township line between Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 2 E.; the township line between Tps. 23, and 24 S., R. 6 E.; the fractional township lines between Tps. 19 and 20 S., R. 7 E.; and between Tps. 32 and 33 S., R. 22 E.; and the township line between Tps. 33 and 34 S., R. 22 E. The range lines between Rs. 19 and 20 W., T. 34 S., between Rs. 2 and 3 E., T. 5 S., between Rs. 6 and 7 E., T. 23 S., the fractional range line between Rs. 6 and 7 E., T. 20 S., and the range line between Rs. 21 and 22 E., T. 33 S., and the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 34 S., R. 19 W.; T. 28 S., R. 16 W.; T. 36 S., R. 13 W.; T. 1 S., R. 23 E.; T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; T. 5 S., R. 2 E.; T. 23 S., R. 6 E.; T. 20 S., R. 7 E.; T. 33 S., R. 22 E., and T. 35 S., R. 24 E., of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
284	The fractional township line between Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 5 W.; Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 6 W., and Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 6 W.; the range line between Rs. 6 and 7 W.; Tps. 3 and 4 S., and fractional range line between Rs. 17 and 18, and 18 and 19 W.; T. 6 S., and the subdivisional lines of the following fractional townships, viz: T. 3 S., R. 2 W.; Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 5 W.; Tps. 4 and 3 S., R. 6 W., and T. 6 S., R. 18 W., of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
285	The guide meridian Tps. 9, 10, 11, and 12 S., between Rs. 24 and 25 E.; the second standard parallel south, Rs. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 E.; the range lines between Rs. 21 and 22, 22 and 23, 23 and 24, and 25 and 26 E., T. 9 S.; between Rs. 22 and 23, 23 and 24, and 25 and 26 E.; T. 10 S., and between Rs. 23 and 24, and 25 and 26 E., Tps. 11 and 12 S.; the township lines between Tps. 8 and 9 S., Rs. 23, 24, and 25 E.; between Tps. 9 and 10 S., Rs. 22, 23, 24, and 25 E., and between Tps. 11 and 12, and 12 and 13 S., Rs. 24 and 25 E.; and the subdivisional lines of T. 9 S., Rs. 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 E.; T. 10 S., Rs. 22, 23, 24, and 25 E., and Tps. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 24 and 25 E., of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing contracts awarded for survey of the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Fund payable from—
264	1903. July 20	Arthur H. and Fred M. Brown	\$4,205.00	Appropriation for survey of Indian reservations, approved March 3, 1903.
265	do ..	James H. Martineau	4,453.00	Do.
266	do ..	Harvey D. Heist	3,912.00	Do.
267	do ..	William Dallas	4,031.00	Do.
268	do ..	Herman E. Freudenthal	4,243.00	Do.
269	July 22	Robert E. L. Collier and Harry Rager	4,668.00	Do.
270	do ..	Andrew J. Stewart, jr., and Alfred L. Booth.	7,325.00	Do.
271	do ..	John R. and Andy J. Stewart	7,003.00	Do.
272	do ..	James C. Dick and Austin K. Tiernan.....	7,469.00	Do.
273	do ..	James F. Trotter	4,014.00	Do.
274	do ..	Francis M. Lyman, jr.	3,988.00	Do.
275	Sept. 23	Washington Jenkins.....	4,410.00	Do.
276	Aug. 10	Fred Johnson	4,545.00	Do.
277	July 22	John W. McKim	4,630.00	Do.
278	Sept. 10	George C. Swan and Frederick C. Ferron.	7,077.00	Do.
279	July 22	Hubert D. Page and Byron S. Kershaw	6,957.00	Do.
280	do ..	James M. Lentz	4,617.00	Do.
281	do ..	Scott P. Stewart and Clarence S. Jarvis.....	6,709.00	Do.
		Total.....	94,256.00	

LOCATION OF TERRITORY EMBRACED WITHIN THE ABOVE CONTRACTS.

No.	Locality.
264	The east, north, west, south, and southeast boundaries of the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah.
265	The fractional Uinta special base line T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; the Uinta special meridian, Tps. 2, 3 and 4 N. between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.; the fractional north and east boundaries T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; fractional north boundary T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; fractional north and east boundaries T. 2 N., R. 1 E.; fractional north boundary T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; fractional south and the west and north boundaries T. 2 N., R. 1 W.; and the west and north boundaries T. 3 N., R. 1 W.; also the subdivisional lines of Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 1 W., and of fractional T. 1 N., R. 1 W. and Rs. 1 and 2 E., T. 2 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E., and Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 1 E., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
266	The Uinta special base line T. 1 N., Rs. 2, 3, 5, and 6 W.; west and north boundaries T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; north boundary T. 1 N., R. 3 W.; west, east, and north boundaries T. 1 N., R. 6 W., and the subdivisional lines of T. 1 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 6 W., and of fractional T. 1 N., R. 5 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
267	The west and north boundaries Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 2 W.; the west boundary Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 1 W.; the first standard parallel north R. 1 W., and the subdivisional lines of Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 2 W., and fractional Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 1 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
268	West and north boundaries Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 3 W.; west boundary Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 2 W., and the first standard parallel north R. 2 W.; also the subdivisional lines of Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 3 W., and Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 2 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
269	The fractional Uinta special meridian T. 3 S. between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.; the fractional south boundary T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; the fractional east boundary T. 4 S., R. 1 E., and the fractional north boundary T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; also the subdivisional lines of the following fractional townships: T. 2 S., R. 1 E. and 1 W.; T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; T. 3 S., R. 1 W. and Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 4 S., R. 1 W. and Rs. 1 and 2 E., and T. 5 S., R. 2 E., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
270	The first guide meridian west T. 2 S. between Rs. 4 and 5 W.; the first standard parallel south T. 4 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 W.; the range lines between Rs. 5 and 6, and 6 and 7 W., Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., and between Rs. 7 and 8 W., Tps. 4, 3, and 2 S.; the township lines between Tps. 3 and 4, and 2 and 3 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 W., and between Tps. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W., and the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: Tps. 4, 3, and 2 S., R. 4 W.; Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., R. 5 W.; Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., R. 6 W., and Tps. 4, 3, and 2 S., R. 7 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
271	The first guide meridian west Tps. 5, 6, and 7 S., between Rs. 4 and 5 W.; the range line between Rs. 3 and 4 W., Tps. 5 and 6 S.; between Rs. 5 and 6, and 6 and 7 W., Tps. 5, 6, and 7 S., and between Rs. 7 and 8 W., T. 5 S.; the township lines between Tps. 5 and 6 S., Rs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 W., and between Tps. 6 and 7 S., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: Tps. 5 and 6 S., R. 3 W.; Tps. 5, 6, and 7 S., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 W., and T. 5 S., R. 7 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
272	The first guide meridian west Tps. 2, 3, 4, and 5 N., between Rs. 4 and 5 W.; the first standard parallel north, through Rs. 3 and 4 W.; the range line between Rs. 5 and 6 W., T. 2 N., and between Rs. 3 and 4 W., Tps. 4 and 5 N.; the township lines between Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W., and Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 4 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 2 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.; T. 3 N., R. 4 W., and Tps. 4 and 5 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
273	The first standard parallel north through R. 5 W.; the range lines between Rs. 6 and 7 W., T. 2 N., and between Rs. 5 and 6 W., Tps. 3 and 4 N.; the township lines between Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 6 W., and between Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 5 W.; also subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 2 N., R. 6 W., and Tps. 3, 4, and 5 N., R. 5 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
274	The Uinta special base line T. 1 N., R. 7 W.; the range lines between Rs. 7 and 8 W., Tps. 1 and 2 N., and between Rs. 6 and 7 W., T. 3 N.; the township lines between Tps. 1 and 2, and 2 and 3 N., R. 7 W., and between Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following townships, viz: Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 7 W., and T. 3 N., R. 6 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
275	The Uinta special base line T. 1 N., R. 8 W.; the second guide meridian west T. 1 N. between Rs. 8 and 9 W.; the range lines between Rs. 7 and 8 W., Tps. 3 and 4 N., and between Rs. 6 and 7 W., T. 4 N.; the township lines between Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 8 W., and between Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 7 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 1 N., R. 8 W.; Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 7 W., and T. 4 N., R. 6 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
276	The Uinta special base line T. 1 N., R. 9 W.; the second guide meridian west Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., between Rs. 8 and 9 W.; the range line between Rs. 9 and 10 W., T. 1 N.; the township lines between Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 9 W., and Tps. 2 and 3, and 3 and 4 N., R. 8 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 1 N., R. 9 W., and Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 8 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
277	The Uinta special base line T. 1 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W.; the range lines between Rs. 10 and 11, and 11 and 12 W., T. 1 N., and between Rs. 9 and 10 W., T. 2 N.; the township lines between Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 10 W., and between Tps. 2 and 3, and 3 and 4 N., R. 9 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following fractional townships, viz: Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 9 W.; Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 10 W., and T. 1 N., Rs. 11 and 12 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
278	The second guide meridian west between Rs. 8 and 9 W., Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S.; the first standard parallel south through R. 8 W.; the range line between Rs. 2 and 3, and 7 and 8 W., T. 1 S.; the township lines between Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 W., and between Tps. 3 and 4, 2 and 3, and 1 and 2 S., R. 8 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 1 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 2 S., R. 2 W.; Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., R. 8 W., and T. 1 S., R. 7 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
279	The first standard parallel south through Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W.; the range lines between Rs. 9 and 10, and 10 and 11 W., Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., and between Rs. 11 and 12 W., T. 4 S.; the township lines between Tps. 3 and 4 S., Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W.; between Tps. 2 and 3, and 1 and 2 S., Rs. 9 and 10 W., and the subdivisional lines of the following townships, viz: Tps. 4, 3, 2, and 1 S., Rs. 9 and 10 W., and T. 4 S., R. 11 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.

LOCATION OF TERRITORY EMBRACED WITHIN THE ABOVE CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Locality.
280	The third guide meridian west T. 2 S. between Rs. 12 and 13 W.; the first standard parallel south through R. 12 W.; the range line between Rs. 11 and 12 W., Tps. 3, 2, and 1 S.; the township lines between Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 12 W., and between Tps. 2 and 3, and 1 and 2 S., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; T. 3 S., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; T. 2 S., Rs. 11, 12, and 13 W., and T. 1 S., Rs. 11 and 12 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.
281	The second guide meridian west Tps. 5, 6, and 7 S. between Rs. 8 and 9 W.; the range line between Rs. 7 and 8 W., Tps. 6 and 7 S. between Rs. 9 and 10 W., Tps. 5 and 6 S., and between Rs. 10 and 11, and 11 and 12 W., T. 5 S.; the township lines between Tps. 5 and 6 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 W., and between Tps. 6 and 7 S., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W.; also the subdivisional lines of the following full and fractional townships, viz: Tps. 6 and 7 S., R. 7 W.; Tps. 7, 6, and 5 S., R. 8 W.; Tps. 5, 6, and 7 S., R. 9 W.; Tps. 6 and 5 S., R. 10 W., and T. 5 S., Rs. 11 and 12 W., of the Uinta special base and meridian, Utah.

RECAPITULATION.

Liability of contracts payable from regular appropriation and deposits by individuals, as per Exhibit B.	\$14,644
Liability of contracts in Uinta Indian Reservation, as per Exhibit C	94,256
Total liability of contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.	108,900

EXHIBIT D.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, not including those in the Uinta Indian Reservation.

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.					
		Location.			Acreage.		
		Township.	Range.	Mileage.	Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.
216	Awarded Oct. 29, 1897, to Alonzo J. Stookey; liability, \$2,792. Approved by the surveyor-general Nov. 30, 1903; account, \$2,792.	7 S.	6 W.	M. C. L. 56 69 26	16,879.04	.....	.....
		7 S.	7 W.	16 68 63	6,229.19	.....	.....
		6 S.	6 W.	34 22 28	9,412.39	.....	.....
		6 S.	7 W.	19 46 96	6,917.59	.....	.....
		5 S.	6 W.	44 62 4	11,008.72	.....	.....
		5 S.	7 W.	48 71 17	14,173.80	.....	.....
		12 S.	17 W.	86 76 80	24,396.95	.....	.....
		11 S.	19 W.	64 59 36	18,428.85	.....	.....
		11 S.	20 W.	5 63 20	2,034.84	.....	.....
		8 S.	20 W.	6 50 83	1,373.34	.....	.....
229	Awarded Apr. 20, 1899, to Caleb Tanner; liability, \$2,200. Approved by the surveyor-general Oct. 8, 1903; account, \$2,200.	18 S.	3 E.	58 12 43	17,326.88	.....	.....
		17 S.	4 E.	84 31 98	23,169.79	.....	.....
		16 S.	4 E.	66 30 97	14,344.77	.....	.....
		16 S.	3 E.	13 53 15	3,118.05	.....	.....
		15 S.	2 E.	73 4 49	17,313.77	.....	.....
231	Awarded Apr. 26, 1899, to Edward Hanson; liability, \$1,920. Approved by the surveyor-general Oct. 5, 1903; account, \$482.83. Six townships not yet approved.	8 N.	4 E.	66 6 51	21,853.29	.....	.....
244	Awarded Apr. 12, 1901, to Andrew P. Hanson; liability, \$2,035. Approved by the surveyor-general Sept. 17, 1903; account, \$329.73. The balance of the contract was approved June 9, 1903; account, \$1,705.27.	2 S.	3 E.	84 3 79	309.15	19,086.42	.....
250	Awarded Jan. 2, 1902, to John R. Stewart; liability, \$3,480. Approved by the surveyor-general Jan. 18, 1904; account, \$3,099.73.	12 S.	12 E.	14 67 53	6,472.08	.....	.....
		13 S.	12 E.	78 67 93	20,181.35	.....	1,287.32
		14 S.	15 E.	78 78 32	23,011.54	.....	.....
		13 S.	14 E.	75 71 14	21,121.16	.....	.....
		12 S.	14 E.	64 13 52	21,314.21	.....	.....
		11 S.	15 E.	84 65 80	22,966.83	.....	.....
		28 S.	4 E.	21 40 57	4,800.00	.....	.....
		30 S.	3 E.	83 79 45	23,027.89	.....	.....
		40 S.	4 1/2 W.	1 79 45	.....	.....	.....
		40 S.	1, 2 W.	6 2 73	.....	.....	.....
251	Awarded Feb. 12, 1902, to Harvey D. Heist; liability \$4,320. Approved by the surveyor-general Feb. 26, 1904; account, \$8,856.43.	41 S.	2 W.	2 54 48	527.52	.....	.....
		40 S.	2 W.	59 79 52	17,269.16	.....	.....
		40 S.	3 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		40 S.	4 W.	88 69 80	25,709.16	.....	.....
		40 S.	13 W.	82 63 52	22,963.12	.....	.....
		40 S.	14 W.	54 0 6	15,357.52	.....	.....
		40 S.	15 W.	65 32 19	18,245.45	.....	.....
		41 S.	14 W.	3 0 6	640.00	.....	.....
	
	

EXHIBIT D.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, etc.—Continued.

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.						
		Location.			Average.			
		Township.	Rangé.	Mileage.	Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.	
252	{ Awarded May 6, 1902, to Alonzo J. Stookey; liability \$1,035. Approved by the surveyor-general Nov. 30, 1903; account, \$782.19.	8 S.	17 W.	M. C. L. 6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		7 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		6 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		5 S.	16 W.	0 51 83	.....	.....	.....
		5 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
259	{ Awarded Feb. 12, 1903, to Harvey D. Heist; liability \$3,020. Approved by the surveyor-general Mar. 19, 1904; account, \$2,458.56.	5 S.	18 W.	83 79 4	23,035.60	.....	.....
		21 S.	23 E.	77 66 42	22,901.34	.....	.....
		11 S.	2 W.	76 69 84	18,368.68	659.68	.....
		15 S.	15 E.	72 0 66	23,032.71	.....	.....
		16 S.	15 E.	79 2 97	22,906.25	.....	.....
261	{ Awarded Mar. 18, 1903, to Andrew P. Hanson; liability \$5,000. Approved by the surveyor-general Mar. 31, 1904; account, \$4,608.41.	16 S.	16 E.	23 72 31	6,274.66	.....	.....
		15 S.	16 E.	7 79 88	2,558.72	.....	.....
		4 N.	18 W.	79 11 43	23,274.03	.....	.....
		5 N.	18 W.	84 47 88	23,320.67	.....	.....
		6 N.	18 W.	78 56 34	23,374.03	.....	.....
262	{ Awarded Mar. 23, 1905, to Alfredo R. Talamantes and John W. Dougall; liability, \$4,800. Approved by the surveyor-general Mar. 5, 1904; account, \$4,346.98.	4 N.	17 W.	73 2 76	23,239.48	.....	.....
		5 N.	17 W.	78 17 75	23,179.25	.....	.....
		6 N.	17 W.	72 47 54	28,113.48	.....	.....
		7 N.	17 W.	78 32 32	23,226.00	.....	.....
		5 N.	16 W.	78 15 32	23,162.52	.....	.....
263	{ Awarded July 1, 1903, to Howard J. Benson; liability \$1,044. Approved by the surveyor-general Apr. 6, 1904; account, \$935.94.	6 N.	16 W.	72 48 73	23,425.43	.....	.....
		7 N.	16 W.	72 44 53	23,348.99	.....	.....
		5 N.	15 W.	72 52 37	23,453.81	.....	.....
		6 N.	15 W.	72 73 90	23,652.60	.....	.....
		7 N.	15 W.	78 77 53	23,599.01	.....	.....
263	{ Awarded July 1, 1903, to Howard J. Benson; liability \$1,044. Approved by the surveyor-general Apr. 6, 1904; account, \$935.94.	5 N.	14 W.	78 27 98	19,387.51	3,878.72	.....
		6 N.	14 W.	72 49 69	23,444.94	.....	.....
		7 N.	14 W.	72 55 87	23,486.43	.....	.....
		8 N.	14 W.	78 46 1	23,278.98	.....	.....
		6 N.	13 W.	79 59 5	19,834.73	4,250.20	.....
263	{ Awarded July 1, 1903, to Howard J. Benson; liability \$1,044. Approved by the surveyor-general Apr. 6, 1904; account, \$935.94.	7 N.	13 W.	75 32 57	24,043.45	.....	.....
		8 N.	13 W.	74 29 3	23,966.03	.....	.....
		13 S.	13 E.	71 22 98	20,206.92	320.00	745.28	
		
		
Total .....		.....	.....	3,746 74 58	1,051,993.65	28,195.08	2,032.60

FUNDS FROM WHICH THE ABOVE CONTRACTS ARE PAYABLE.

No.	Payable from—
216	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.
229	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.
231	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.
244	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.
250	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.
251	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.
252	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.
259	Regular appropriation, approved June 28, 1902.
261	Repayments made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co.
262	Repayments made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co.
263	Deposits by individuals.

CHARACTER OF WORK.

	Measurements.
	M. C. L.
Meridian lines.....	72 67 6
Standard lines.....	125 11 74
Township lines.....	635 49 38
Section lines.....	2,884 63 91
Closing lines.....	28 42 49
Total	3,746 74 58

EXHIBIT E.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys within the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.					
		Location.			Acreage.		
		Town-ship.	Range.	Mileage.	Agricul-tural.	Mineral.	Coal.
266	{ Awarded July 20, 1903, to Harvey D. Heist; liability, \$3,912. Approved by the surveyor-general April 12, 1904; account, \$3,912.	1 N.	2 W.	M. C. L. 83 79 70	22,935.30	-----	-----
		1 N.	3 W.	72 24 24	22,836.27	-----	-----
		1 N.	5 W.	11 38 64	2,233.08	-----	-----
		1 N.	6 W.	83 43 69	23,093.95	-----	-----
268	{ Awarded July 20, 1903, to Herman E. Freudenthal; liability, \$4,243. Two townships approved by the surveyor-general June 1, 1904; account, \$2,885.29. Remainder of contract not completed in the field.	2 N.	3 W.	77 77 8	22,982.32	-----	-----
		3 N.	3 W.	77 72 50	22,958.93	-----	-----
		2 S.	1 E.	32 65 24	10,211.08	-----	-----
		2 S.	1 W.	1 0 10	1,880.90	-----	-----
269	{ Awarded July 22, 1903, to Robert E. L. Collier and Harry Rager. Approved by the surveyor-general June 30, 1904; account, \$4,668.	1 S.	2 E.	7 1 63	3,195.68	-----	-----
		3 S.	1 W.	46 71 84	8,656.79	-----	-----
		3 S.	1 E.	43 21 62	11,451.42	-----	-----
		3 S.	2 E.	6 60 32	2,595.73	-----	-----
		4 S.	1 W.	53 51 43	15,967.79	-----	-----
		4 S.	1 E.	52 79 96	17,960.52	-----	-----
		4 S.	2 E.	58 42 94	14,798.42	-----	-----
		5 S.	1 E.	1 70 77	337.93	-----	-----
		5 S.	2 E.	20 41 92	6,517.41	-----	-----
				10 1 18	-----	-----	-----
272	{ Awarded July 22, 1903, to James C. Dick and Austin K. Tiernan. Approved by the surveyor-general June 30, 1904; account, \$4,458.73. Remainder of contract not completed in the field.	2 N.	4 W.	78 33 33	23,296.70	-----	-----
		2 N.	5 W.	79 24 53	23,154.46	-----	-----
		3 N.	4 W.	72 0 47	23,038.26	-----	-----
						-----	-----
273	{ Awarded July 22, 1903, to James F. Trotter, approved by the surveyor-general June 30, 1904; account, \$2,965.14. Remainder of contract not completed in the field.	2 N.	6 W.	80 72 17	23,645.62	-----	-----
		3 N.	5 W.	72 71 18	22,796.14	-----	-----
Total				1,126 6 48	326,544.70	-----	-----

RECAPITULATION.

Total liability, as per Exhibit D	\$29,940.73
Total liability, as per Exhibit E	18,889.16
Total approved accounts, as per Exhibit D	25,892.82
Total approved accounts, as per Exhibit E	18,889.16
Total acres for this year, as per Exhibit D	1,082,221.33
Total acres for this year within the Uinta Indian Reservation, as per Exhibit E	326,544.70
Total acres in Utah for previous years	18,819,079.56
Total acres up to June 30, 1904	20,227,845.59

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys accepted and approved by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Contract data.	Extent of survey.						
		Location.			Acreage.			
		Township.	Range.	Mileage.	Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.	
232	{ Awarded Nov. 24, 1899, to Hubert D. Page and Harry Erwin; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Feb. 25, 1904; account, \$1,070.61.	26 S.	4½ W.	M. C. L. 67 46 39	19,212.60	49.12	.....
		28 S.	4 W.	78 14 84	16,752.55	6,710.96	.....
243	{ Awarded Apr. 12, 1901, to Andrew J. Stewart, jr.; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated June 26, 1903; account, \$4,254.	20 S.	20 E.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		19 S.	20 E.	83 79 36	23,030.08	.....	.....
		18 S.	20 E.	78 0 82	23,040.44	.....	.....
		18 S.	19 E.	77 73 4	23,001.52	.....	.....
		17 S.	20 E.	77 77 15	23,026.87	.....	.....
		17 S.	19 E.	71 75 24	23,013.60	.....	.....
		16 S.	20 E.	77 44 99	25,426.60	.....	.....
244	{ Awarded Apr. 12, 1901, to Andrew P. Hanson; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Dec. 24, 1903; account, \$329.73. Balance of contract previously approved.	16 S.	19 E.	70 69 12	25,412.62	.....	.....
		2 S.	2 E.	84 3 79	309.15	19,086.48	.....
250	{ Awarded Jan. 2, 1902, to John R. Stewart; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Mar. 28, 1904; account, \$3,099.73.	12 S.	12 E.	14 67 53	6,472.08	.....	.....
		13 S.	12 E.	78 67 93	20,181.35	.....	1,287.32
		14 S.	15 E.	78 78 32	23,011.54	.....	.....
		13 S.	14 E.	75 71 14	21,121.16	.....	.....
		12 S.	14 E.	64 13 52	21,314.21	.....	.....
		11 S.	15 E.	84 65 80	22,966.83	.....	.....
		28 S.	4 E.	21 40 57	4,800.00	.....	.....
		30 S.	3 E.	83 79 45	23,027.89	.....	.....
251	{ Awarded Feb. 12, 1902, to Harvey D. Heist; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated June 23, 1904; account, \$3,061.48.	40 S.	4½ W.	1 79 45	.....	.....	.....
		40 S.	1 & 2 W.	6 2 72	.....	.....	.....
		41 S.	2 W.	2 54 48	527.52	.....	.....
		40 S.	2 W.	59 79 52	17,269.16	.....	.....
		40 S.	3 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		40 S.	13 W.	82 63 52	22,963.12	.....	.....
		40 S.	14 W.	54 0 6	15,357.52	.....	.....
		40 S.	15 W.	65 32 19	18,245.45	.....	.....
		41 S.	14 W.	3 0 6	640.00	.....	.....
		8 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
252	{ Awarded May 6, 1902, to Alonzo J. Stookey; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated June 8, 1904; account, \$782.19.	7 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		6 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		5 S.	16 W.	51 83	.....	.....	.....
		5 S.	17 W.	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		5 S.	18 W.	83 79 4	23,035.60	.....	.....
256	{ Awarded Sept. 2, 1902, to A. R. Talamantes; accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Aug. 8, 1903; account, \$112.51.	9 N.	3 W.	8 46 84	1,001.40	.....	.....
		9 N.	4 W.	7 0 58	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	.....	1,684 19 29	444,190.86	25,846.56	1,287.32

		Acres.	
Total agricultural		444,190.86	
Total mineral		25,846.56	
Total coal		1,287.32	
Total number of acres		471,324.74	

FUND FROM WHICH ABOVE CONTRACTS ARE PAYABLE.

No.	Payable from—
232	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.
243	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.
244	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.
250	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.
251	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.
252	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1901.
256	Regular appropriation, approved June 28, 1902.

EXHIBIT G.—*Statement showing status of contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, not including contracts within the Uinta Indian Reservation.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
225	1899. Jan. 23	William Lewman	\$1,890.00	Regular appropriation, approved July 1, 1898.	Deputy dead; part of field work completed; bondsmen called upon to complete balance and make returns.
231	Apr. 26	Edward Hanson.....	1,920.00	.....do	Deputy ordered to re- turn to field and place contract in a satisfac- tory condition.
239	1900. May 11	P. D. Schoeber	800.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1899.	Deputy dead; returns filed and worked up await- ing report of field ex- amination before trans- mitting to the Commis- sioner.
241	1901. Apr. 11	Mayhew H. Dalley...	5,000.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 6, 1900.	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
245	Apr. 12	Nephi P. Anderson...	1,621.00	.....do	Field work completed; no returns filed; field ex- amination made.
249	Nov. 13	.....do	811.00	Repayments made by Central Pacific R. R. Co.	Do.
254	1902. Aug. 9	Hubert D. Page and James M. Lentz.	7,300.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 28, 1902.	Field work completed, returns filed and being worked up; field ex- amination not yet made.
255	.....do ...	Edgar F. Harmston ..	1,000.00	.....do	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
257	Sept. 20	Nephi P. Anderson...	500.00	.....do	Field work completed; no returns filed.
260	1903. Feb. 12	.....do	2,000.00	.....do	Field work not begun.
283	1904. Mar. 15	Augustus D. Ferron ..	4,500.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 3, 1903.	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
284	Mar. 24	Alonzo J. Stookey....	1,100.00	.....do	Do.
285	Apr. 12	Alfredo R. Talamantes and Harvey D. Heist.	8,000.00	.....do	Do.
Total			36,442.00		

There are 85 full and fractional townships embraced in the above-mentioned contracts.

EXHIBIT H.—*Statement showing status of contracts for public-land surveys situated within the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
264	1903. July 20	Arthur H. and F. M. Brown.	\$4,205.00	Appropriation for sur- vey of Indian reserva- tion, approved Mar. 3, 1903.	Survey of boundaries; field work almost com- pleted; no returns filed. Expect they will be before Sept. 30, 1904.
265	.....do ...	James H. Martineau..	4,453.00	.....do	Field work well under way; returns will be filed about September.
267	.....do ...	William Dallas.....	4,031.00	.....do	Field work in progress; returns will be filed about September.
268	.....do ...	Herman E. Freuden- thal.	4,243.00	.....do	Two townships com- pleted and returns for- warded to Washington; remaining two town- ships will probably be filed in August or Sep- tember.

EXHIBIT H.—*Statement showing status of contracts for public-land surveys situated within the Uinta Indian Reservation, Utah, etc.—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
270	1903. July 22	Andrew J. Stewart, jr., and Alfred L. Booth.	\$7,325.00	Appropriation for survey of Indian reservation, approved Mar. 3, 1903.	Contract completed; returns filed being worked up; will be transmitted to Washington about Aug. 15.
271	July 22	John R. and Andy J. Stewart.	7,003.00	.....do.....	Three townships filed and being worked up; field work on remaining township now in progress; returns will be filed sometime this fall.
272	....do....	James C. Dick and Austin K. Tierman.	7,469.00	.....do.....	Three townships completed and returns transmitted to Washington; field work on remaining townships now in progress; returns will be filed sometime this fall.
273	....do....	James F. Trotter	4,014.00	.....do.....	Two townships completed and returns transmitted to Washington; field work on remaining townships now in progress; returns will be filed sometime this fall.
274	....do....	Francis M. Lyman, jr.	3,988.00	.....do.....	Field work in progress; returns will be filed this fall.
275	Sept. 23	Washington Jenkins .	4,410.00	.....do.....	Deputy will proceed to field about July 15; returns will be filed this fall.
276	Aug. 10	Fred Johnson	4,545.00	.....do.....	Field work in progress; returns will be filed this fall.
277	July 22	John W. McKim.....	4,630.00	.....do.....	Do.
278	Sept. 10	George C. Swan and Frederick C. Ferron.	7,077.00	.....do.....	Do.
279	July 22	Hubert D. Page and Byron S. Kershaw.	6,957.00	.....do.....	Do.
280	....do....	James M. Lentz	4,617.00	.....do.....	Field work probably just begun; returns will be filed this fall.
281	....do....	Scott C. Stewart and Clarence S. Jarvis.	6,709.00	.....do.....	Field work in progress; returns will be filed this fall.
Less accounts for surveys transmitted to Washington.			85,676.00		
			10,309.16		
Total			75,366.84		

There are 101 full and fractional townships embraced in the above-mentioned contracts, and it is probable that some of the returns will not be made until December on account of the extremely rough and mountainous country in which the work is situated.

There are also about 250 miles of boundary line in addition to the townships.

• RECAPITULATION.

Liability, as per Exhibit G	\$36,442.00
Liability, within the Uinta Indian Reservation, as per Exhibit H	75,366.84
Total liability	111,808.84
Number of full and fractional townships as per Exhibit G	85
Number of full and fractional townships within the Uinta Indian Reservation, as per exhibit H	101
Total	186

EXHIBIT I.—MINERAL DIVISION.

Statement showing official orders issued during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Original surveys.					Amended and additional surveys.	
Date.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.	Number.	Lodes.
1903.						
July	17	115			3	3
August	9	25	2		3	3
September	20	63		1	1	1
October	42	85	1	1	1	1
November	17	72				
December	12	18				
1904.						
January	9	21				
February	7	28			1	1
March	4	11			4	7
April	41	65			3	4
May	16	62				
June	21	41			1	1
Total	215	606	3	2	17	21

Statement of official surveys approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Original surveys.					Amended and additional surveys.	
Date.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.	Number.	Lodes.
1903.						
July	8	13	1		1	1
August	15	25			2	2
September	18	44	1		1	1
October	23	52	1		7	7
November	5	7				
December	8	19			1	1
1904.						
January	20	62		1	1	1
February	4	3	1			
March	10	44			1	4
April	17	71			1	1
May	14	44			4	5
June	31	116			1	2
Total	173	500	4	1	20	25

Certificates of \$500 expenditures, 62.

EXHIBIT J.—*Statement of the various accounts, office of United States surveyor-general of Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

Account, salaries:

Appropriation for surveyor-general and clerks	\$11,000.00
Paid surveyor-general	2,000.00
Paid to clerks	8,998.49
Balance covered into the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904	1.51
Total	11,000.00

Account, contingent expenses:

Appropriation	1,200.00
Paid rent	600.00
Paid messenger	240.00
Paid incidentals	330.36
Retained by Department for freight charges	20.00
Balance covered into the United States Treasury, June 30, 1904	9.64
Total	1,200.00

Account, deposits by individuals (mining):

Balance July 1, 1903.....	\$14,966.47
Deposits for office work—	
July, 1903.....	2,635.00
August, 1903.....	760.00
September, 1903.....	1,570.00
October, 1903.....	2,510.00
November, 1903.....	1,700.00
December, 1903.....	610.00
January, 1904.....	620.00
February, 1904.....	670.00
March, 1904.....	295.00
April, 1904.....	1,980.00
May, 1904.....	1,320.00
June, 1904.....	1,125.00
Total.....	30,761.47
Paid clerks and draftsmen salaries.....	\$13,482.00
Paid incidentals (printing, binding, stationery, etc.).....	292.64
Paid one-half office rent.....	600.00
	14,374.64
Balance available July 1, 1904.....	16,386.83

Drafts received from United States Treasurer:

Cash balance on deposit in the National Bank of the Republic, Salt Lake City, Utah—	
July 1, 1903.....	1,699.58
July 26, 1903.....	4,000.00
October 26, 1903.....	4,000.00
February 4, 1904.....	3,500.00
April 22, 1904.....	3,500.00
Total.....	16,699.58
Expenditure during said fiscal year.....	14,374.64
Cash balance on deposit July 1, 1904.....	2,324.94
Balance in United States Treasury July 1, 1904.....	14,061.89
Total.....	16,386.83

Account Uinta Indian Reservation (office work):

Warrant received from United States Treasurer May 16, 1904.....	1,800.00
Paid clerks and draftsmen.....	1,314.34
Cash balance on deposit June 30, 1904.....	485.66
Total.....	1,800.00

Account deposits by Central Pacific Railroad (office work):

July 1, 1903, available balance.....	5,726.44
Warrant received from United States Treasurer July 26, 1903.....	\$800.00
Warrant received from United States Treasurer February 4, 1904.....	700.00
	1,500.00
Balance in United States Treasury July 1, 1904.....	4,226.44
Warrants received from United States Treasurer.....	1,500.00
Expenditure during fiscal year—	
Paid salary of clerks and draftsmen.....	1,374.00
Cash balance on deposit July 1, 1904.....	126.00
Balance available July 1, 1904.....	4,352.44

Account deposits by Union Pacific Railroad (office work):

July 1, 1903, available balance in Treasury	\$4,019. 21
Deposited during fiscal year .....	. 16
Cash balance on deposit July 1, 1904	131. 00
Balance available July 1, 1904	<u>4,150. 37</u>

Account special deposits by individuals (office work):

For survey of public lands—

Balance available in United States Treasury July 1, 1903	196. 00
Warrant from United States Treasurer October 26, 1903	124. 00
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1904	<u>72. 00</u>

Expenditure during fiscal year:

Paid salary of draftsman	88. 00
Cash balance on deposit July 1, 1904	<u>38. 00</u>

Account survey of public lands (office work):

Cash balance on deposit July 1, 1904	2. 00
Total available balance (special)	<u>112. 00</u>

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Olympia, July 8, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith in duplicate the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, accompanied by the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Contracts awarded in the State of Washington under the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of the public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The accompanying statement shows the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year, as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Standard lines.....	33	70	44
Township lines.....	436	26	1
Section lines.....	1,569	14	11
Meander lines.....	206	38	53
Connecting lines.....	23	35	47
	2,269	24	56

Townships surveyed and accepted.....	30
Mineral claims surveyed.....	142

Mineral plats made for mines and mill sites.....	288
Township plats made.....	159
Exterior plats made.....	20
Segregation and supplemental plats made.....	27
Mineral district maps made.....	14
Miscellaneous maps and diagrams made.....	404

Total plats, tracings, etc., made..... 912

Aggregate deposits for office work, mining claims..... \$4, 070

Special deposits for the survey of public lands made by the Northern Pacific
 Railway Company:

For field work.....	\$12, 030
For office work.....	960
For examination in the field.....	710

Total amount deposited..... 13, 700

Very respectfully,

E. P. KINGSBURY,
United States Surveyor-General of Washington.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.		
				Stand- ard.	Town- ship.	Section.
429	1893. June 20	William Mayer.....	T. 7 N., R. 3 E.....	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
451	1895. Apr. 19	Isaac M. Galbraith...	T. 37 N., R. 8 E.....			
455	May 3	Scurry and Owens....	Resurvey and survey of frac- tional subdivisions and con- nections T. 36 N., R. 39 E.			9 11 98
466	Apr. 19	Webster Brown.....	T. 22 N., R. 5 W.....			
475	Nov. 9	Scurry and Owens....	Retracing east boundary, sur- vey of north boundary, sub- divisions, meanders, and con- necting lines, T. 30 N., R. 44 E. Retracing north and east bound- aries, survey of subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 31 N., R. 44 E.		6 77 36	61 75 8
498	1896. May 9	Alvin Bystrom.....	T. 8 N., R. 3 E.....			
509	1897. Jan. 7	Galbraith and Ober...	T. 39 N., R. 5 E., and Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 6 E.			
515	....do....	Oliver O. Ost.....	T. 12 N., R. 7 E.....			
527	Feb. 27	Galbraith and Ober...	T. 39 N., R. 7 E.....			
549	1899. Mar. 29	Edwin S. Clark.....	T. 9 N., R. 42 E.....			
59	1900. Mar. 3	Elmer Lenfest.....	Fractional north and south boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 35 N., R. 27 E.		1 03 28	39 34
560	....do....	Byars and Byars.....	Fractional third standard par- allel, north and east bound- aries, subdivisions, and me- anders, T. 13 N., R. 9 E.; T. 15 N., R. 8 E.	1 0 0	3 0 0	36 0 62
64	July 21	Henry and Henry....	Fractional subdivisions and connecting lines T. 23 N., R. 9 E.			4 76 54
			Fractional west boundary, sub- divisions, and connecting lines, T. 23 N., R. 10 E.		1 0 0	28 47 30
			Fractional subdivisions T. 24 N., R. 10 E.; T. 25 N., R. 10 E., not surveyable.			3 40 0
566	Aug. 8	Henry and Henry....	Retracing and resurvey of sub- divisional lines and connec- tions, T. 23 N., R. 9 E.			3 33 4
567	Aug. 9	Alfred S. Ruth.....	T. 8 N., R. 4 E.....			
(a)	Aug. 27	George A. Schwartz...	Survey of Indian allotments and connecting lines in T. 37 N., R. 25 E.			9 74 12
			Survey of Indian allotments and connecting lines in T. 38 N., R. 25 E.			16 7 62
569	1901. Apr. 1	George C. Campbell..	Ts. 37 and 38 N., R. 22 E.....			

aSpecial instructions.

closed at date of last annual report.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Conne- ction.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,500.00	Survey in the field completed returns filed May 2, 1904.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	977.00	Survey rejected June 17, 1904; deputy died July 6, 1903, be- fore correcting work.
.....	0 0 93	9 12 91	3,274.71	1	1	1	3	183.06	Survey completed; returns to General Land Office Apr. 18, 1904.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deputy reported in the field; returns to be filed by July 1, 1904.
6 18 34	61 24	75 72 2	24,435.24	2	2	1	5	1,483.70	
2 70 48	55 9	71 72 34	22,559.92	1	1	1	3	1,308.24	Survey accepted Jan. 6, 1904; contract No. 475 closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,338.00	Survey in the field completed; returns not yet filed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,732.00	Work to be completed by De- cember, 1905.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136.00	Survey suspended; work of correction not completed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614.00	Work to be completed by De- cember, 1905.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,753.00	Survey in field completed; notes being platted and tran- scribed.
3 61 37	.....	5 23 99	556.75	1	1	1	3	108.69	Survey accepted Apr. 26, 1904; contract No. 559 closed.
19 22 65	.....	59 23 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275.77	Returns of T. 13 N., R. 9 E., to General Land Office June 24, 1904. Survey of T. 15 N., R. 8 E., not completed.
.....	3 75	5 0 29	1,915.26	1	1	1	3	764.39	{ Surveys accepted June 2, 1904; remaining portion of con- tract, T. 25 N., R. 10 E., not surveyable; contract No. 564 closed. Surveys payable from special deposits by the Northern Pacific Railway Company.
.....	3 10	29 50 40	7,520.00	1	1	1	3		
.....	3 40 0	640.00	1	1	1	3			
.....	6 13	3 39 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.31	Survey accepted June 2, 1904; contract No. 566 closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345.00	Special deposits; waiting com- pletion of T. 8 N., R. 3 E.
.....	1 29 92	11 24 4	6,220.65	1	1	1	3	516.76	{ Surveys accepted Mar. 23, 1904; special instructions closed.
.....	1 18 19	17 25 81	18,135.15	1	1	1	3		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,050.00	Surveys in the field being cor- rected on report of exam- iner.

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.						
				Stand- ard.	Town- ship.			Section.		
571	1901. Apr. 2	Gesner and Gesner....	Resurvey of west boundary, subdivisions, and donation claims; retracing north boundary, and survey of north boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 2 N., R. 7 E. Retracing second guide meridian east and survey of subdivisions, T. 3 N., R. 7½ E. Retracing second guide meridian east; survey of first standard parallel north, through ranges 7 and 8 east, second guide meridian east, south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, T. 4 N., R. 7½ E. Retracing fractional north and west boundaries and subdivisions; survey of fractional north boundary, subdivisions, and connections, T. 3 N., R. 9 E.	M. C. L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.
					7	78	6	24	40	24
				.....	3	14	91	2	1	57
				2 40 0	13	44	60	5	79	59
				.....	3	77	8	9	78	8
573	Apr. 3	Clair Hunt	Survey of east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections; resurvey of section lines and Indian allotments; retracing international boundary, section lines, and mining claims, T. 40 N., R. 30 E.	6 46 91	5	58	33	40	32	60
575	....do ...	Lewis D. W. Shelton..	Resurvey of fractional south boundary; survey of north, east, and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 35 N., R. 32 E. Retracing north boundary and Indian allotments; survey of east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, T. 36 N., R. 32 E. Retracing north boundary, and survey of south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, T. 36 N., R. 33 E.	.....	18	12	25	60	26	40
				.....	17	69	66	60	4	97
				.....	15	78	55	59	35	72
578	Apr. 8	Frank J. Van Winkle.	Retracing south, east, and west boundaries and subdivision lines, T. 12 N., R. 6 W. Retracing north and east boundaries and subdivisions, and resurvey of east and west boundaries, T. 11 N., R. 7 W. Retracing fractional south and west boundaries and subdivision lines, T. 15 N., R. 7 W.	.....	6	75	11	1	33	3
				.....	8	27	19	4	74	18
				.....	1	78	88	5	79	16
579	....do ...	....do	Survey of fractional subdivisions and connecting lines, T. 12 N., R. 6 W. Survey of fractional subdivisions and connecting lines, T. 11 N., R. 7 W. Survey of fractional subdivisions and connecting lines, T. 15 N., R. 7 W.	.....				15	38	55
				.....				20	65	41
				.....				10	6	33
580	Apr. 12	Lew A. Wilson.....	Survey of south and east boundaries and subdivisions, T. 9 N., R. 41 E.	.....	12	7	80	40	42	34
(a)	....do ...	....do	Retracing north and west boundaries and survey of fractional west boundary, T. 9 N., R. 41 E.	.....	12	10	11			

a Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Conne- ction.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
M. C. L. 16 01	M. C. L. 6 53	M. C. L. 33 60 83	6,766.87	2	2	1	5	\$1,362.21	{ Surveys accepted Sept. 4, 1903; contract No. 571 closed.
-----	-----	5 16 48	1,669.60	1	1	1	3		
-----	1 39 20	23 43 39	4,642.27	1	1	1	3		
-----	13 96	14 9 12	4,467.05	1	1	1	3	737.82	{ Survey accepted Feb. 15, 1904; contract No. 573 closed.
-----	58 59	53 36 43	11,035.55	2	2	1	5		
3 74 60	71 36	83 24 61	23,162.62	2	2	1	5		
-----	70 99	78 65 62	22,887.48	3	3	3	9	4,575.00	{ Survey accepted Apr. 6, 1904; contract No. 575 closed.
-----	1 3 17	76 42 44	22,615.34	3	3	3	9		
-----	-----	8 28 14	-----	2	2	1	5		
-----	-----	13 21 37	-----	1	1	1	3	210.36	{ Surveys accepted Apr. 28, 1904; contract No. 578 closed; notes platted with surveys under contract No. 579.
-----	-----	7 78 4	-----	1	1	1	3		
-----	21 51	15 60 6	6,932.01	1	1	1	3		
-----	5 29	20 70 70	8,744.53	1	1	1	3	836.84	{ Payable from special deposits of Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.; surveys accepted Apr. 28, 1904; contract No. 579 closed.
-----	5 50	10 11 83	4,345.01	1	1	1	3		
-----	-----	52 50 14	14,179.10	2	2	1	5		
-----	-----	12 10 11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	412.39	{ Payable from special deposits by individuals; survey ac- cepted Mar. 23, 1904; contract No. 580 closed.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96.00	{ Payable from appropriation for surveys and resurveys, 1901; survey accepted Mar. 23, 1904; special instructions closed.

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.		
				Stand- ard.	Town- ship.	Section.
581	1901. Dec. 9	George R. Campbell..	Quinaialet Indian Reservation..	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
			Resurvey of reservation bound- ary; survey of west bound- ary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 23 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; survey of north and west boundaries, T. 21 N., R. 10 W.	.....	1 54 44	22 14
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; survey of north and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 22 N., R. 10 W.	.....	2 10 66	.....
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; survey of west boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 23 N., R. 10 W.	.....	19 17 89	30 67 63
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; survey of west boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 23 N., R. 10 W.	.....	9 46 67	31 19 64
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; resurvey of west bound- ary and connections, T. 20 N., R. 11 W.	.....	1 20 7	.....
			Retracing fifth standard paral- lel, north and west bound- aries, reservation boundary; survey of subdivisions and connections, T. 21 N., R. 11 W.	2 0 0	18 64 97	43 12 95
			North and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 22 N., R. 11 W.	.....	12 3 46	60 18 28
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; survey of west bound- ary, subdivisions, and con- nections, T. 23 N., R. 11 W.	.....	12 29 18	55 16 34
			Resurvey of reservation bound- ary; survey of subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 20 N., R. 12 W.	.....	3 33 51	5 1 33
			Resurvey fifth standard paral- lel; survey of north and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 21 N., R. 12 W.	4 0 60	8 64 50	53 41 88
			North and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 22 N., R. 12 W.	.....	11 79 0	59 77 72
			Retracing reservation bound- ary; survey of west bound- ary, subdivisions, and con- nections, T. 23 N., R. 12 W.	.....	8 63 26	64 38 86
			Resurvey of reservation bound- ary; survey of south and west boundaries, subdivi- sions, and meanders, T. 24 N., R. 12 W.	.....	8 9 83	6 35 50
			North boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 21 N., R. 13 W.	.....	1 34 67	3 13 81
			North boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 22 N., R. 13 W.	.....	3 23 50	27 72 24
			Subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 23 N., R. 13 W.	.....	.....	38 77 52
			South boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 24 N., R. 13 W.	.....	2 34 0	6 24 94
(a)	1902. Feb. 27	Millard Lemon.....	Line between sections 15 and 22 and meanders, right bank Skokomish River, T. 21 N., R. 4 W.	.....	.....	.....
			

α Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.									Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.			Conne- ction.			Total.				Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.										
								1	2		3	\$9,505.73	Complete returns forwarded to the General Land Office, June 29, 1904; payable from the appropriation for allotments, act of Feb. 8, 1887, reimbursable.		
1	16	18	4	20	3	16	96	250.68	1	2		3			
					2	10	66	124.33	1	2		3			
12	33	0			62	38	52	11,599.84	1	2		3			
13	39	84	39	70	54	65	95	11,644.35	1	2		3			
			32	35	1	52	42	108.92	1	2		3			
			20	11	64	18	3	16,229.17	1	2		3			
23	56	29	79	25	96	77	28	23,212.34	1	2		3			
			28	33	67	73	75	20,698.27	1	2		3			
2	53	94	30	78	11	39	56	3,325.83	1	2		3			
17	28	20			83	55	18	19,927.26	1	2		3			
11	41	77	11	60	83	50	9	22,787.72	1	2		3			
			48	94	73	71	6	26,295.41	2	4		6			
4	32	30			18	77	63	2,926.91	1	2		3			
5	56	65			10	25	13	1,640.24	1	2		3			
9	27	75			40	43	49	10,622.91	1	2		3			
18	0	37	29	34	57	27	23	15,909.82	1	2		3			
14	40	40	9	90	23	29	24	2,638.60	1	2		3			
												100.00	Surveys in the field not completed.		

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed					
				Stand- ard.	Town- ship.		Section		
	1902.			<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
582	Mar. 24	Fred J. Brown	Resurvey north, south, and east boundaries; survey of west boundary, subdivisions, and connections, T. 18 N., R. 16 E.	.....	21	13	72	60	9 88
			Survey of fractional south and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections, and retracing section lines, T. 19 N., R. 16 E.	.....	7	8	8	15	19 73
			Resurvey south, east, and west boundaries; retracing south boundary and survey of north boundary, subdivisions, and connections, T. 15 N., R. 19 E.	.....	22	9	90	60	49 8
583	....do...	George C. Campbell ..	T. 40 N., R. 32 E., and Tps. 39 and 40 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	.....				
584	....do...	Edward A. Fitz Henry	Retracing south and east boundaries and survey of west boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 32 N., R. 15 W.	.....	11	29	72	33	73 35
			Tps. 25 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 12 N., R. 5 W., and T. 22 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	.....				
585	Mar. 25	Elmer Lenfest	Survey of fractional south boundary and subdivisions, T. 32 N., R. 21 E.	.....	1	0	0	12	0 50
			Retracing south, east, and west boundaries; survey of north boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 31 N., R. 23 E.	.....	20	3	54	59	74 99
586	....do...	Allan Muirhead	T. 6 N., R. 13 E., and T. 26 N., R. 16 E.	.....				
587	....do...	Alfred S. Ruth	Tps. 34 and 35 N., R. 7 E., and T. 21 N., R. 12 E.	.....				
588	....do...	Edward F. Sharp	Retracing north and west boundaries; resurvey of north and east boundaries; survey of subdivisions and connections, T. 34 N., R. 38 E.	.....	12	74	53	59	22 54
			Tps. 37 and 38 N., R. 40 E.	.....				
589	....do...	Lewis D. W. Shelton ..	Resurvey of south, east, and west boundaries; retracing west boundary, and survey of north boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 6 N., R. 3 E.	.....	22	72	67	59	51 .68
			Tps. 12 and 16 N., R. 4 E., and T. 12 N., R. 5 E.	.....				
590	....do...	Irving Worthington ..	Eighth standard parallel north, through ranges 20, 19, 18, and part of 17 E.	17 62 93	.....			
			Subdivisions and meanders, T. 33 N., R. 17 E.	.....				5	00 20
			North and east boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 31 N., R. 18 E.	.....	1	62	85	2	21 17
			South and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 32 N., R. 18 E.	.....	3	46	00	14	73 47
			West boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 33 N., R. 18 E.	.....	1	27	31	2	00 06
			Subdivisions, meanders, and connections, T. 31 N., R. 19 E.	.....				51	15
591	Apr. 22	Alfred S. Ruth	T. 33 N., R. 8 E.	.....				

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Con- nection.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.							
18 99	81 42 59	23, 139.30	2	2	1	5			
22 9	22 49 90	4, 603.64	1	1	1	3			
53 20	83 32 18	23, 488.85	1	1	1	3		\$2, 817.75	Survey accepted Aug. 5, 1903; contract No. 582 closed.
								4, 305.00	Surveys in the field being corrected.
1 66 22	15 34	47 24 63	12, 420.83	2	2	1	5	815.17	Survey of T. 32 N., R. 15 W., accepted Apr. 26, 1904; remainder of contract, returns filed, completion of plats waiting for corrections of survey in the field.
		13 0 50	3, 200.00	2	2	1	5		
1 63 17	11 7	81 72 77	22, 988.09	1	1	1	3	1, 612.17	Surveys accepted Apr. 28, 1904; contract No. 585 closed.
								2, 015.00	Surveys in the field completed; returns being platted.
								3, 307.00	Do.
	30 76	72 47 83	22, 453.27	1	1	1	3	866.46	Returns forwarded to General Land Office Oct. 27, 1903; survey accepted Apr. 30, 1904.
								2, 095.00	Surveys in the field being corrected.
15 44 92	19 83	98 29 10	22, 780.66	2	2	1	5	2, 070.20	Returns forwarded to General Land Office Nov. 17, 1903; survey accepted Mar. 4, 1904.
								1, 653.00	Surveys in the field completed; returns being platted and transcribed.
		17 62 93		1	1		2		
33 13	5 33 33	1, 420.55	1	1	1	3			
1 27 52	2 1 45	7 32 99	141.30	1	1	1	3		
12 62 47	16 26	31 38 20	3, 654.06	1	1	1	3	1, 467.36	Returns forwarded to the General Land Office May 29, 1903; survey accepted Aug. 31, 1903; contract No. 590 closed.
39 07	3 66 44	613.98	1	1	1	3			
1 31 15	1 36 95	3 39 25	409.93	1	1	1	3		
								1, 480.00	Survey in the field completed, returns being platted.

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.		
				Stand- ard.	Town- ship.	Section.
(a)	1902. Oct. 20	Elmer Lenfest.....	Survey of meanders and connect- ing lines of two islands in the Snohomish River in sec. 4, T. 28 N., R. 5 E.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
(a)	Oct. 24	.....do	Retracing and resurvey of sub- divisions, and survey of frac- tional subdivisions and con- nections, T. 28 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	3 13 77
(a)	....do ...	James L. McPherson..	Retracing and resurveys; sur- vey of section line and con- nections between secs. 4 and 5, T. 28 N., R. 2 W.	.....	2 0 0	6 3 93
(a)	....do ...	Albro Gardner.....	North, east, west, and frac- tional south boundaries, sec. 3, T. 40 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....
592	Dec. 19	Lewis D. W. Shelton..	Resurvey, retracement, and reestablishment of the lines and monuments of the school and agency reserve strip, Tul- alip Indian Reservation, and resurvey and reestablish- ment of the north and east boundary Tulalip Indian Reservation.	.....	8 19 28	9 59 31
593	1903 Jan. 23	Sharp and Omeg	Tps. 14 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., and T. 15 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....
594	Feb. 20	Charles L. Campbell..	Tps. 38 N., Rs. 30 and 31 E., Tps. 40 N., Rs. 37 and 38, and T. 6 N., R. 42 E.	.....	.....	.....
595	Feb. 24	Thomas M. Hammond	Tps. 22, 24, and 25 N., R. 10 W., and Tps. 25 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.	.....	.....	.....
596	....do ...	Otho O. Hauschild ...	Resurveys and retracements, and survey of subdivisions, T. 20 N., R. 24 E.	.....	.....	.....
597	....do ...	Elmer Lenfest.....	Resurvey and retracing west boundary, and survey of sub- divisions, T. 26 N., R. 2 W.	.....	1 1 50	19 19 24
598	....do ...	George A. Schwartz..	Tps. 34 and 36 N., R. 27 E., and Tps. 35 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.	.....	.....	.....
599	....do ...	John Wetzel.....	Tps. 40 N., Rs. 26 and 28 E.	.....	.....	.....
600	Feb. 25	Robert F. Whitham ..	Tps. 3, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 6 E., and T. 3 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	Mar. 10	Elmer Lenfest.....	Retracings and completion of survey of subdivisions, secs. 2 and 11, T. 27 N., R. 9 E.	.....	1 38 27	5 37 94
601	Mar. 17	Jacob and Arthur L. Richardson.	Retracing reservation bound- ary; resurvey of south, east, and west boundaries, and survey of north boundary, subdivisions, and connecting lines, T. 7 N., R. 15 E.	.....	23 78 29	52 55 54
602	....do ...	Fred J. Brown.....	Tps. 35 and 36 N., R. 43 E., and Tps. 37 and 38 N., R. 44 E.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	Mar. 31	Moses M. Emerson ...	T. 20 N., R. 15 E.; retracements and resurveys.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	....do ...	.....do	Survey of subdivisions, coal lands in T. 20 N., R. 15 E.	.....	.....	.....
603	Apr. 28	Lewis D. W. Shelton..	Tps. 8 and 9 N., R. 5 E., and T. 8 N., R. 6 E.	.....	.....	.....
604	Apr. 30	Hiram F. Marble.....	Fractional surveys in T. 9 N., R. 17 E., and T. 8 N., R. 20 E., Yakima Indian Reservation.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	May 16	Frank J. Van Winkle.	Retracings and resurveys and survey of line between secs. 33 and 34, T. 12 N., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	5 2 79
				33 70 44	436 26 01	1,569 14 11

aSpecial instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.									Acres.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.			Conne- ction.			Total.				Original.	Land office.	Local land office.	Total.		
M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.							
20	75		36	69		57	44		1.36	1	1	1	3	\$8.77	Survey accepted Sept. 24, 1903; special instructions closed.
.....			15	53		3	29	30	938.03	1	1	1	3	41.36	Survey accepted Dec. 5, 1903; special instructions closed.
.....			4	13		8	8	6	494.86	1	1	1	3	85.00	Survey accepted Mar. 16, 1904; special instructions closed.
.....														100.00	Survey suspended for correction in the field.
.....						17	78	59	.....	1	2		3	334.20	Surveys accepted June 14, 1904, and contract No. 592 closed.
.....														4,020.00	Surveys in the field completed; returns being platted.
.....														4,486.00	Surveys in the field completed (except T. 6 N., R. 42 E.); returns being platted.
.....														4,885.00	Time for completion of surveys extended to Mar. 1, 1905.
.....														308.00	Survey defective and suspended on report of examiner; sureties to designate compassman to complete survey.
.....			38	2		20	58	76	7,096.97	1	1	1	3	393.82	Returns to General Land Office June 29, 1904.
.....														3,200.00	Surveys completed in the field; returns filed and being platted and transcribed.
.....														2,214.00	Survey in the field completed; returns filed.
.....														5,000.00	Do.
.....			77	25		7	73	46	770.07	1	1	1	3	87.17	Returns forwarded to the General Land Office Apr. 6, 1904.
.....			23	96		76	77	79	19,563.71	2	2	1	5	1,090.41	Surveys completed and returns forwarded to the General Land Office Feb. 3, 1904.
.....														5,000.00	Deputy in the field.
.....														100.00	Surveys in the field completed; returns filed.
.....														170.00	Deposits by individuals; surveys in the field completed and returns filed.
.....														3,800.00	Northern Pacific Rwy. Co. lands; deputy in the field.
.....														360.00	Surveys in the field completed and returns filed.
.....						5	2	79	494.60	1	1	1	3	40.75	Survey accepted Apr. 29, 1904; special instructions closed.
206	38	53	23	35	47	2,269	24	56	577,321.77	80	100	48	228	.....

B.—Contracts awarded in the State of Washington under the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability.
605	1903. July 7	Hiram F. Marble.....	The necessary resurveys and retracements and the survey of the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 15 E., and the subdivisions and meanders of T. 27 N., R. 16 E., Willamette meridian, Washington (payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands within the limits of railroad land grants, per act of Mar. 2, 1895).	\$2, 220
606	Aug. 10	Hezekiah H. Johnson.	The necessary retracing and resurvey of boundary and standard lines, and survey of the township, section, and meander lines of the following designated townships within the boundaries of the Spokane Indian Reservation, viz, Tps. 27, 28, and 29 N., Rs. 37, 38, and 39 E.; Tps. 28 and 29 N., Rs. 35 and 36 E., and Tps. 28 and 29 N., R. 40 E. (payable from the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1903).	4, 975
(a)	1904. Jan. 19	Wesley Beach	The necessary retracings and resurveys and completion of the survey of the subdivisions of secs. 5 and 6, T. 12 N., R. 9 E.	100
(a)	Feb. 1	George R. Sawyer	The necessary retracings and resurveys and completion of the survey of the subdivision and meander lines of all that portion of T. 28 N., R. 35 E., Willamette meridian, not included within the boundaries of the Colville and Spokane Indian reservations.	100
(a)	Feb. 24	Edward A. FitzHenry	The necessary retracings and resurveys, and the completion of the survey of the subdivisions of secs. 17 and 18, T. 29 N., R. 5 W.	100
607	Mar. 22	Homer D. Angell.....	A proper segregation survey through T. 9 N., R. 13 E., based on a retracement of the Yakima Indian Reservation boundary line through said township, and of the township, range, and section lines crossed by the reservation line, and the establishment of the proper closing lines.	365
(a)	Apr. 12	Lewis D. W. Shelton..	The west boundary of T. 8 N., R. 5 E., Willamette meridian (in connection with contract No. 603), payable from the appropriation for the survey of lands within the limits of railroad land grants, per act of Mar. 2, 1895.	115
608	Apr. 15	Homer D. Angell and Clyde W. Riddell.	The necessary retracing and resurvey of standard and township lines, in T. 20 N., R. 18 E., Willamette meridian (in connection with special deposit survey of Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.).	350
609	....do....	William F. Byars.....	The survey of the ninth standard parallel north, through Rs. 45 and 46 E., and the necessary retracing and resurvey of township and section lines in Tps. 33, 34, 35, and 36 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E. (in connection with special deposit surveys of Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.).	600
610	....do....	George R. Campbell and William B. Germond.	The survey of the seventh standard parallel north, through R. 45 E., and the necessary retracing and resurvey of township and section lines in T. 28 N., R. 39 E.; T. 34 N., R. 44 E., and Tps. 27 and 28 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E. (in connection with special deposit surveys of the Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.).	830
611	Apr. 16	George R. Campbell and Milton B. Germond.	The necessary retracings and resurveys and survey of the exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 29 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E., Willamette meridian.	1, 050
612	Apr. 19	Homer D. Angell and Clyde W. Riddell.	The subdivisional lines of T. 20 N., R. 18 E., Willamette meridian, payable from special deposits made by the Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.	1, 203
613	....do....	William F. Byars.....	The exterior, subdivisional, and meander lines of Tps. 33, 34, 35, and 36 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E., Willamette meridian, payable from special deposits made by the Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.	6, 370
614	....do....	George R. Campbell and Milton B. Germond.	The exterior, subdivisional, and meander lines in T. 28 N., R. 39 E.; Tps. 34 and 36 N., R. 44 E., and Tps. 27 and 28 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E., Willamette meridian, payable from special deposits made by the Northern Pacific Rwy. Co.	4, 457
615	Apr. 29	Homer D. Angell and Clyde W. Riddell.	The necessary retracing and resurvey of township and section lines; the survey of the fourth standard parallel north, through R. 7 E., and the exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 17 N., R. 7 E., and fractional T. 20 N., R. 16 E., Willamette meridian.	1, 720

Special instructions.

B.—*Contracts awarded in the State of Washington under the appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability.
616	1904. Apr. 29	Dudley S. B. Henry ..	The necessary retracing and resurvey of exterior lines and survey of the township and subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., R. 24 E., and T. 33 N., R. 23 E., Willamette meridian.	\$1,480
617	....do ...	Alfred S. Ruth	The necessary retracing and resurvey of exterior and section lines and survey of the township, subdivisional, and meander lines of Tps. 39 and 40 N., R. 36 E., Willamette meridian.	1,700
618	....do ...	Lewis D. W. Shelton..	The necessary retracing and resurvey of exterior and section lines and the survey of the exterior and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 29 N., Rs. 4 and 6 W., and Tps. 29 and 30 N., R. 7 W., Willamette meridian.	1,730

Contracts payable from appropriation, 1904	\$10,125
Contracts payable from appropriation for survey of lands within the limits of railroad land grants.....	2,335
Contracts payable from Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903.....	4,995
Contracts payable from special deposits, Northern Pacific Railway Company	12,030
Total amount under contract.....	29,465

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter E, dated April 21, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, with tabular statements, as follows, viz:

A.—Statement of condition of contracts pending at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of condition of contract let under appropriation act of June 4, 1897, for survey of abandoned military reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

C.—Statement of condition of contracts payable from the annual appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

D.—Statement of condition of contract payable from appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

E.—Mineral surveys approved during fiscal year.

F.—Statement of accounts with the appropriations for the service of the office of United States surveyor-general of Wyoming.

G.—Statement of account with special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands.

H.—Statement of accounts with advances by United States Treasurer from special deposits by individuals.

During the fiscal year there have been approved two contracts, comprising the survey of six whole and fractional townships and the resurvey of thirteen townships, aggregating 1,607 miles 10 chains and 30 links, covering 402,542.66 acres. Copies of the field notes and plats of said surveys have been forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for his approval.

The following number of letters, plats, field notes, and other papers have been filed or prepared, viz:

Letters written.....	950
Letters received and indexed.....	646
Agricultural field notes transcribed (books).....	41
Agricultural field notes transcribed (pages).....	1, 232
Agricultural field notes bound (volumes).....	2
Agricultural field notes indexed (volumes).....	151
Townships and exterior plats prepared.....	61
Descriptive lists for local land offices.....	18
Diagrams for deputies.....	32
Orders issued for mineral surveys.....	54
Lode locations ordered surveyed.....	290
Placer locations ordered surveyed.....	6
Mill sites ordered surveyed.....	2
Mineral surveys and reports approved.....	49
Mineral surveys pending.....	17
Surveys lode locations approved.....	99
Surveys placer locations approved.....	4
Surveys mill sites approved.....	2
Mineral field notes transcribed (books).....	49
Mineral field notes transcribed (pages).....	1, 265
Mineral field notes bound (volumes).....	2
Connected sheets prepared.....	15
Mineral plats drawn and approved.....	178
Contracts and bonds.....	24

Special instructions (pages)	550
Data for deputies (pages)	175
Invitations for proposals	45
Miscellaneous tracings, diagrams, blueprints, etc	119
United States deputy mineral surveyors holding commissions	18

Very respectfully,

ALPHEUS P. HANSON,
United States Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of condition of contracts pending at date of last annual report.

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
288	1901. June 25	Newell J. Burnham ..	\$4,000	Surveys accepted by the Commissioner in his letter E, dated Aug. 27, 1903; account approved by the Commissioner in his letter M, dated Sept. 29, 1903.
289	1902. June 17	Sidney Blout and C. Edward Artist.	8,000	Surveys accepted by the Commissioner in his letter E, dated Oct. 20, 1903; account approved by the Commissioner in his letter M, dated Nov. 14, 1903.
290	June 20	Edward F. Stahle and John P. Van Orsdel.	8,100	Surveys accepted by the Commissioner in his letter E, dated Mar. 9, 1904; account approved by the Commissioner in his letter M, dated Mar. 21, 1904. filing of triplicate plats ordered withheld.
291	Aug. 4	John F. H. Stahle	283	Surveys accepted by the Commissioner's letter E, dated Aug. 20, 1903; account approved by the Commissioner in his letter M, dated Sept. 15, 1903.
292	1903. June 29	William M. Gilcrest ..	2,000	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
293	....do....	Edward F. Stahle	5,000	Partial returns filed by the deputy June 6, 1903.

B.—Contract let under appropriation act of June 4, 1897, for survey of abandoned military reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
267	1897. Oct. 25	Levi D. Wiest.....	\$500	Surveys suspended by Commissioner in his letter E dated Sept. 25, 1903; new contract awarded to Donnell Miller, deputy surveyor. (See contract No. 297.)

C.—Contracts payable from the annual appropriations for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
294	1903. July 20	Samuel W. Brunt and Newell J. Burnham.	\$8,000.00	The resurvey of the eleventh auxiliary meridian west through Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N.; the thirteenth standard parallel through R. 95 W.; all exterior, subdivision, meander, and connecting lines for Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N., Rs. 93, 94, and 95 W. of the sixth principal meridian, all in Big Horn County, State of Wyoming; and the survey by metes and bounds of the valid land claims and rights of all actual settlers and occupants in the said townships; and the retracement and resurvey of such standard parallel, guide meridian, and exterior lines as may be found to be absolutely necessary for the aforesaid resurveys.

C.—*Contracts payable from the annual appropriations for surveys and resurveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.*

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
295	1904. Feb. 17	Walter E. Hoffman ...	\$5,000.00	The resurvey of the thirteenth standard parallel north through Rs. 96 and 97 W.; twelfth guide meridian west through Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N., all the exterior lines (except the east boundary of Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N., R. 96 W.) and all the subdivision, meander, and connecting lines for Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N., Rs. 96 and 97 W. of the sixth principal meridian in Big Horn County, Wyo.; and the survey by metes and bounds of the valid land claims and rights of all actual settlers and owners in said townships; and retracement and resurvey of such other standard parallel, guide meridian, and exterior lines as may be found to be absolutely necessary for the aforesaid resurveys.
296	....do....	Arthur H. Brunt	5,000.00	The resurvey of the thirteenth standard parallel north through Rs. 98 and 99 W.; all the exterior lines (except the east boundary of Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N., R. 98 W.) and all the subdivision, meander, and connecting lines for Tps. 53, 54, 55, and 56 N., Rs. 98 and 99 W. of the sixth principal meridian, in Big Horn County, Wyo.; the survey by metes and bounds of the valid land claims and rights of all actual settlers and owners in said townships; and the retracement and resurvey of such other standard parallel, guide meridian, and exterior lines as may be absolutely necessary for the aforesaid resurveys.
298	May 16	Donnell Miller	1,327.75	The survey of the subdivision and connecting lines for the agricultural lands in five fractional townships, as follows, viz: T. 38 N., R. 114 W.; T. 39 N., R. 115 W.; T. 42 N., R. 113 W.; T. 42 N., R. 114 W.; and T. 44 N., R. 118 W. of the sixth principal meridian, in the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Uinta County, Wyo.; so much of the exterior lines of said townships as may be necessary for the survey of said agricultural lands or as a base for said subdivision lines; and the retracement and resurvey of all such exterior, standard parallel, guide meridian, and State boundary lines as may be necessary to perfect aforesaid surveys.
	May 31	....do	169.50	In connection with but independent of contract No. 298. The survey of the subdivision and connecting lines for the agricultural and valley lands in fractional T. 43 N., R. 118 W. of the sixth principal meridian, Uinta County, Wyo.; so much of the exterior lines of said township as may be necessary to include the agricultural lands or to provide a base for the subdivision lines; and retracement and resurvey of so much of the Wyoming State boundary as may be found necessary to close the above surveys and complete the same.

D.—*Contract payable from appropriation for survey of abandoned military reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.*

No.	Date.	Deputy surveyor.	Limited liability.	Remarks.
297	1904 May 16	Donnell Miller	\$1,497.25	The survey of fractional Tps. 50 and 51 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W., comprising the abandoned Fort McKinney wood reservation. Said survey will consist of the resurvey of the north, west, and south boundaries of said reservation; the survey of the north boundaries of T. 50 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W.; the survey of the west boundaries of Tps. 50 and 51 N., R. 83 W.; the subdivision and connecting lines of fractional T. 50 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W.; and fractional T. 51 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W. of the sixth principal meridian, in Johnson County, Wyo., and such retracements and resurveys as may be absolutely necessary.

E.—*Mineral surveys approved during fiscal year.*

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Date of approval.
237	Quo Vadis lode.....	Chicago Venture Mining Co.....	July 1, 1903
236	Mohawk lode.....	do.....	July 6, 1903
241	Itmay, Mountain Crow, Camp Bird, and Snow Flake lodes.	Itmay Group Copper Mining Co.....	Aug. 4, 1903
232	York lode.....	Continental Mining Co.....	Aug. 13, 1903
206	Battle Lake, Monument, Battle Mountain, Little Johnnie, and Little Jim lodes.	Battle Lake Tunnel Site Mining Co..	Aug. 21, 1903
238	White Horse No. 1 and White Horse No. 2 lodes.	Joseph B. Thompson and Frank E. Lewis.	Aug. 26, 1903
233	4th of July lode.....	Continental Mining Co.....	Sept. 4, 1903
239	Tabor Grand, Clarissa B., and Denver lodes.	Nathan A. Baker.....	Sept. 5, 1903
247	Pearl lode.....	W. C. Ledbetter.....	Sept. 18, 1903
229	Dewey No. 1, Dewey No. 2, White Rose, and Little Rock lodes.	Andrew Strebel and Soren J. Sorenson.	Sept. 30, 1903
231	Cox, Merrill, Berger, and Cooper lodes.	Continental Mining Co.....	Oct. 1, 1903
252	Contact, Contact No. 2, Diorite, Invincible No. 1, Invincible No. 2, Anorthite, Rustler, Little Dot, and Scott lodes, and Battle Lake mill site.	Lake Mining Co.....	Oct. 14, 1903
A and B			
131	Copper Queen lode.....	Copper Queen Mining Co.....	Oct. 22, 1903
Am.			
204	Mutual, Charlotte, Mondamin, and Romeo lodes.	Mutual Gold and Copper Mining Co..	Do.
261	Woodchuck lode.....	A. G. Anderson.....	Oct. 24, 1903
240	Mars and Mars, jr., Penzance lodes.....	Chas. E. Bryson and Charles Blewett.	Nov. 2, 1903
265	Independent lode.....	Amos B. Reynolds.....	Nov. 4, 1903
218	Enterprise lode.....	W. A. Lee.....	Nov. 7, 1903
260	La Marcelles, La Belle, La Gascoigne, New York, La Compte, and La Cologne lodes.	Sierra Madre Mining Co.....	Nov. 30, 1903
262	Ardath lode.....	Chicago Venture Mining Co.....	Do.
266	Jubilee lode.....	Amos B. Reynolds.....	Do.
273	Cameron No. 2 lode.....	J. H. Snyder.....	Do.
230	Wood River and Wood River No. 2 placers.	John Henry Schnitzel.....	Dec. 4, 1903
254	Bangor lode.....	Doane-Verde Mining Co.....	Do.
270	Axis lode.....	Thomas R. Jackson.....	Dec. 11, 1903
276	Itmay No. 2 and Itmay No. 3 lodes.....	Itmay Group Copper Mining Co.....	Jan. 4, 1904
263	Alberta No. 1, Alberta No. 2, Alberta No. 3, White Eagle, and Ajax lodes.	Blanche Copper Mining Co.....	Jan. 12, 1904
274	Skylark and Big Six lodes.....	New Lincoln Copper Co.....	Jan. 14, 1904
275	Quo Vadis and Vendetta lodes.....	Chicago Venture Mining Co.....	Feb. 11, 1904
280	Republic lode.....	M. F. Whelan.....	Feb. 24, 1904
283	Black Jack lode.....	R. H. Young and John W. Cluff.....	Mar. 3, 1904
284	Emma P. lode.....	J. T. Brown.....	Mar. 8, 1904
285	N. G. S. lode.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1904
279	Unmitigable and Lena Shields lodes.....	Ben Hur Copper Mining Co.....	Mar. 17, 1904
249	Fremont lode.....	Galena Ridge Mining Co.....	Mar. 23, 1904
242	Oregon lode.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1904
256	Buckskin's Last Chance, Great Unknown, and Monument lodes.	do.....	Apr. 5, 1904
287	Bonbright and Index lodes.....	Illinois Copper Mining and Milling Co.	Apr. 6, 1904
257	Sampson lode.....	E. J. Williams and G. W. Keel.....	Apr. 12, 1904
243	Shilo lode.....	John Henry Schnitzel.....	Apr. 16, 1904
248	Coon and Basin lodes.....	Galena Ridge Mining Co.....	Apr. 22, 1904
250	Krachy, Krachy No. 2, Krachy No. 3, Krachy No. 4, Krachy Fraction lodes, and Krachy mill site.	James R. Richards.....	May 7, 1904
A and B			
244	Kirwin No. 2 and Kirwin No. 3 placers.	Galena Ridge Mining Co.....	May 9, 1904
282	Mountain Side, Tallaho, Washtenaw, West, Ypsilanti Fraction, Frankfort, Hartford, Florence, and LaFayette No. 3 lodes.	The Tinton Co.....	June 17, 1904

F.—*Statement of accounts with the appropriations for the service of the office of United States surveyor-general of Wyoming.*

A.—SALARIES SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND CLERKS.

Appropriation.....		\$8,900.00
Paid salary surveyor-general.....	\$2,000.00	
Paid salaries clerks.....	5,948.65	
Balance covered into United States Treasury June 30, 1904.....	951.35	
		<hr/> 8,900.00

B.—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....		\$1,315.00
Paid rent.....	\$456.00	
Paid salary, messenger.....	360.00	
Paid electric light.....	45.00	
Paid stationery, printing, and binding.....	150.98	
Paid incidentals.....	99.32	
Retained by General Land Office for freight.....	15.00	
Balance covered into United States Treasury June 30, 1904.....	188.70	
		<hr/> 1,315.00

G.—*Statement of account with special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands.*

A.—OFFICE WORK—MINERAL SURVEYS.

July 1, 1903, balance in United States Treasury		\$4,493.80
Deposits for office work:		
First quarter.....	\$2,210.00	
Second quarter.....	4,060.00	
Third quarter.....	225.00	
Fourth quarter.....	280.00	
		<hr/> 6,775.00
		<hr/> 11,268.80

Warrants received from United States Treasurer:		
July 18, 1903.....	1,100.00	
October 19, 1903.....	800.00	
January 29, 1904.....	450.00	
April 12, 1904.....	400.00	
		<hr/> 2,750.00
June 30, 1904, balance in United States Treasury		<hr/> 8,518.80

B.—OFFICE WORK—RAILROAD SURVEYS.

July 1, 1903, balance in United States Treasury		\$30,507.02
Deposited for office work March 21, 1904.....		156.47
		<hr/> 30,663.49

Warrants received from United States Treasurer:		
July 18, 1903.....	\$300.00	
October 19, 1903.....	275.00	
January 29, 1904.....	275.00	
April 12, 1904.....	310.00	
		<hr/> 1,160.00
June 30, 1904, balance in United States Treasury		<hr/> 29,503.49

H.—*Statement of accounts with advances by United States Treasurer from special deposits by individuals.*

A.—MINERAL.

July 1, 1903, balance on deposit in Stock Growers' National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	\$653.84	
Warrants received from United States Treasurer.....	2,750.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,403.84
Paid rent.....	204.00	
Paid salaries, clerks.....	1,738.00	
Paid stationery, printing, and binding.....	49.38	
	<hr/>	1,991.38
June 30, 1904, balance on deposit in Stock Growers' National Bank.....		1,412.46

B.—RAILROAD.

July 1, 1903, balance on deposit in Stock Growers' National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	\$528.00	
Warrants received from United States Treasurer.....	1,160.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,688.00
Paid salary, clerk.....		1,220.00
		<hr/>
June 30, 1904, balance on deposit in Stock Growers' National Bank.....		468.00

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